

# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 21 and 23 Elm Street, Lot 169 and Part of Lot 190, Corporation Plan 4, Part of Lot 9, Concession 1, Former Township of Grimsby, Lincoln County, Now in the Town of Grimsby, Regional Municipality of Niagara

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## Original Report

Prepared for:

**Valentine Coleman 1 Inc. and Valentine Coleman 2 Inc.**

701-180 Bloor Street West

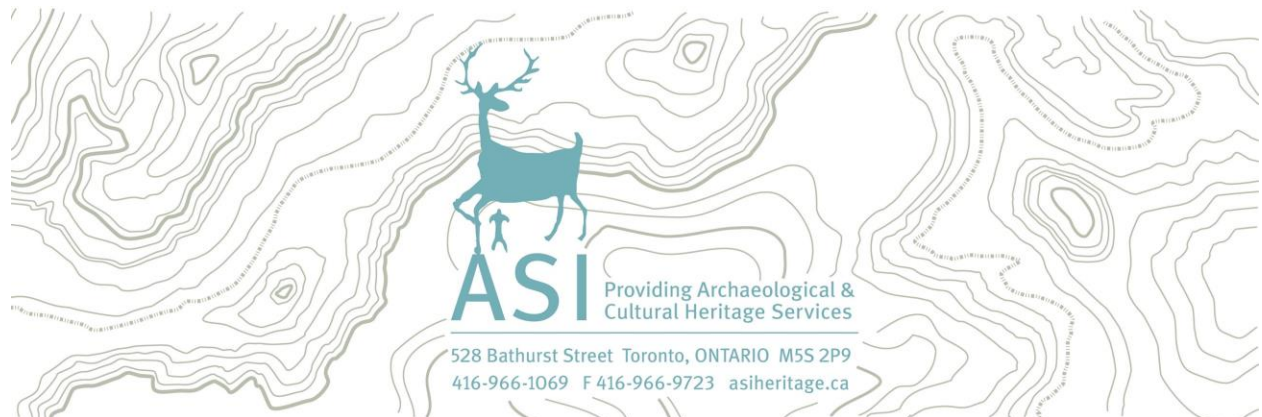
Toronto, ON M5S 2V6

Archaeological Licence: P449 (Bhardwaj)

Project Information Form: P449-0803-2024

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 24PL-281

30 October 2024



## Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Valentine Coleman 1 Inc. and Valentine Coleman 2 Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 21 and 23 Elm Street, Lot 169, and Part of Lot 190, Corporation Plan 4, Part of Lot 9, Concession 1, Former Township of Grimsby, Lincoln County, now in the Town of Grimsby, Regional Municipality of Niagara. The subject property comprises approximately 0.2 hectare.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research has indicated there is potential for encountering Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within approximately 33% of the subject property. The remaining 67% of the property has been impacted by previous development.

Therefore, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.



## Project Personnel

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- **Report Reviewers:** Robb Bhardwaj; Jennifer Ley



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## 1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Valentine Coleman 1 Inc. and Valentine Coleman 2 Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 21 and 23 Elm Street, Lot 169 and Part of Lot 190, Corporation Plan 4, Part of Lot 9, Concession 1, Former Township of Grimsby, Lincoln County, now in the Town of Grimsby, Regional Municipality of Niagara (Figure 1). The subject property comprises approximately 0.2 hectare.

### 1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Jennifer Ley (R376), and the project management and project direction of Robb Bhardwaj (P449) under Project Information Form P449-0803-2024. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed to support an Official Plan Amendment and Zoning By-law Amendment, as required by the Town of Grimsby and the *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture, 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (hereafter referred to as the Standards) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 2011).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on September 12, 2024.

### 1.2 Historical Context

#### 1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since at least the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 11,000 years Before Common Era (B.C.E.). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 8000 B.C.E., the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller, 1990).



Between approximately 8000-3500 B.C.E., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites that would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy woodworking tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 6000 B.C.E.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 2500-1000 B.C.E. and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis *et alia*, 1990; Ellis *et alia*, 2009; Brown, 1995:13).

