

# APPENDIX G

## Cultural Heritage Assessment



**CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT:  
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES**

**EXISTING CONDITIONS**

**CASABLANCA BOULEVARD IMPROVEMENTS AND LIVINGSTON AVENUE EXTENSION  
MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

**TOWN OF GRIMSBY  
NIAGARA REGION, ONTARIO**

**DRAFT REPORT**

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MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

**TOWN OF GRIMSBY  
NIAGARA REGION, ONTARIO**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

ASI was contracted by Dillon Consulting Limited to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment for Casablanca Boulevard Improvements and Livingston Avenue Extension Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The study areas are located in the Town of Grimsby and focus on Regional Road 10 (Casablanca Boulevard) between Regional Road 39 (North Service Road) and Regional Road 81 (Main Street West) including a preliminary design of the Casablanca Boulevard / CNR rail grade separation. Additionally, the study area includes a portion of Livingston Avenue (RR 512) between Casablanca Boulevard and Main Street West and includes a preliminary design for Livingston Avenue Extension from Casablanca Boulevard to west of Emily Street. The study area is generally located in a rural agricultural context west of the main settlement area of the Town of Grimsby.

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material revealed a study area with a rural land use history dating back to the late eighteenth century. A field review was conducted for the entire study area to document any additional potential cultural heritage resources.

Background research, data collection, and field review was conducted for the study areas and it was determined that one cultural heritage resource is located within or adjacent to the Casablanca Boulevard Improvements study area and that seventeen cultural heritage resources are located within or adjacent to the Livingston Avenue Extension study area. Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to the identified cultural heritage resource.
2. Once a preferred alternative or detailed designs of the proposed work are available, this report will be updated with a confirmation of impacts of the undertaking on the cultural heritage resource identified within and/or adjacent to the study area and will recommend appropriate mitigation measures. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, completing a heritage impact assessment or documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.
3. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

ASI was contracted by Dillon Consulting Limited to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment for the Casablanca Boulevard Improvements and Livingston Avenue Extension Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The study areas are located in the Town of Grimsby and focus on Regional Road 10 (Casablanca Boulevard) between Regional Road 39 (North Service Road) and Regional Road 81 (Main Street West) including a preliminary design of the Casablanca Boulevard / CNR rail grade separation. Additionally, the study area includes a portion of Livingston Avenue (RR 512) between Casablanca Boulevard and Main Street West and includes a preliminary design for Livingston Avenue Extension from Casablanca Boulevard to west of Emily Street. The study area is generally located in a rural agricultural context west of the main settlement area of the Town of Grimsby (Figure 1).

The purpose of this report is to identify existing conditions of the Casablanca Boulevard Improvements and Livingston Avenue Extension study areas, present an inventory of cultural heritage resources located within or adjacent to the study areas, identify impacts to cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures. This research was conducted by John Sleath, Project Manager, under the senior project management of Annie Veilleux, Manager of the Cultural Heritage Division, both of ASI.

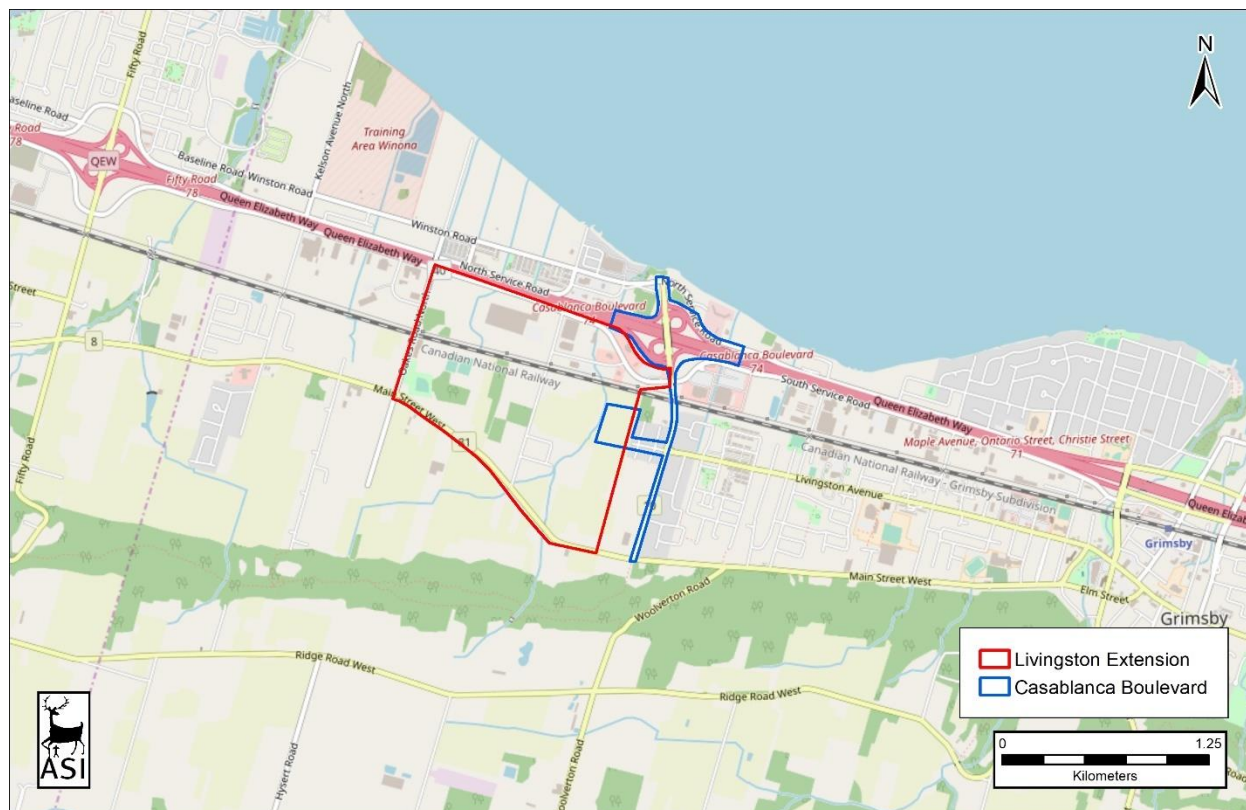


Figure 1: Location of the study areas

Base Map: ©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)



## 2.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

### 2.1 Legislation and Policy Context

This cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act*. This assessment addresses above ground cultural heritage resources over 40 years old. Use of a 40-year-old threshold is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2016). While identification of a resource that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this threshold provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is slightly younger than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from retaining heritage value.

For the purposes of this assessment, the term cultural heritage resources is used to describe both cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual built heritage resources and other related features that together form farm complexes, roadsides and nucleated settlements. Built heritage resources are typically individual buildings or structures that may be associated with a variety of human activities, such as historical settlement and patterns of architectural development.

The analysis throughout the study process addresses cultural heritage resources under various pieces of legislation and their supporting guidelines. Under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1990) environment is defined in Subsection 1(c) to include:

- cultural conditions that influence the life of man or a community, and;
- any building, structure, machine, or other device or thing made by man.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is charged under Section 2 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario and has published two guidelines to assist in assessing cultural heritage resources as part of an environmental assessment: *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (1992), and *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (1980). Accordingly, both guidelines have been utilized in this assessment process.

The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (Section 1.0) states the following:

When speaking of man-made heritage we are concerned with the works of man and the effects of his activities in the environment rather than with movable human artifacts or those environments that are natural and completely undisturbed by man.

In addition, environment may be interpreted to include the combination and interrelationships of human artifacts with all other aspects of the physical environment, as well as with the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of the people and communities in Ontario. The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* distinguish between two basic ways of visually experiencing this heritage in the environment, namely as cultural heritage landscapes and as cultural features.



Within this document, cultural heritage landscapes are defined as the following (Section 1.0):

The use and physical appearance of the land as we see it now is a result of man's activities over time in modifying pristine landscapes for his own purposes. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual man-made features into a whole. Urban cultural landscapes are sometimes given special names such as townscapes or streetscapes that describe various scales of perception from the general scene to the particular view. Cultural landscapes in the countryside are viewed in or adjacent to natural undisturbed landscapes, or waterscapes, and include such land uses as agriculture, mining, forestry, recreation, and transportation. Like urban cultural landscapes, they too may be perceived at various scales: as a large area of homogeneous character; or as an intermediate sized area of homogeneous character or a collection of settings such as a group of farms; or as a discrete example of specific landscape character such as a single farm, or an individual village or hamlet.

A cultural feature is defined as the following (Section 1.0):

...an individual part of a cultural landscape that may be focused upon as part of a broader scene, or viewed independently. The term refers to any man-made or modified object in or on the land or underwater, such as buildings of various types, street furniture, engineering works, plantings and landscaping, archaeological sites, or a collection of such objects seen as a group because of close physical or social relationships.