Between 1000-500 B.C.E., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period began around 500 B.C.E. and exchange and interaction networks broadened at this time (Spence *et alia*, 1990:136, 138). By approximately 50 B.C.E., evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence *et alia*, 1990:155, 164). By 450 Common Era (C.E.), there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario. Although it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet, phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 350 B.C.E. suggests that similar analyses conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period could result in the same evidence here (Birch and Williamson, 2013:13–15). It is probable that these bands, most likely Algonquian-speakers, retreated to interior camps during the winter.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 950 C.E., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 C.E., the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal dispersal of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still the practice (Williamson, 1990:317), however by 1300-1450 C.E., this episodic dispersal waned and populations now occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd



*et alia*, 1990:343). Within the Toronto area, these communities represent the ancestors of the Huron-Wendat. From 1450-1649 C.E. this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson, 2013). The ancestral Huron-Wendat on the north shore of Lake Ontario gradually began to move northward during this period. Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. By 1600 C.E., the Wendat were the northernmost of the Iroquoians, inhabiting the area between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay known historically as Wendake and forming a confederation of individual nations.

At the time of contact with Europeans, the Niagara Peninsula was peopled by the “Neutral Nation” (*Gens Neutral*), a term coined by the French, in reference to the fact that this group took no part in the long-term conflicts between the people of the Wendat and the Haudenosaunee in New York. The Wendat referred to the Neutral as *Attiwandaronk*, meaning “peoples of a slightly different language.” Conversely, the Neutral used the same term to refer to the Wendat.

Unfortunately, none of the contemporary documents mention the term that the Neutral used to refer to themselves collectively. There is no known word comparable to the term Wendat that would indicate that the Neutral recognized themselves as a confederation of individual tribes. The term “Neutral” is an artifact of the European explorers, a name that poorly describes their position vis a vis surrounding Iroquoian and Algonquian peoples. Moreover, it implies a level of political unity equivalent to the Wendat or Haudenosaunee confederacies, which may be inaccurate.

In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nippissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat and then the Neutral. Shortly afterwards, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. By the 1690s however, the Algonquian-speaking Anishinaabeg groups, such as the Mississaugas, were the only communities with a permanent presence in southern Ontario. From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British





sovereignty in 1763, there was no interruption to Anishinaabeg control and use of southern Ontario.

## 1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

### Between the Lakes Purchase (Treaty 3)

The subject property is within the Between the Lakes Purchase (Treaty 3). Following the American Revolutionary War, the British Crown needed to find lands on which to settle United Empire Loyalists, including approximately 2,000 members of the Six Nations confederacy who had fought alongside British troops. Led by Sir Frederick Haldimand who was the governor of Quebec at that time, the Crown was initially planning on providing lands for Loyalist settlers in Quebec and Southeastern Ontario, including providing land in the Bay of Quinte for Six Nations refugees. This was not suitable for many of the members of Six Nations and a contingent of approximately 1,800 community members, led by Chief Joseph Brant, requested land north of Lake Erie along the Grand River. Brant felt that the location in the Bay of Quinte was too isolated and that his followers could be better served by being closer to the Six Nations communities that chose to remain in the United States in western New York (Surtees, 1984:21).

Recognizing that under the terms of the Royal Proclamation the land needed to be purchased prior to settlement, Colonel John Butler was sent to negotiate with the Mississaugas of the Credit for lands east of Lake Ontario and north of Lake Erie. On May 22, 1784, the Mississaugas of the Credit agreed to cede approximately 3,000,000 acres (1,214,057 hectares) of land containing all or part of Brant, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, and Wellington Counties as well as the Regions of Haldimand-Norfolk, Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth, Niagara, and Waterloo. In exchange for these lands, the Mississaugas received £1180.74 worth of trade goods (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016; Surtees, 1984). Of the 3,000,000 acres (1,214,057 hectares), approximately 550,000 acres (222,577 hectares) was set aside for the settlement of Six Nations people.

However, due to uncertainties with the description of the lands in the original surrender, Treaty 3 was renegotiated on December 7, 1792, to clarify what was ceded. This largely revolved around the northern boundary of the Treaty area and



in particular the area set aside for Six Nations settlement along the Grand River (see Haldimand Tract and Treaty 4). The signees on the side of the British included Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe, John Butler, Robert Kerr, Peter Russell, John McGill, and Davie William Smith. The signees on the side of the Mississaugas included Chiefs Wabakayne, Wabanip, Kautabus, Wabaniship and Mottotow (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016; Surtees, 1984; Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2017).

The original text stipulated that the north-west boundary of the parcel was an imaginary line between Burlington Bay and the Thames River, which is inconsistent with the geography of the area. The boundaries of the parcel were corrected to create a polygon encompassing the Niagara peninsula up to Burlington Bay and then up north to the present-day town of Arthur then south to the present-day town of Woodstock to finally meet Lake Erie at Port Bruce. Treaty 3 lands exclude a corridor along the Grand River set aside for Six Nations (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016; Native Land Digital, 2018).

## Lincoln County

The land which comprises the former County of Lincoln (including Grimsby Township) was alienated by the British from the Mississaugas through a treaty concluded on May 22, 1784. This treaty was subsequently ratified at Navy Hall in the Town of Niagara (Niagara-on-the-Lake) on December 7, 1792. The purchase price for the land which the British acquired, which extended between Lakes Ontario and Erie from the Niagara River to the “River La Tranche” was a mere £1180.7.4 (Treaty No. 3, *Indian Treaties* vol. 1, pp. 5-7).

Lincoln County was one of the first Counties to be established by proclamation following the arrival of Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe in Upper Canada in 1792. The County was named after Lincolnshire in England. Prior to that time Lincoln had comprised part of the District of Nassau, which was under the legal and administrative jurisdiction of Montreal between 1783 and 1788. This name was changed to the “Home District” in October 1792. The Town of Niagara (or Newark, now Niagara-on-the-Lake) was not only the County Town but also the capital of the Province of Upper Canada between 1792 and 1796. In 1800, the Niagara Region was re-named as the “District of Niagara.” The Town of Niagara



remained as the “official” County Town from July 1801 until 1866 when that status was transferred to St. Catharines (Armstrong, 1985; Gardiner, 1899).

By 1805, Lincoln was described as being “a very fine and populous settlement,” with a population of about 6,000 (Boulton, 1805).

## **Township of Grimsby**

Grimsby was originally known as “Township No. 6,” but was also called “The Forty” due to its location on the Forty Mile Creek. It was re-named after a place called “Great Grimsby” in Lincolnshire, England (Gardiner, 1899:268).

Grimsby Township was first surveyed and settled in 1787-1788. Some of the original landowners were disbanded soldiers who had served in Butler’s Rangers during the American Revolutionary War, while others were classified as “Late Loyalists” and Americans who arrived in the province between 1785 and 1789. The first known township meeting in Ontario was held at Grimsby in April 1790. A post-office was established there in 1816 (Smith, 1851:153; Armstrong, 1985:144; Scott, 1997:94).

The township was described in an early gazetteer as being “in the county of Lincoln, lies west of Clinton, and fronts Lake Ontario.” It was observed that Grimsby contained “soil of a good quality,” and was in a “good situation.” Grimsby was however “but indifferently circumstanced for roads,” although it had “full advantage of water communication” with other settlements by means of Lake Ontario. Early mills and various industries were established in Grimsby on the Forty Mile Creek (Smyth, 1799:86; Boulton, 1805:80).

In 1846, Grimsby was described as a “well settled township” with “rolling land” and “excellent farms.” Approximately 35% (9,745 acres or 3,943 hectares) of the land within the township was under cultivation. The principal crops included: wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, Indian corn, potatoes, buckwheat, turnips, mangel wurzel, hay and various fruit cultivars. Additional farm products of note included hay, wool, cheese, butter, and maple sugar. Real property in the township was assessed at £35,498. The timber was a mixture of pine and hardwood. The population was 1,784 which was a mixture of Canadians (Loyalists), Americans



and Europeans. The township contained 13 public schools by the early 1850s (Smith, 1846:71; Smith, 1851:211, 216-217).

The original township was split into North and South Grimsby Townships in 1882. Following the creation of the Regional Municipality of Niagara in 1970, South Grimsby was annexed and joined with other nearby townships to form part of present day West Lincoln (Rayburn, 1997:144).

### 1.2.3 Review of Maps

A review of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century mapping was completed to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within or adjacent to the subject property. Historical map sources are used to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape by cross-referencing points between the various sources and then georeferencing them in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property from historical mapping sources. The results can be imprecise (or even contradictory) because sources of error, such as the vagaries of map production, differences in scale or resolution, and distortions caused by the reproduction of the sources, introduce error into the process. The impacts of this error are dependent on the size of the feature in question, the constancy of reference points on mapping, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both are depicted on historical mapping.

In addition, not all settlement features were depicted systematically in the compilation of these historical map sources, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regards to the level of detail provided. Thus, not every feature of interest from the perspective of archaeological resource management would have been within the scope of these sources.

On both the 1863 *Tremaine Map of the County of Counties of Lincoln and Welland* (Tremaine, 1862) and the 1876 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Page, 1876) the subject property is depicted within the core of the Village of Grimsby, fronting a concession road, Concession Street (present-day Elm Street)



(Figures 2-3). The inset of the Village of Grimsby on the 1876 atlas, shown on Figure 3, depicts the subject property as vacant, with a commercial building – the Grimsby (sometimes referred to as Grout) Agricultural Works, located approximately 120 metres to the west. This foundry was established in 1856 and produced a variety of cultivating implements for the agricultural industry, including grade cultivators, sulky plows, reaping machines, harvester binders, and disc harrowers (Archaeological Services Inc., 2021). A fire destroyed the foundry in 1879, and in 1880, a Baptist Church was constructed in its place (Archaeological Services Inc., 2021). Both maps show a watercourse, present-day Forty Mile Creek, located between approximately 120-150 metres to the west.