The Minister of Tourism, Culture, and Sport has also published *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (2014; *Standards and Guidelines* hereafter). These *Standards and Guidelines* apply to properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest. They are mandatory for Ministries and prescribed public bodies and have the authority of a Management Board or Cabinet directive. Prescribed public bodies include:

- Agricultural Research Institute of Ontario
- Hydro One Inc.
- Liquor Control Board of Ontario
- McMichael Canadian Art Collection
- Metrolinx
- The Niagara Parks Commission
- Ontario Heritage Trust
- Ontario Infrastructure and Lands Corporation
- Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation
- Ontario Power Generation Inc.
- Royal Botanical Gardens
- Toronto Area Transit Operating Authority
- St. Lawrence Parks Commission

The *Standards and Guidelines* provide a series of definitions considered during the course of the assessment:

A provincial heritage property is defined as the following (14):



Provincial heritage property means real property, including buildings and structures on the property, that has cultural heritage value or interest and that is owned by the Crown in right of Ontario or by a prescribed public body; or that is occupied by a ministry or a prescribed public body if the terms of the occupancy agreement are such that the ministry or public body is entitled to make the alterations to the property that may be required under these heritage standards and guidelines.

A provincial heritage property of provincial significance is defined as the following (14):

Provincial heritage property that has been evaluated using the criteria found in *Ontario Heritage Act* O. Reg. 10/06 and has been found to have cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance.

A built heritage resource is defined as the following (13):

...one or more significant buildings (including fixtures or equipment located in or forming part of a building), structures, earthworks, monuments, installations, or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history and identified as being important to a community. For the purposes of these Standards and Guidelines, “structures” does not include roadways in the provincial highway network and in-use electrical or telecommunications transmission towers.

A cultural heritage landscape is defined as the following (13):

...a defined geographical area that human activity has modified and that has cultural heritage value. Such an area involves one or more groupings of individual heritage features, such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites, and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form distinct from that of its constituent elements or parts. Heritage conservation districts designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trails, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value are some examples.

Additionally, the *Planning Act* (1990) and related *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)*, which was updated in 2014, make a number of provisions relating to heritage conservation. One of the general purposes of the *Planning Act* is to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions. In order to inform all those involved in planning activities of the scope of these matters of provincial interest, Section 2 of the *Planning Act* provides an extensive listing. These matters of provincial interest shall be regarded when certain authorities, including the council of a municipality, carry out their responsibilities under the *Act*. One of these provincial interests is directly concerned with:

2.(d) the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest

Part 4.7 of the *PPS* states that:

The official plan is the most important vehicle for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement. Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through official plans.



Official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. To determine the significance of some natural heritage features and other resources, evaluation may be required.

Official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions. Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and direct development to suitable areas.

In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up-to-date with this Provincial Policy Statement. The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement continue to apply after adoption and approval of an official plan.

Those policies of relevance for the conservation of heritage features are contained in Section 2- Wise Use and Management of Resources, wherein Subsection 2.6 - Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources, makes the following provisions:

- 2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.

A number of definitions that have specific meanings for use in a policy context accompany the policy statement. These definitions include built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

*A built heritage resource* is defined as: “a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community” (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014).

*A cultural heritage landscape* is defined as “a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association” (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014). Examples may include, but are not limited to farmscapes, historical settlements, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.

In addition, significance is also more generally defined. It is assigned a specific meaning according to the subject matter or policy context, such as wetlands or ecologically important areas. With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, resources of significance are those that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014).

Criteria for determining significance for the resources are recommended by the Province, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used. While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014).

Accordingly, the foregoing guidelines and relevant policy statement were used to guide the scope and methodology of the cultural heritage assessment.



## 2.2 Niagara Region

The Niagara Region provides cultural heritage policies in Section 10.C – Creative Places of its Official Plan (2014).

Cultural heritage policies within the Niagara Region’s Official Plan relevant to this assessment include:

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Policy 10.C.2.1.1  | Significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes shall conserved using the provisions of the Heritage Act, the Planning Act, the Environmental Assessment Act, the Funeral, Burial and Cremations Act and the Municipal Act.  |
| Policy 10.C.2.1.2. | The Region shares an interest in the protection and conservation of significant built heritage resources and encourages local municipalities to develop policies to protect and conserve locally significant built heritage resources and to utilize its authority under the Ontario Heritage Act to designated individual properties, cultural heritage landscapes and heritage conservation districts that are of cultural heritage value or interest.                                   |
| Policy 10.C.2.1.4  | Public works projects and plans undertaken or reviewed by the Region, where in the vicinity of significant built and/ or cultural heritage landscapes will be designed in a sensitive manner and will provide appropriate mitigation measures in both design and location to conserve, enhance and complement the existing significant built and/ or cultural heritage resources.  |
| Policy 10.C.2.1.6  | The Region encourages local municipalities to establish Cultural Heritage Landscapes policies in their official plans and identify Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes for designation. The purpose of this designation is to conserve groupings of features (buildings, structures, spaces, archaeological sites and natural elements) with heritage attributes that, together form a significant type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts. |
| Policy 10.C.2.1.7  | The local municipalities shall adopt official plan policies to conserve significant cultural heritage resources and ensure that development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected properties will conserve the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property.  |

## 2.3 Town of Grimsby

The Town of Grimsby provides cultural heritage policies in Section 8.0 of its Official Plan (2012).

Cultural heritage policies relevant to this assessment are provided below:

### General Policies:



8.1 The Town shall encourage the preservation of buildings and sites having historical and/or architectural value or interest and significant cultural heritage landscapes.

a) Heritage Resources will be protected and conserved in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, the Appleton Charter for the Protection and Enhancement of the Built Environment and other recognized heritage protocols and standards. Protection, maintenance and stabilization of existing cultural heritage attributes and features over removal or replacement will be adopted as the core principles for all conservation projects.

8.2 The Town shall appoint a heritage committee to identify the register of built heritage resources.

8.3 The Town may by by-law designate a property or a district to be of cultural heritage value or interest in accordance with the following process:

- a) The property meets the criteria set out in Sections 8.9 and 8.10;
- b) Council has consulted with the heritage committee as per Section 8.2; and
- c) Proper notice of intention has been given, in accordance with Sections 29 and 41 of the Ontario Heritage Act, 1990.

8.6 The Town shall establish a register of *built heritage resources* and heritage conservation districts that are of cultural heritage value or interest, after consulting with the heritage committee. The register shall list all property situated in the municipality that has been designated by the Town or by the Minister and shall contain, with respect to each property:

- a) A legal description of the property;
- b) The name and address of the owner; and
- c) A statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the property and a description of the *heritage attributes* of the property.

8.7 The register may also include *built heritage resources* that have not been designated but that the Town believes to be of cultural heritage value or interest.

8.8 The heritage committee shall identify the register of *built heritage resources*, based on the criteria provided in Sections 8.6 and 8.7 and may also identify significant *cultural heritage landscapes*.

8.9 A heritage site may be identified to hold cultural heritage value or interest where some or all of the following characteristics have been identified:

- a) An association with an historic event or person;
- b) A building or structure with distinguishing architectural characteristics on the basis of style, plan and sequence of spaces, uses of materials and surface treatment and other detail including windows, doors, lights, signs, and other fixtures of such buildings or structures and the relation of such factors to similar features of the buildings in the immediate surroundings;
- c) A building with substantial remaining original materials and workmanship;
- d) A natural feature or landmark;





- e) The potential for illustrating the heritage value is such that it would be possible for visitors to gain from the building an appreciation for the architecture or history with which it is associated; and
- f) In considering the identification of a building, the extent of the original materials and workmanship remaining would be important to that designation.

8.15 The Town shall undertake heritage plans and programs in accordance with a system of priorities. In particular, the following shall be identified as priorities for the Town:

- a) The protection of heritage resources within and *adjacent* to the Downtown District;
- b) The protection of the Main Street corridor;
- c) The stimulation of preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and utilization of heritage resources by the public;
- d) Selective restoration and rehabilitation of heritage resources by the Town;
- e) Re-establishment and enhancement of Grimsby's historic *linkages* to Lake Ontario, the *Escarpment* and Forty Mile Creek; and
- f) Recognition and enhancement of the special character of Grimsby Beach.

8.18 *Development and site alteration* may be permitted on *in the vicinity of protected heritage property* where the proposed *development* and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the *heritage attributes* of the *protected heritage property* will be *conserved*.

Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches may be required in order to conserve the *heritage attributes* of the *protected heritage property* affected by the adjacent *development* or *site alteration*.