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features. Land features such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots, and elevation are clearly illustrated on this series of mapping, along with roads and structure locations. On the 1907 Grimsby Topographic Sheet (Department of Militia and Defence, 1907) (Figure 5), as with earlier historic mapping, no structures or settlement features are depicted within the subject property. The Baptist Church, noted above, is now depicted adjacent to the property (marked with a red cross) at the corner of Elm Street and Mountain Street. Forty Mile Creek is depicted approximately 180 metres to the west of the subject property. Contour lines within the property indicate an elevation of approximately 315-325 feet (96-99 metres) above sea level.

An early twentieth century fire insurance plan was also reviewed, providing detailed information about individual building locations and construction materials. The 1914 *Grimsby Fire Insurance Plan* indicates that the subject property overlays part of three parcels fronting Elm Street (Goad, 1914). Both the houses at present day 21 and 23 Elm Street are illustrated, and both are of wood construction with two-stories; 21 Elm Street also contains a one-storey shed. The Baptist Church and an associated drive shed are located to the west. A portion of the subject property also overlays a larger parcel to the east, which contains a wooden structure with partial metal cladding also fronting Elm Street (121), located approximately 12 metres to the east.



### 1.2.4 Review of Aerial Imagery

In order to further understand the previous land use within the subject property, aerial imagery was reviewed (Ministry of Natural Resources, 1934) (Figure 6).

On 1934 aerial imagery, the subject property is located within the core of Grimsby, with the two houses located at 21 and 23 Elm Street shown, both with grassed rear yards at this time. A trail is shown passing between the two houses and through a grassed vacant area to the rear of the property at 23 Elm Street.

## 1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the subject property, its environment characteristics (including drainage, soils, surficial geology, topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions.

### 1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of Archaeological Services Inc.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, which is maintained by the Ministry. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Doctor Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south and is referenced by a four-letter designator. Sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property is in the AhGv Borden block.

A total of seven archaeological sites have been registered within an approximate one-kilometre radius of the subject property (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2024: accessed from PastPortal September 30, 2024). The closest of these is the Grimsby (AhGv-1) site, an Indigenous (post-contact) burial,



approximately 804 metres southeast of the subject property. A detailed summary of nearby sites is available in Table 1.

**Table 1 Registered Archaeological Sites within a One-Kilometre Radius**

<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Temporal/Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Researcher</b>
AhGv-1	Grimsby	Indigenous (Neutral; Post-Contact)	Burial	Royal Ontario Museum and Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, 1976
AhGv-5	Maple I	Indigenous	Findspot	Mayer, Pihl and Associates Inc., 1987
AhGv-9	Lakeview Terrace I	Late Archaic/Crawford Knoll	Campsite	Griffin-Short, 1993
AhGv-10	Lakeview Terrace II	Middle Archaic/Brewerton	Campsite	Griffin-Short, 1993
AhGv-11	Lakeview Terrace III	Late Archaic	Campsite	Griffin-Short, 1993
AhGv-35	Lake Land	Late Archaic	Lithic scatter	URS Corporation, 2009
AhGv-53	Nelles	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc., 2021

### 1.3.2 Previous Assessments

During the course of the background research, two previous archaeological assessments were identified within 50 metres of the subject property.





In 2021, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 13 Mountain Street and 19 Elm Street, under Project Information Form P398-0094-2021, immediately adjacent to the west of the current subject property (Archaeological Services Inc., 2021). The report concluded that a portion of the property retained the potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources and a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was recommended. In 2022, Archaeological Services Inc., completed the subsequent Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment under Project Information Form P449-0557-2021 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2022). The Stage 2 assessment comprised a combined test pit survey and mechanical excavation of four test trenches. The fieldwork did not encounter any archaeological resources, and the subject property was cleared of further archaeological concern. It should be noted that the current subject property represents additional parcels acquired by the proponent since the completion of these 2021 and 2022 assessments (see Figure 8).

### 1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is situated within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario, within the lowland region bordering Lake Ontario. This region is characteristically flat and formed by lacustrine deposits laid down by the inundation of Lake Iroquois, a body of water that existed during the late Pleistocene. This region extends around the western part of Lake Ontario from the Trent River to the Niagara River, spanning a distance of 300 kilometres (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). The old shorelines of Lake Iroquois include cliffs, bars, beaches, and boulder pavements. The old sandbars in this region are good aquifers that supply water to farms and villages. The gravel bars are quarried for road and building material, while the clays of the old lake bed have been used for the manufacture of bricks (Chapman and Putnam, 1984).

Soil deposits within the subject property are primarily older alluvial deposits comprising clay, silt, sand, gravel, which could contain organic remains (Ontario Geological Survey, 2018).

The subject property is within the subwatershed of Forty Mile Creek, within the Lake Ontario South Shore Watershed. The Lake Ontario South Shore Watershed





encompasses Forty Mile Creek, Twenty Mile Creek and 15-16-18 Mile Creek, covering approximately 598 square kilometres. The majority of this watershed is located within the Haldimand Clay Plain (Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority, 2012). The closest watercourse to the subject property is Forty Mile Creek, located approximately 188 metres to the southwest.

### **1.3.4 Existing Conditions**

A property inspection was completed on September 26, 2024, in order to review of physical features of the property. The subject property is approximately 0.2 hectare and comprises two residential lots – 21 and 23 Elm Street. The house at 23 Elm Street has a rear detached garage and/or storage building. Both houses are shown on the 1914 historical mapping and remain to the present-day (Figure 4). The house at 21 Elm Street is currently in use as a medical practice (Zanon Denture and Anti-Snoring Clinic), whilst the house at 23 Elm Street remains in residential use. The subject property is bound by Elm Street to the south, a former Baptist Church, now commercial premises, and a parking lot to the west, a parking lot to the north, and an LCBO building to the east (Figure 7).

### **1.3.5 Review of Archaeological Potential**

The Standards, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps), ancient water sources (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), and accessible and inaccessible shorelines (bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh) are considered, at a generic level, to exhibit potential for Indigenous archaeological sites.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south-central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most common variables used for



predictive modelling of site location. A watercourse, Forty Mile Creek, is located approximately 188 metres to the southwest.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate pre-contact archaeological potential include elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places for Indigenous populations, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use by Indigenous peoples, such as burials, structures, offerings, and rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie) and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert), are also considered characteristics that indicate pre-contact archaeological potential.

For the post-contact period, Section 1.3.1 of the Standards stipulates those areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military or 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 or heritage plaques. Also considered to have archaeological potential are early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historical landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

The majority of early nineteenth-century farmsteads, which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth-century maps, are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and



businesses. Accordingly, the Standards considers undisturbed lands within 100 metres of early historical transportation routes to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

In addition to the above criteria for Indigenous and historical archaeological potential, the Standards also defines potential buffers of 300 metres around registered Indigenous and historical sites.

Given the property's location within the historic core of nineteenth-century Grimsby, along with its proximity to structures and early roads shown on historical mapping, and its proximity to a watercourse, the subject property retains potential for encountering Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

## 2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 1 field review was conducted by Robb Bhardwaj (P449) on September 26, 2024. In accordance with Section 1.2 of the Standards, the field review was conducted by means of visual inspection across of the subject property to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions, and to evaluate and map all areas of archaeological potential within the subject property prior to development. The weather conditions and lighting were appropriate for the completion of the fieldwork and permitted good visibility of the land features.

Representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 1 review are presented in Section 7.0 of this report, and photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Images 1-6; Figure 8).

### 2.1 Findings

The subject property comprises two houses, located at 21 and 23 Elm Street, with associated yards, walkways and driveways (Images 1-6; Figure 8). The residence at 23 Elm Street has a large, detached garage/storage building to the rear. As such, approximately 67% of the subject property retains no archaeological potential due the presence of building footprints and ground disturbance (Figure 8). The



balance, approximately 33% of the subject property, comprises maintained lawns to the front of both residences and the rear of 23 Elm Street, which retains potential for the presence of archaeological resources.

### 3.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Valentine Coleman 1 Inc. and Valentine Coleman 2 Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 21 and 23 Elm Street, Lot 169, and Part of Lot 190, Corporation Plan 4, Part of Lot 9, Concession 1, Former Township of Grimsby, Lincoln County, now in the Town of Grimsby, Regional Municipality of Niagara. The subject property comprises approximately 0.2 hectare.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research has indicated there is potential for encountering Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within approximately 33% of the subject property. The remaining 67% of the property has been impacted by previous development.

### 4.0 Recommendations

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made:

1. Prior to any land-disturbing activities within the subject property, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment must be undertaken in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.
  - a) All undisturbed lands must be assessed by means of a test pit survey. All test pits must be excavated at least five centimetres into sterile subsoil, with all soils being screened through six millimetres mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. All test pits must be at least 30 centimetres in diameter and backfilled upon completion. Test pits should be excavated at five-metre transect intervals, but intervals may be adjusted in light of



considerations of disturbance, topography, and drainage as outlined in the Standards, Section 2.1.2.