8.19 Secondary Plan studies will identify buildings considered to be significant cultural heritage resources and significant *cultural heritage landscapes* and where appropriate, add these to the register.

8.23 The Town will have regard for known *built heritage resources*, significant *cultural heritage landscapes* and known *archaeological resources* in the undertaking of municipal public works, such as roads and *infrastructure* projects carried out under the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) process.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 6

This amendment applies to all of the lands of the Grimsby GO Station Secondary Plan area, generally being bound by the Queen Elizabeth Way to the north, Hunter Road to the west, portions of Roberts Road to the east and Livingston Avenue and Main Street to south.

The purpose of this amendment is to the amend the Town of Grimsby Official Plan to promote intensification and redevelopment in proximity to the future Grimsby GO rail station by establishing mixed use designations and adopting new policies within a new Grimsby GO Station Secondary Plan area.

This amendment was adopted by Town of Grimsby Council on the 20th day of February 2018, and modified and approved by the Regional Municipality of Niagara Council on the 3rd day of May 2018, in accordance with Section 17 of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990.



## 2.4 Data Collection and Methodology

During the cultural heritage assessment, all potentially affected cultural heritage resources are subject to inventory. Short form names are usually applied to each resource type, (e.g. barn, residence). Generally, when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources, three stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for and existence of cultural heritage resources in a geographic area.

Background historical research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary source research and historical mapping, is undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study area. This stage in the data collection process enables the researcher to determine the presence of sensitive heritage areas that correspond to nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement and development patterns. To augment data collected during this stage of the research process, federal, provincial, and municipal databases and/or agencies are consulted to obtain information about specific properties that have been previously identified and/or designated as retaining cultural heritage value. Typically, resources identified during these stages of the research process are reflective of particular architectural styles, associated with an important person, place, or event, and contribute to the contextual facets of a particular place, neighbourhood, or intersection.

A field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified cultural heritage resources. The field review is also used to identify cultural heritage resources that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases.

Several investigative criteria are utilised during the field review to appropriately identify new cultural heritage resources. These investigative criteria are derived from provincial guidelines, definitions, and past experience. During the environmental assessment, a built structure or landscape is identified as a cultural heritage resource if it is considered to be 40 years or older, and if the resource satisfies at least one of the following criteria:

### Design/Physical Value:

- It is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
- It displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
- It demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
- The site and/or structure retains original stylistic features and has not been irreversibly altered so as to destroy its integrity.
- It demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.

### Historical/Associative Value:

- It has a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to: The Town of Grimsby; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of the history of: The Town of Grimsby; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to: The Town of Grimsby; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.





- It demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.
- It has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historical, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.
- It has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.

Contextual Value:

- It is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area.
- It is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings.
- It is a landmark.
- It illustrates a significant phase in the development of the community or a major change or turning point in the community's history.
- The landscape contains a structure other than a building (fencing, culvert, public art, statue, etc.) that is associated with the history or daily life of that area or region.
- There is evidence of previous historical and/or existing agricultural practices (e.g. terracing, deforestation, complex water canalization, apple orchards, vineyards, etc.)
- It is of aesthetic, visual or contextual important to the province.

If a resource meets one of these criteria it will be identified as a cultural heritage resource and is subject to further research where appropriate and when feasible. Typically, detailed archival research, permission to enter lands containing heritage resources, and consultation is required to determine the specific heritage significance of the identified cultural heritage resource.

When identifying cultural heritage landscapes, the following categories are typically utilized for the purposes of the classification during the field review:

Farm complexes:	comprise two or more buildings, one of which must be a farmhouse or barn, and may include a tree-lined drive, tree windbreaks, fences, domestic gardens and small orchards.
Roadscapes:	generally two-lanes in width with absence of shoulders or narrow shoulders only, ditches, tree lines, bridges, culverts and other associated features.
Waterscapes:	waterway features that contribute to the overall character of the cultural heritage landscape, usually in relation to their influence on historical development and settlement patterns.
Railscapes:	active or inactive railway lines or railway rights of way and associated features.
Historical settlements:	groupings of two or more structures with a commonly applied name.
Streetscapes:	generally consists of a paved road found in a more urban setting, and may include a series of houses that would have been built in the same time period.



Historical agricultural  
landscapes:

generally comprises a historically rooted settlement and farming pattern that reflects a recognizable arrangement of fields within a lot and may have associated agricultural outbuildings, structures, and vegetative elements such as tree rows.

Cemeteries:

land used for the burial of human remains.

Results of the desktop data collection and field review are contained in Section 3.0, while Sections 4.0 and 5.0 contain conclusions and recommendations with respect to potential impacts of the undertaking on the identified cultural heritage resource. A cultural heritage resource inventory is provided in Section 7.0, while location mapping is in Section 8.0.

### **3.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT**

This section provides a summary of historical research and a description of identified above ground cultural heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed undertaking.

#### **3.1 Background Historical Summary**

A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of physiography, as well as Indigenous and Euro-Canadian land use and settlement.

##### ***3.1.1 Natural Heritage, Geography and Physiography***

The Town of Grimsby is situated within the Iroquois Plain and Sand Plains physiographic regions of Southern Ontario. The Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario is a 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 from the Trent River to the Niagara River, spanning a distance around the western part of Lake Ontario of 300 km (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190). 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 1984:196). The study area is also included in the physiographic landform area of Sand Plains, which are glaciolacustrine features that form in shallow waters (Karrow and Warner 1990:5). The soil conditions and climate within the Town of Grimsby, and within the study area, have resulted in the success of the agricultural industry within the Town and the development of fruit farms within and beyond the boundaries of the study area (Grimsby Historical Society 1986).

The Niagara Escarpment, located south of the study area, is by far one of the most prominent features in southern Ontario, and extends from the Niagara River to the northern tip of the Bruce Peninsula, continuing through the Manitoulin Islands (Chapman and Putman 1846:114-122). Vertical cliffs along the brow mostly outline the edge of the dolostone of the Lockport and Amabel Formations, which the slopes below are carved in red shale. Flanked by landscapes of glacial origin, the rock-hewn topography stands in striking contrast, and its steep-sided valleys are strongly suggestive of non-glacial regions. From Queenston, on the Niagara River, westward to Ancaster, the escarpment is a simple topographic break



separating the two levels of the Niagara Peninsula. Within the study area, Lots 17 and 18, Concession 2 stretch from south of Main Street East to the base of the Niagara Escarpment.

### ***3.1.2 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement***

A review of the land use of the study area indicates that it has been occupied by Indigenous peoples for thousands of years. The Town of Grimsby is situated within the traditional territory of the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation. In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases to the north of Lake Ontario in the early nineteenth century, and the Crown acknowledged the Mississaugas as the owners of the lands between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe and entered into negotiations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

The land within the Town of Grimsby is also known to have been occupied by the Neutral. In 1615, Samuel de Champlain reported that a group of Iroquoian-speaking people situated between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat were at peace and remained “la nation neutre”. In subsequent years, the French visited and traded among the Neutral, but the first documented visit was not until 1626, when the Recollet missionary Joseph de la Roche Daillon recorded his visit to the villages of the Attiwandaron, whose name in the Huron-Wendat language meant “those who speak a slightly different tongue” (the Neutral apparently referred to the Huron-Wendat by the same term). Like the Huron-Wendat, Petun, and Haudenosaunee, the Neutral people were settled village agriculturalists. Several discrete settlement clusters have been identified in the lower Grand River, Fairchild-Big Creek, Upper Twenty Mile Creek, Spencer-Bronte Creek drainages, Milton, Grimsby, Eastern Niagara Escarpment and Onondaga Escarpment areas, which are attributed to Iroquoian populations. These settlement clusters are believed by some scholars to have been inhabited by populations of the Neutral Nation or pre- (or ancestral) Neutral Nation (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990).

Between 1647 and 1651, the Neutral were decimated by epidemics and ultimately dispersed by the Haudenosaunee, who subsequently settled along strategic trade routes on the north shore of Lake Ontario for a brief period during the mid-seventeenth century. Compared to settlements of the Haudenosaunee, the “Iroquois du Nord” occupation of the landscape was less intensive. Only seven villages are identified by the early historic cartographers on the north shore, and they are documented as considerably smaller than those in New York State. The populations were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins, and squash. These settlements also played the important alternate role of serving as stopovers and bases for Haudenosaunee travelling to the north shore for the annual beaver hunt (Konrad 1974).

### ***3.1.3 Historical Euro-Canadian Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement***

Historically, the study areas are in the Former Grimsby Township, Lincoln County, in part of Lot 17, Broken Front; Lots 16-20, Concession I; and Lots 17-20, Concession II.

### ***3.1.4 County of Lincoln***

The land that comprises the former County of Lincoln (including Grimsby Township) was alienated by the British from the native 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 that the British acquired, which extended between Lakes Ontario and Erie from the Niagara River to the “River La Tranche” was £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 (Gardiner 1899:267; Armstrong 1985:172, 186-188).

By 1805, Lincoln was described as “a very fine and populous settlement,” with a population of about 6,000 (Boulton 1805:49).

### **3.1.5 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 1787-88. Some of the original land owners 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” by means of Lake Ontario with other settlements. 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 ha) of the land within the township was under cultivation. The principal crops included: wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, 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 thirteen 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).



### **3.1.6 Great Western Railway**

The Great Western Railway was originally incorporated in 1834 as the London and Gore Railroad Co. and changed its name to the Great Western Railway in 1853. It received considerable promotion by Allan Napier MacNab, Isaac and Peter Buchanan, R.W. Harris, and John Young. Aided by government guarantees and supported by foreign American and British investment, the Great Western Railway opened its mainline (Windsor-London-Hamilton-Niagara Falls) in 1854. By 1882, it was operating throughout southwestern Ontario and even into Michigan. In 1882 it merged with the Grand Trunk Railway in an attempt to successfully compete with rival American railroads for American through-traffic between Michigan and New York states (Baskerville 2015).

### **3.1.7 Queen Elizabeth Way**

The QEW was Canada's first intercity highway, the first with cloverleaf interchanges, one of the world's first controlled-access highways, and the first fully lit highway in the world. Plans for an improved, east-west thoroughfare north of Highway 2 and west of Toronto to help alleviate traffic congestion had been discussed as early as the 1910s, but it was only in 1931 that road works began in Etobicoke along the Middle Road, the western extension of Toronto's Queen Street (Stamp 1987:13). The contract included the construction of bridges and culverts from Browns Line west to Highway 10 and was undertaken, in part, as a work relief measure by the province.

Construction continued slowly between 1931 and 1934, at which time a new provincial government placed greater emphasis on the completion of the Middle Road Highway (Stamp 1987:16). Thomas McQuesten, appointed as the Minister of Highways in the new Liberal government, had a particular interest in balancing infrastructure works and aesthetics, and his vision of a super highway greatly influenced the nature and extent of the Middle Road Highway. McQuesten's plans extended the highway to Niagara Falls and Fort Erie. In 1937, a new Niagara highway along the south shore of Lake Ontario was begun to connect the Middle Road Highway with the American border, with the hope of promoting American tourism to Toronto, Hamilton, and Niagara. The completion of the Middle Road Highway from Niagara to Toronto was commemorated in an official ceremony by King George VI of England and Queen Elizabeth on June 7, 1939 (DHO 1940). As part of the ceremony, the King and Queen drove past the Henley Bridge in St. Catharines, setting off a trigger which dropped two flags from a pillared gateway in front of a crowd of onlookers (Globe and Mail, June 8, 1939, p.3). There was no royal ceremony at the Lion Monument. In recognition of the royal visit, the highway was later renamed the Queen Elizabeth Way at a ceremony held at Henley Bridge in St. Catharines on August 23, 1940 (Herod 2011; DHO 1941; van Nostrand 1983).

The QEW has since been widened several times. Initially, the QEW continued past Highway 427 to the former City of Toronto limits at the Humber River. This section of the expressway was downloaded by the provincial government to the City of Toronto in 1997 and is now part of the Gardiner Expressway.

### **3.1.8 Review of Historical Mapping**

The 1862 *Tremaine Map of Lincoln and Welland* and the 1876 *Illustrated Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln & Welland* were reviewed to examine the study areas from the nineteenth century.



It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases. In addition, the use of historical map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then geo-referenced to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historical mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.

Historically, the study areas are located in the Former Grimsby Township, Lincoln County, in part of Lot 17, Broken Front; Lots 16-20, Concession I; and Lots 17-21, Concession II.

Details of historical property owners and historical features in the study area are listed in Table 1.

**Table 1: Casablanca Boulevard Improvements study area – Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s)**

<i>1862 Tremaine Map</i>				<i>1876 Illustrated Historical Atlas</i>	
Lot #	Con #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
17	Broken Front	None	None	E. Smith (W 1/2) Geo. Smith (E 1/2)	None
16	1	Dennis Woolverton (W 1/2) Charles E. Woolverton (E 1/2 – Grimsby Nursery)	None No structure “Grimsby Nursery”	Edgar Woolverton L. Woolverton C. E. Woolverton	Orchards Great Western Railway Orchard Great Western Railway Orchard Great Western Railway
17		Exekiel [sic] Smith (W 1/2) John W. Smith (E 1/2)	None	E. Smith (W 1/2) Geo. Smith (E 1/2)	Great Western Railway Great Western Railway
18		Thomas R. Hunter - Lakeview	Structure Great Western Railway	T. R. Hunter	Structure Orchard Great Western Railway
17	2	Exekiel [sic] Smith (W 1/6) John W. Smith (E 5/6)	Main Street Main Street	E. Smith (W 1/6) Dan'l Smith (M 2/6)  Geo. Smith (E 3/6)	School to the south Main Street Structure Orchard Main Street Structures Orchard Main Street





**Table 2: Livingston Avenue Extension study area – Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s)**

		<i>1862 Tremaine Map</i>		<i>1876 Illustrated Historical Atlas</i>	
<b>Lot #</b>	<b>Con #</b>	<b>Property Owner(s)</b>	<b>Historical Feature(s)</b>	<b>Property Owner(s)</b>	<b>Historical Feature(s)</b>
17	1	Exekiel [sic] Smith (W 1/2) John W. Smith (E 1/2)	None	E. Smith (W 1/2) Geo. Smith (E 1/2)	Great Western Railway Great Western Railway
18		Thomas R. Hunter	Structure “Maple Grove” Great Western Railway	T. R. Hunter	Structure Orchard Great Western Railway
19		James & Edmund Doran	Great Western Railway	Illegible	Great Western Railway
20		Isaac Smith	Structure Great Western Railway	Isaac Smith	Structure Orchard Great Western Railway
17	2	Exekiel [sic] Smith (W 1/5) John W. Smith (E 4/5)	Main Street Main Street	E. Smith (W 1/6) Dan'l Smith (M 2/6)  Geo. Smith (E 3/6)	School to the south Main Street Structure Orchard Main Street Structures Orchard Main Street
18		Johnson Pettit (W 1/2) Exekiel [sic] Smith (E 1/2)	Main Street Main Street	E. Smith	Structures Orchard Main Street
19		Johnson Pettit James & Edmund Doran	Main Street Main Street	Illegible	Structure Orchard Main Street and Hunter Road
20		John Cline Estate	Main Street	Mrs. F. Walter (W 1/2)  T. Snyder (E 1/2)	Structure Orchard Main Street Structure Orchard Main Street

The nineteenth-century maps illustrate that Main Street, Hunter Road, and Oakes Road North were historically surveyed. There are several structures that are shown in the study areas in both 1862 and 1876. A school is noted in the 1876 map to the south of Main Street West, west of Casablanca Boulevard. The Great Western Railway line is depicted as transecting several of the properties in the northern portion of the study area. The study area is generally depicted in a rural agricultural context throughout the nineteenth century.

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historical topographic mapping, and aerial photographs from the twentieth century were examined. This report presents maps and aerial photographs from 1907, 1934,



1954, and 1973. These do not represent the full range of maps consulted for this study but were judged to cover the full range of land uses that occurred in the areas during this period.

The twentieth-century mapping reveals that the study areas retained a rural agricultural character throughout the twentieth century. The 1907 map indicates that Main Street West was a metalled roadway, while Casablanca Boulevard, Hunter Road, and Oakes Road North are unmetalled roadways. Several farmhouses are illustrated along Main Street in the southern portion of the study area, as is the same school to the west of Casablanca Boulevard that was depicted in earlier mapping. A small watercourse that drains into Lake Ontario is present within the study areas, and bridges are depicted carrying both Main Street and Casablanca Boulevard in several locations in the study area vicinity. The Grand Trunk Railway is depicted in the same alignment as previously described in the northern portion of the study area. The 1934 topographical map has few changes from the 1907 map, except for the addition of the power line along the rail line, noted as the Canadian National Railway. The 1954 aerial photograph illustrates that much of the study areas are still in an agricultural context and remain relatively unchanged into the twentieth-century. The Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW) is depicted on the photograph in the northern portion of the study area in an east-west alignment. The 1973 topographical map indicates that there was some residential subdivision development along Casablanca Boulevard Hunter Road to the north of Main Street West. Additional residential development is also noted on Main Street West. There is a transformer station at the intersection of Hunter Road and the Canadian National Railway, and a school located near Oakes Road North and the Canadian National Railway. Despite this limited residential development, the majority of the Livingston Avenue study area has remained in a rural agricultural context.