**NOTWITHSTANDING** the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. 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. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism must be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism approval has been received.

## 5.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Archaeological Services Inc. advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation, and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the subject property 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 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 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 field work 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 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, Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, Ministry of Public and Business Services Delivery is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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## 7.0 Images



**Image 1: Front view of the house at 21 Elm Street, currently in use as a medical clinic.**



**Image 2: Rear view of the house at 21 Elm Street comprising a paved parking lot with paved access driveway.**





**Image 3: Front view of the house at 23 Elm Street with a paved driveway.**



**Image 4: Rear view of the house at 23 Elm Street with a paved driveway.**



**Image 5: Rear view of the house at 23 Elm Street with a garage/storage building.**



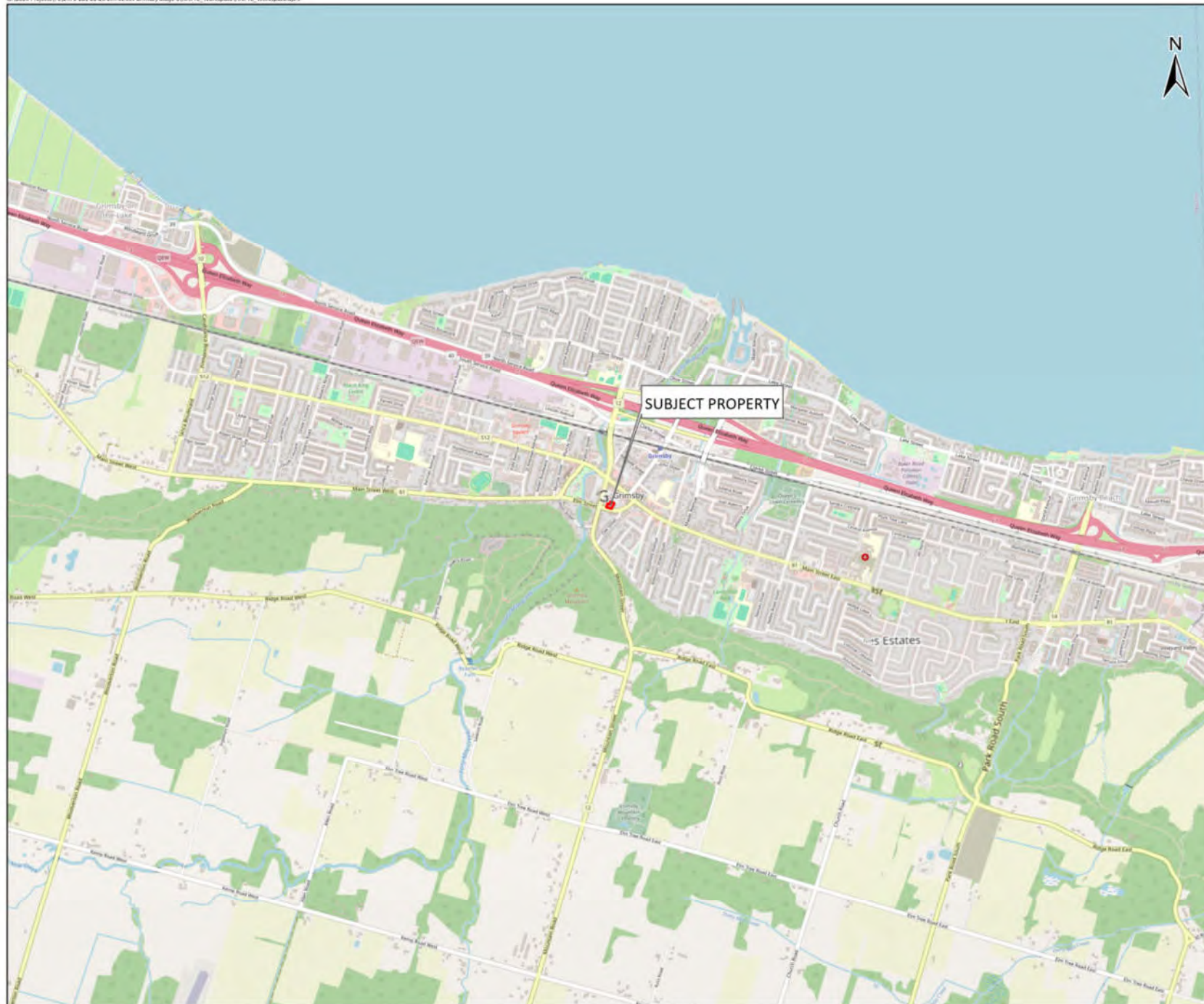
**Image 6: Rear view of the house at 23 Elm Street with a deck and maintained lawn.**



## 8.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures





SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS, NRCAN, Parks Canada

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Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services  
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9  
T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property





Figure 2: Subject Property located on the 1862 Tremaine Map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland



Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1876 Illustrated Historic Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland



SUBJECT PROPERTY

Source: Tremaine Map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland (1862); Illustrated Historic Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland (1876)

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Date: 10/4/2024

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File: 24PL281\_Fig2-3



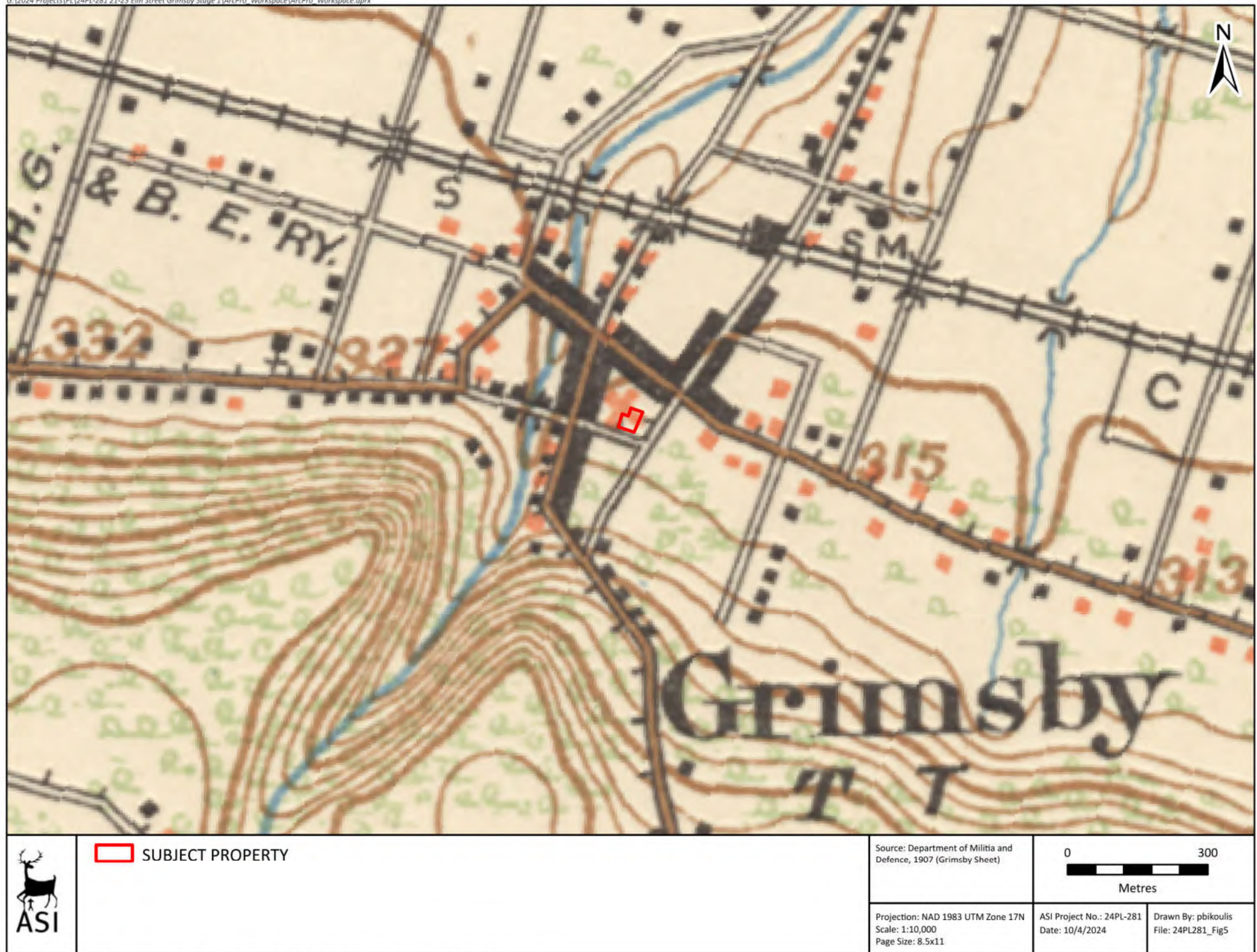


Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1907 Grimsby Topographic Sheet