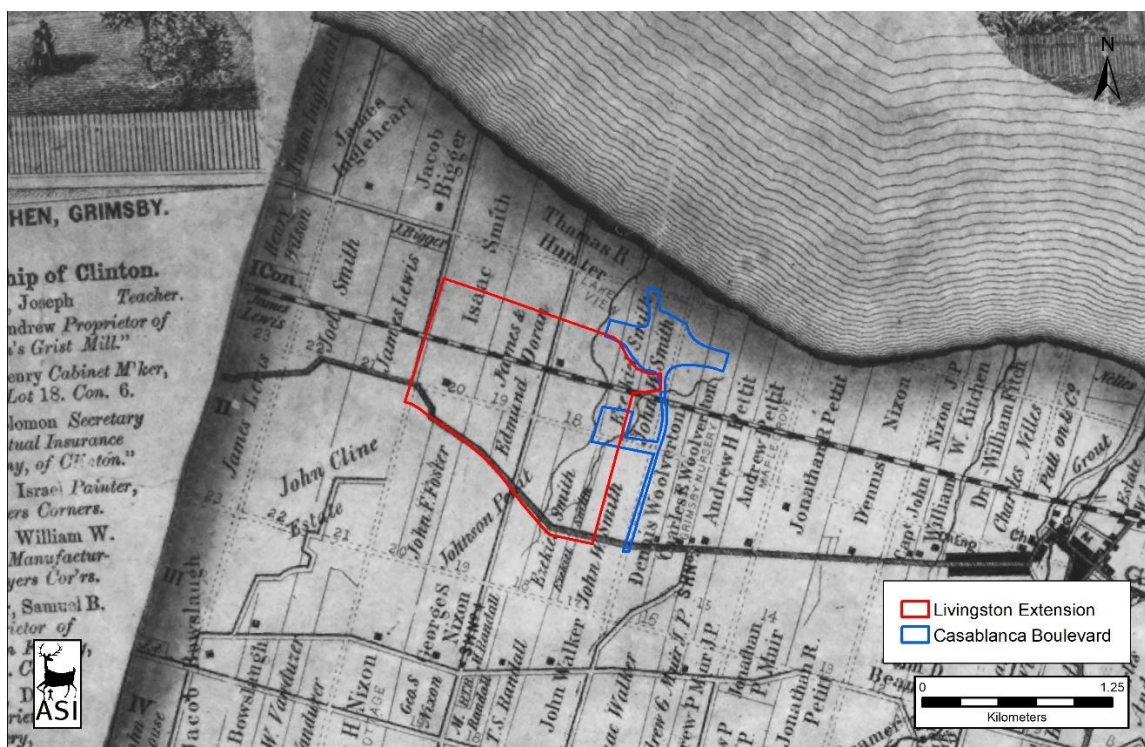


Figure 2: The study area overlaid on the 1862 Tremaine Map of Lincoln and Welland County  
Base Map: Tremaine 1862





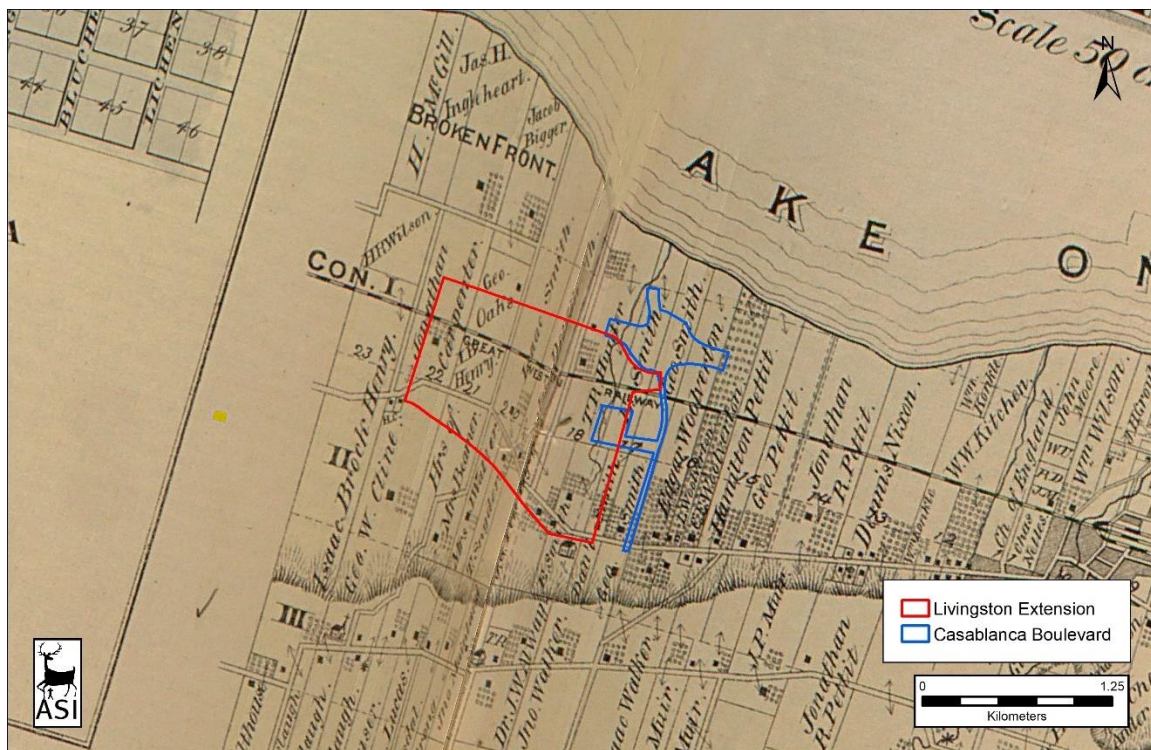


Figure 3: The study area overlaid on the 1876 *Illustrated Historical Atlas*

Base Map: Page 1876



Figure 4: The study area overlaid on the 1907 Grimsby NTS map

Base Map: NTS Sheet No. 4 (Department of Militia and Defense 1907)





Figure 5: The study area overlaid on the 1934 Grimsby NTA map  
Base Map: NTS Sheet No. 30/M-4 (Department of National Defence 1934)

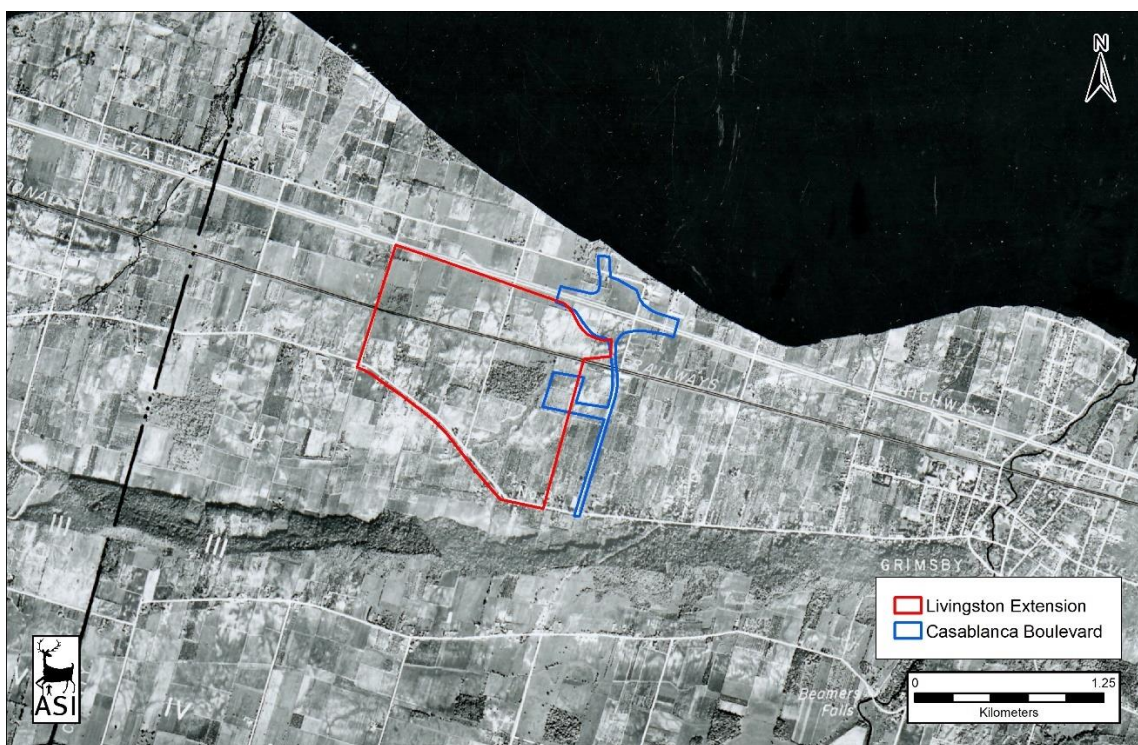


Figure 6: The study area overlaid on the 1954 aerial photograph  
Reference: Plate 432.793 (Hunting Survey Corporation 1954)



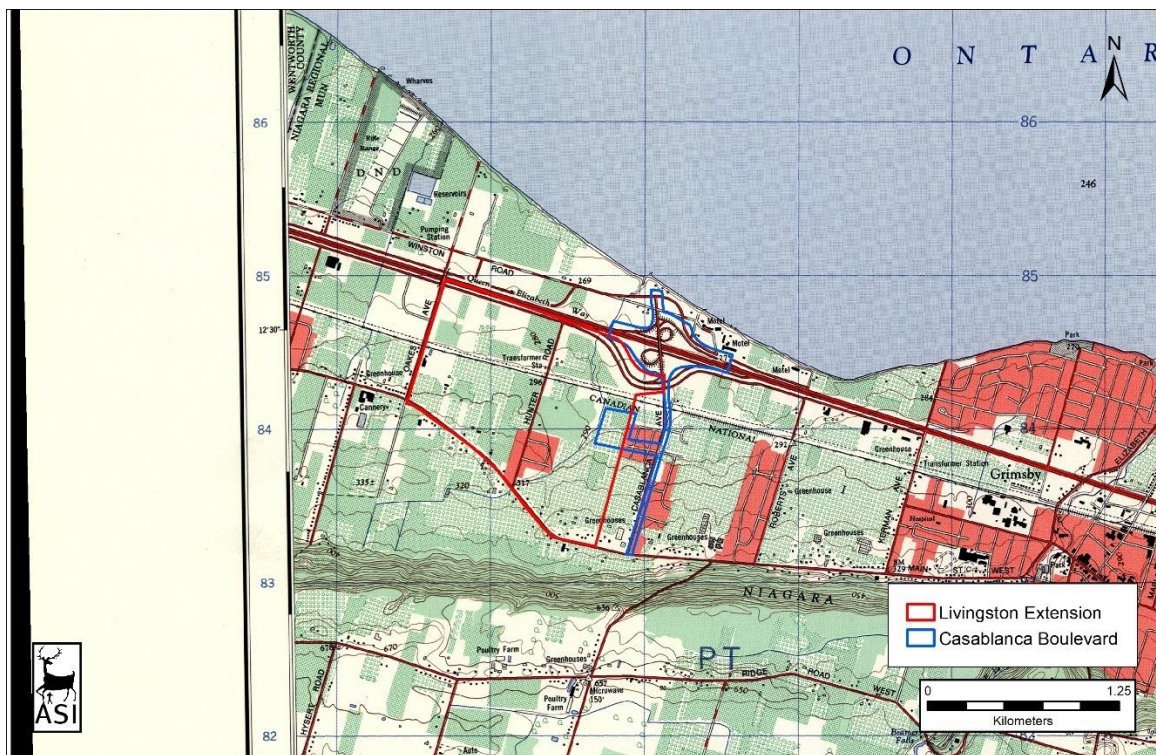


Figure 7: The study area overlaid on the 1973 Grimsby NTS map  
 Base Map: NTS Sheet 30/M-4 (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1973)

## 3.2 Existing Conditions

### 3.2.1 Review of Existing Heritage Inventories

To make an identification of existing cultural heritage resources within the study area, a number of resources were consulted (MTCS 2016). They include:

- The Town of Grimsby's *Municipal Heritage Register* provides a list of cultural heritage resources that are designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The Town also provides a list of non-designated properties that are of cultural heritage value or interest<sup>1</sup>;
- Niagara Region Interactive Map, Navigator<sup>2</sup>;
- *Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment: Road Widening of Casablanca Boulevard (RR10), and Extension of Livingston Avenue (RR512), Town of Grimsby, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Grimsby, Ontario* (AMEC 2014)<sup>3</sup>;
- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements<sup>4</sup>;

<sup>1</sup> Reviewed 20 August 2018 (<https://www.grimsby.ca/Heritage-Advisory-Committee/heritage-planning-grimsby-heritage-advisory-committee.html>)

<sup>2</sup> Reviewed 20 August 2018 (<https://maps.niagararegion.ca/navigator/>)

<sup>3</sup> Reviewed 20 August 2018 (Report on file at ASI)

<sup>4</sup> Reviewed 20 August 2018 (<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/property-types/easement-properties>)

- The Ontario Heritage Trust's *Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide*, an online, searchable database of Ontario Heritage Plaques<sup>5</sup>;
- *Ontario's Historical Plaques* website<sup>6</sup>;
- Inventory of known cemeteries/burial sites in the Ontario Genealogical Society's online databases<sup>7</sup>;
- Parks Canada's, *Canada's Historic Places* website: available online, the searchable register provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial, and national levels<sup>8</sup>;
- Parks Canada's *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations*, a searchable online database that identifies National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses<sup>9</sup>;
- Canadian Heritage River System. The Canadian Heritage River System is a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage,<sup>10</sup> and,
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites.<sup>11</sup>

In addition, the following stakeholders were contacted to gather information on potential cultural heritage resources, active and inactive cemeteries, and areas of identified Indigenous interest within and/or adjacent to the study area:

- The Planning Department for the Town of Grimsby was contacted to gather any information on potential cultural heritage resources or concerns within and/or adjacent to the study area (email communication 2 October 2018). A response was still outstanding at the time of report submission.
- Karla Barboza; (A) Team Lead, Heritage, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, was also contacted to gather any information on potential cultural heritage resources or concerns within and/or adjacent to the study areas (email communication 2 October 2018)<sup>12</sup>. A response confirmed that there are no identified Provincial Heritage Properties within or adjacent to the study areas.
- Thomas Wicks; Heritage Planner, Ontario Heritage Trust, was contacted to gather any information on potential cultural heritage resources or concerns within and/or adjacent to the study area (email communication 15 October 2018)<sup>13</sup>. A response confirmed that one property located at 390 Main Street West is subject to a Heritage Conservation Easement with the Ontario Heritage Trust.

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<sup>5</sup> Reviewed 20 August 2018 (<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/online-plaque-guide>)

<sup>6</sup> Reviewed 20 August 2018 ([www.ontarioplaques.com](http://www.ontarioplaques.com))

<sup>7</sup> Reviewed 20 August 2018 (<http://vitacollections.ca/ogscollections/2818487/data?grd=3186>)

<sup>8</sup> Reviewed 20 August 2018 (<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/about-apropos.aspx>)

<sup>9</sup> Reviewed 20 August 2018 ([http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/search-recherche\\_eng.aspx](http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/search-recherche_eng.aspx))

<sup>10</sup> Reviewed 20 August 2018 (<http://chrs.ca/the-rivers/>)

<sup>11</sup> Reviewed 20 August 2018 (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>)

<sup>12</sup> Contacted 2 October 2018 at [registrar@ontario.ca](mailto:registrar@ontario.ca).

<sup>13</sup> Contacted 15 October 2018 at [registrar@heritagetrust.on.ca](mailto:registrar@heritagetrust.on.ca).



Based on the review of available provincial and federal data, there are no previously identified cultural heritage resources within and/or adjacent to the Casablanca Boulevard Improvements study area and ten previously identified cultural heritage resources within and/of adjacent to the Livingston Avenue Extension study area.

### ***3.2.2 Casablanca Boulevard Improvements Study Area– Field Review***

A field review of the study area was undertaken by Peter Carruthers of ASI on 2 October 2018 to document the existing conditions of the study area. The field review was preceded by a review of available, current and historical, aerial photographs, and maps (including online sources such as Bing and Google maps). These large-scale maps were reviewed for any potential cultural heritage resources which may be extant in the study area. The existing conditions of the study area are described below. Identified cultural heritage resources are discussed in Section 3.2.3 and are mapped in Section 8.0 of this report.