	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Source: Ministry of Natural Resources		 Metres	
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Figure 6: Subject Property located on 1934 Aerial Imagery

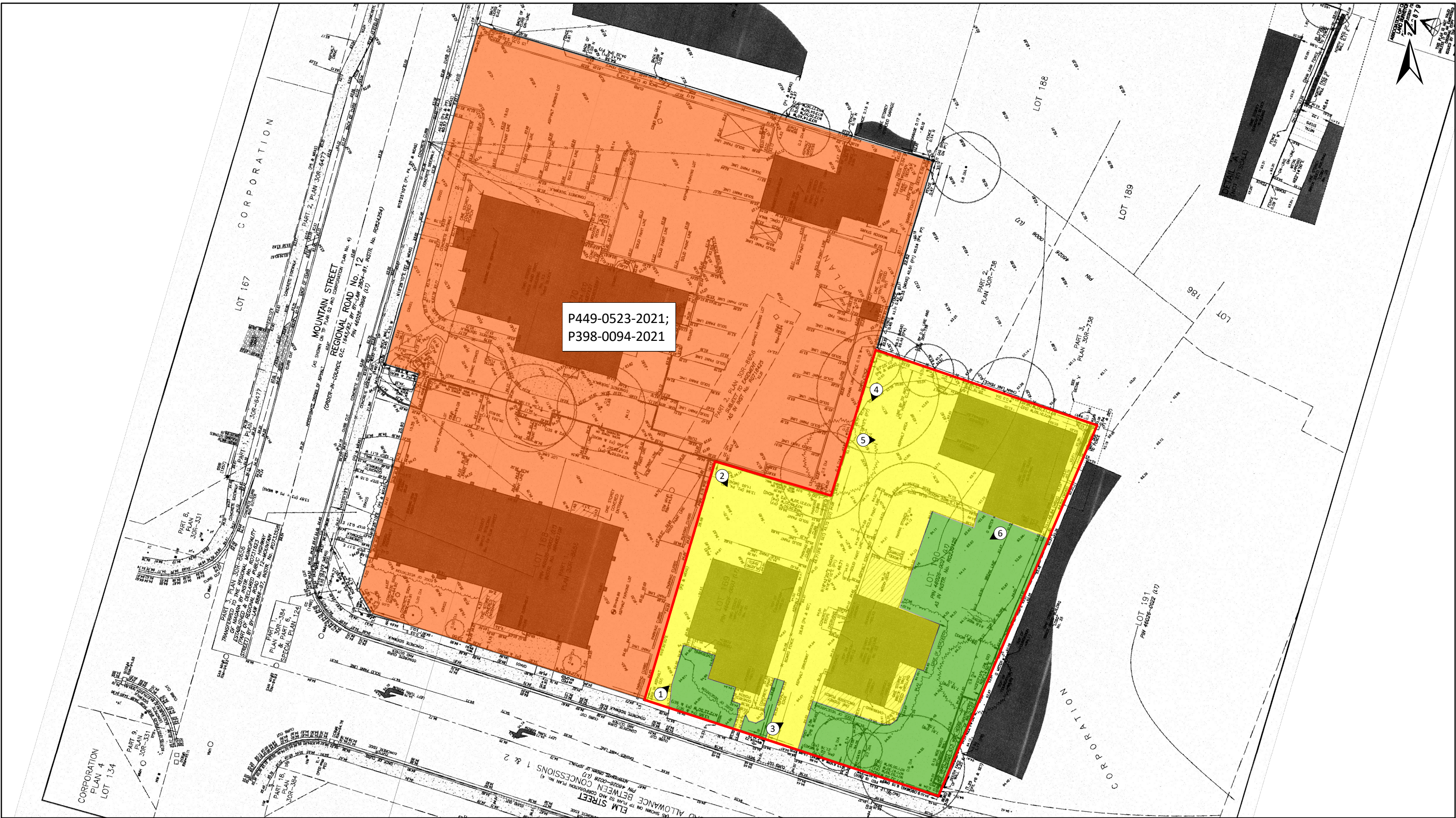




	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Source: Regional Municipality of Niagara	 Metres	
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Figure 7: Existing Conditions of Subject Property












	 SUBJECT PROPERTY  PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION  PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED - NO FUTHER WORK	 DISTURBED - NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL  STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED	Source:  Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:400 Page Size: 11 x 17		<div>  <p>0 15 Metres</p> </div>	
			ASI Project No.: 24PL-281 Date: 10/29/2024 3:24 PM		Drawn By: pbikoulis File: 24PL281_Fig8	

Figure 8: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Results overlaid on Survey Plan