The study area is primarily focused on Casablanca Boulevard and is approximately two kilometres in length between North Service Road in the north and Main Street West in the south. Casablanca Boulevard is oriented in a generally north-south alignment and features two lanes of north and southbound vehicular traffic. The study area passes through a mix of residential and agricultural contexts, with the easterly and northern portions featuring residential development and the Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW) and the western side of Casablanca Boulevard being agricultural in nature. The roadway lacks curbs and sidewalks and features narrow gravel shoulders and moderate ditches for the southern portion of the study area. The portion of Casablanca Boulevard between South Service Road and the QEW is oriented slightly northwest and has curbs and metal and concrete barriers as it travels over the Queen Elizabeth Way. A sidewalk is located on the east side of Casablanca Boulevard to the south of South Service Road, and on the west side to the north.

The study area also includes a part of Livingston Avenue and is approximately 200 metres in length along the existing right-of-way. Livingston Avenue is oriented in an east-west alignment and features two lanes of east and westbound traffic. The study area also includes an area that extends 200 metres west of Livingston Avenue and a further 200 metres north through active agricultural fields. The existing roadway lacks curbs and sidewalks and features narrow gravel shoulders and very moderate ditches. The roadway ends just to the west of Emily Street. Livingston Avenue travels through twentieth century residential developments on both the north and south sides.



Plate 1: South end of study area at Casablanca Boulevard at Main Street West, looking north-northeast.



Plate 2: Active agricultural field at the western limit of Livingston Avenue, looking north.





Plate 3: Active agricultural field at western limit of Livingston Avenue, looking south.



Plate 4: Intersection of Casablanca Boulevard and Livingston Avenue, looking east-southeast.



Plate 5: Casablanca Boulevard with curb and ditches, looking north-northeast.



Plate 6: View along Livingston Avenue west of Casablanca Boulevard looking west-northwest. Note the gravel shoulder and lack of curbs.



Plate 7: View of Casablanca Boulevard overpass above QEW, looking north.



Plate 8: Intersection of Casablanca Boulevard and South Service Road, looking east.



Plate 9: Canadian National Railway corridor, looking west.



Plate 10: Casablanca Boulevard looking south towards intersection with Livingston Avenue.



Plate 11: Casablanca Boulevard across QEW, looking south.



Plate 12: North Service Road, looking west-southwest.

### ***3.2.3 Livingston Avenue Extension Study Area– Field Review***

A field review of the study area was undertaken by Peter Carruthers of ASI on 2 October 2018 to document the existing conditions of the study area. The field review was preceded by a review of available, current and historical, aerial photographs, and maps (including online sources such as Bing and Google maps). These large-scale maps were reviewed for any potential cultural heritage resources which may be extant in the study area. The existing conditions of the study area are described below. Identified cultural heritage resources are discussed in Section 3.2.3 and are mapped in Section 8.0 of this report.

The study area is bordered by Main Street West in the south, Oakes Road North in the west, South Service Road in the north, and extends approximately 200 metres west of Casablanca Boulevard in the east.

The southern portion of the study area that travels along Main Street West is approximately one and a half kilometers in length. Main Street West is oriented in an east-west alignment for approximately 200 metres west of Casablanca Boulevard and then re-ori-ents to the northwest for approximately 1.3 kilometres. Main Street West features two lanes of east and westbound traffic with a sidewalk along the north side and has paved shoulders lacking curbs. Main Street West travels through a rural agricultural context with residences, farms, commercial structures, and a church within and/or adjacent to the study area.

Hunter Road transects the study area slightly to the east of the centre. Hunter Road is approximately one kilometre in length between Main Street West in the south and South Service Road in the north. Hunter Road is oriented in a north-south alignment and features two lanes of north and southbound traffic and





features very narrow shoulders and steep ditches. At the southern end of Hunter Road there is residential development and then it travels through an agricultural context with an industrial context at its northern end. The Canadian National Railway travels through the northern portion of the study area in an east-west alignment and is just south of the industrial area.

The portion of the study area that travels along Oakes Road North is approximately 800 metres in length. Oakes Road North is oriented in a north-south alignment and features two lanes of north and southbound vehicular traffic. Oakes Road North lacks curbs and sidewalks and features narrow shoulders and moderate ditches. Several residences, a school, and commercial structures are located within and/or adjacent to the study area. The roadway Oakes Road North continues north of the railway tracks at an at-grade crossing, and is carried over the QEW by a bridge. The northwest corner of the study area is located at South Service Road and the QEW.

The northern section of the study area travels along South Service Road and extends approximately one and a half kilometres between Casablanca Boulevard in the east and Oakes Road North in the west. South Service Road is oriented in an east-west alignment for approximately one kilometre, while the eastern portion of South Service Road is oriented northwest-southeast. South Service Road travels through a mostly commercial and industrial context and has two lanes of east and westbound vehicular traffic and gravel shoulders with steep ditches on both sides. South Service Road features concrete curbs as it approaches Casablanca Boulevard in the eastern portion of the study area.



Plate 13: View along Main Street West, looking west-northwest from Casablanca Boulevard.



Plate 14: 382 Main Street West, looking north-northwest.



Plate 15: 390 Main Street West, looking north-northwest.



Plate 16: 400 Main Street West, looking north.





Plate 17: View along Main Street West with sidewalk and paved shoulder, looking west-northwest.



Plate 18: 404 Main Street West house, looking northwest.



Plate 19: 404 Main Street West property with early barn behind, looking north.



Plate 20: 399 Main Street West, looking southeast.



Plate 21: Active agricultural fields along Main Street West, looking northwest.



Plate 22: Farmstead at 408 Main Street West, looking north-northeast.



Plate 23: 417 Main Street West, looking southwest.



Plate 24: Along Main Street West, looking northwest.



Plate 25: View across field at building cluster at 408 Main Street West, looking east.



Plate 26: New houses beyond orchard, looking north-northwest.



Plate 27: Late 19<sup>th</sup> century centre gable house at 425 Main Street West, looking south.



Plate 28: View across Hunter Road, new houses, looking east.



Plate 29: 1920s house at 442 Main Street West, looking west.



Plate 30: 20<sup>th</sup> century Lutheran Church at 448 Main Street West, looking north.





Plate 31: 20<sup>th</sup> century farmstead and orchard at 455 Main Street West, looking west.



Plate 32: View along Main Street West, mix of old and new houses, looking northwest.



Plate 33: Continuation of historic use with mix of historic buildings and modern structures, looking west-southwest.



Plate 34: Late 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse at 469 Main Street West, looking west.



Plate 35: Agricultural field north of Main Street West with modern buildings in background, looking north-northeast.



Plate 36: Front elevation of 470 Main Street West, looking north-northeast. Note the modern stone porch addition.



Plate 37: Athletic facility facing on Oakes Road South, looking north.



Plate 38: Modern houses facing Oakes Road South, looking north-northwest.



Plate 39: Smith Public School, looking northeast.



Plate 40: Canadian National Railway corridor, looking southeast.



Plate 41: Oakes Road South towards QEW overpass with industrial buildings on left, looking north-northeast.



Plate 42: QEW and industrial land east of Oakes Road South, looking east-southeast.





Plate 43: Hunter Road, looking south-southeast.



Plate 44: Hunter Road and industrial area, looking north-northeast.

### 3.2.4 Casablanca Boulevard Improvements Study Area– Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the results of the background research and field review, one cultural heritage resource was identified within and/or adjacent to the Casablanca Boulevard Improvements study area (see Figure 8). The cultural heritage resource includes one built heritage resource (BHR) (Table 3). A detailed description of this built heritage resource is presented in Section 7.0 and mapping of the resource along with photographic plate locations is provided in Section 8.0 of this report.

**Table 3: Summary of built heritage resources (BHR) in the Casablanca Boulevard study area**

Feature ID	Location/Address	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition
BHR 12	400 Main Street West	Residence	Identified during field review

### 3.2.5 Livingston Avenue Study Area– Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the results of the background research and field review, seventeen cultural heritage resources were identified within and/or adjacent to Livingston Avenue study area (see Figure 8). The cultural heritage resources include fifteen built heritage resources (BHR) and two cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) (Table 4). A detailed description of these cultural heritage resources is presented in Section 7.0 and mapping of the resources along with photographic plate locations is provided in Section 8.0 of this report.

**Table 4: Summary of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the Livingston Avenue study area**

Feature ID	Location/Address	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition
BHR 1	482 Main Street West	Residence	Listed in the Town of Grimsby's <i>Municipal Heritage Register</i> Previously identified by AMEC (2014)
BHR 2	500 Main Street West	Residence	Listed in the Town of Grimsby's <i>Municipal Heritage Register</i> Previously identified by AMEC (2014)
BHR 3	470 Main Street West	Residence	Listed in the Town of Grimsby's <i>Municipal Heritage Register</i>
BHR 4	469 Main Street West	Residence	Identified during field review

Feature ID	Location/Address	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition
BHR 5	455 Main Street West	Residence	Identified during field review
BHR 6	448 Main Street West	Church	Identified during field review
BHR 7	442 Main Street West	Residence	Identified during field review
BHR 8	425 Main Street West	Residence	Identified during field review
BHR 9	417 Main Street West	Residence	Listed in the Town of Grimsby's <i>Municipal Heritage Register</i>
BHR 10	408 Main Street West	Residence	Identified during field review
BHR 11	404 Main Street West	Residence	Listed in the Town of Grimsby's <i>Municipal Heritage Register</i>
BHR 12	400 Main Street West	Residence	Identified during field review
BHR 13	399 Main Street West	Residence	Listed in the Town of Grimsby's Heritage Register
BHR 14	390 Main Street West	Residence	Listed in the Town of Grimsby's <i>Municipal Heritage Register</i> and subject to an Ontario Heritage Trust easement
BHR 15	382 Main Street West	Residence	Listed in the Town of Grimsby's <i>Municipal Heritage Register</i>
CHL 1	482 Main Street West	Laneway	Previously identified by AMEC (2014)
CHL 2	500 Main Street West	Orchard	Previously identified by AMEC (2014)

### 3.3 Screening for Potential Impacts

To assess the potential impacts of the undertaking identified cultural heritage resources are considered against a range of possible impacts as outlined in the document entitled *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (MCL 2006) which include:

- Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features;
- Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance;
- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden;
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship;
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features;
- A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces;
- Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource.

Several additional factors are also considered when evaluating potential impacts on identified cultural heritage resources. These are outlined in a document set out by the Ministry of Culture and Communications (now Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport) and the Ministry of the Environment



entitled *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (October 1992) and include:

- Magnitude: the amount of physical alteration or destruction which can be expected;
- Severity: the irreversibility or reversibility of an impact;
- Duration: the length of time an adverse impact persists;
- Frequency: the number of times an impact can be expected;
- Range: the spatial distribution, widespread or site specific, of an adverse impact; and
- Diversity: the number of different kinds of activities to affect a heritage resource.

Once a technically preferred preliminary design for the Casablanca Boulevard Improvements and Livingston Avenue Extension Municipal Class EA study areas have been identified, the cultural heritage resources identified within the study areas will be evaluated against the above criteria and a summary of impact screening results will be provided. Various works associated with infrastructure improvements have the potential to affect cultural heritage resources in a variety of ways, and as such, appropriate mitigation measures for the undertaking need to be considered.

Where any above-ground cultural heritage resources which may be affected by direct or indirect impacts are identified, appropriate mitigation measures should be developed. This may include completing a heritage impact assessment or documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.

## 4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, revealed study areas with rural land use histories dating to the late eighteenth century. A review of federal registers and municipal and provincial inventories revealed that there are two previously identified features of cultural heritage value within the Casablanca Boulevard Improvements Municipal Class EA study area and ten previously identified features of cultural heritage value within the Livingston Avenue Extension Municipal Class EA study area. A field review conducted 2 October 2018, identified seven potential cultural heritage resources.

### *Key Findings*

- A field review of the Casablanca Boulevard Improvements study area confirmed that there is one cultural heritage resource consisting of one built heritage resource (BHR) adjacent to the study area;
- The identified cultural heritage resource in the Casablanca Boulevard Improvements study area is a residence (BHRs 12);
- The identified cultural heritage resource in the Casablanca Boulevard Improvements study area includes one property identified during field review;



- A field review of the Livingston Avenue Extension study area confirmed that there are seventeen cultural heritage resources consisting of fifteen built heritage resources (BHR) and two cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) within or adjacent the study area;
- The identified cultural heritage resources in the Livingston Avenue Extension study area include: fifteen residences (BHRs 1-15), one laneway (CHL 1), and one orchard (CHL 2);
- The identified cultural heritage resources in the Livingston Avenue Extension study area include one property with an Ontario Heritage Trust Conservation Easement (BHR 14), seven listed properties in the Town of Grimsby's *Municipal Heritage Register*, two identified by AMEC (2014), and seven identified during field review; and,
- The identified cultural heritage resources are historically and contextually associated with late-nineteenth century land use patterns in the former Township of Grimsby.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the study area determined that one cultural heritage resource is located within or adjacent to the Casablanca Boulevard Improvements Municipal Class EA study area and that seventeen cultural heritage resources are located within or adjacent to the Livingston Avenue Extension Municipal Class EA study area. Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources.
2. Once a preferred alternative or detailed designs of the proposed work are available, this report will be updated with a confirmation of impacts of the undertaking on the cultural heritage resources identified within and/or adjacent to the study area and will recommend appropriate mitigation measures. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, completing a heritage impact assessment or documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.
3. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.





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7.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

Table 5: Inventory of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the Casablanca Boulevard Improvements study area











Feature ID	Address/Location	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photos
BHR 14	390 Main Street West	Residence	Listed in the Town of Grimsby's <i>Municipal Heritage Register</i> .  Ontario Heritage Trust - HPON07-0477  Protected by an Ontario Heritage Trust conservation easement (1978)	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Smith-Geddes House, constructed between 1879-1878</li><li>-Orchards of peach and cherry trees</li><li>-Built for John Henry Smith</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Two-and-a-half storey stone house in the Italianate style, with a five bay façade with a projecting frontispiece</li><li>-Paired round headed windows above the centre door and a smaller pair of the third floor are under a projecting gable, with a carved-wood vergeboard</li><li>-Hip patterned-slate roof, with corniced edges of wood brackets</li><li>-Four chimneys of quarry-faced stone</li><li>-Two flanking bays of the main façade have pairs of square-headed windows on the first floor and segmented arches on the second</li><li>-Projecting wing on the west side is capped with a gable</li><li>-Wide bay window with a gable roof projects from the east side</li><li>-Original porch has been removed</li><li>-A period stable on the property reflects many of the elements of the house</li><li>-Decorative</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Located on the north side of Main Street West in a rural area to the west of the town centre of Grimsby</li><li>-Reflects nineteenth-century settlement in the Township of Grimsby and the agricultural context of much of the area</li></ul>	
BHR 15	382 Main Street West	Residence	Listed in the Town of Grimsby's <i>Municipal Heritage Register</i>	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Lot occupied by Exekiel [sic] Smith, John W. Smith, Dan'l Smith, and Geo. Smith in nineteenth century mapping</li><li>-Stone or brick house depicted in similar location in 1907 topographical map and on the 1876 Illustrated Historical Atlas</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Two-and-a-half storey brick house, in the Edwardian style with some decorative Queen Anne elements</li><li>-Gable roof with patterned brickwork</li><li>-T-shape house</li><li>-Verandah wraps around the front of the house</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Located on the north side of Main Street West in a rural area to the west of the town centre of Grimsby</li><li>-Reflects nineteenth-century settlement in the Township of Grimsby</li></ul>	

Table 6: Inventory of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the Livingston Avenue Extension study area




Feature ID	Address/Location	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photos
BHR 1	482 Main Street West	Residence	Listed in the Town of Grimsby's <i>Municipal Heritage Register</i>  Previously identified by AMEC (2014)	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-“Cap’s Cottage”</li><li>-Built 1847, according to the sign next to the front door</li><li>-Lot occupied by Mrs. F. Walter on the Illustrated Historical Atlas</li><li>-Stone residence depicted in the vicinity of the house on the 1907 topographical map and a residence depicted on the 1876 Illustrated Historical Atlas</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-One-and-a-half storey red brick, Ontario cottage</li><li>-Verandah along the front façade of the house</li><li>-Gabled roof</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Located on the north side of Main Street West, connected by a long laneway; it is to the west of the town centre of Grimsby</li><li>-Supports the early rural character of the area</li><li>-Reflects nineteenth-century settlement in the Township of Grimsby</li></ul>	 <p>(AMEC Report, 2014)</p>
BHR 2	500 Main Street West	Residence	Previously identified by AMEC (2014)	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Lot occupied by Isaac Smith in nineteenth-century mapping</li><li>-Residence depicted in nineteenth-century mapping as well as an orchard</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-One-and-a-half storey wood-sided Ontario cottage; the siding is a later addition</li><li>-Verandah along the front façade</li><li>-Gable roof with a dormer window at the front</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Located on the north side of Main Street West in a rural area to the west of the town centre of Grimsby</li><li>-Reflects nineteenth-century settlement in the Township of Grimsby</li></ul>	 <p>(Google streetview)</p>





Feature ID	Address/Location	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photos
BHR 3	470 Main Street West	Residence	Listed in the Town of Grimsby's <i>Municipal Heritage Register</i>	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Lot occupied by James and Edmund Doran and Mrs. F. Walter in nineteenth-century mapping</li><li>-Residence and orchard depicted on the 1876 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas</i> and on the 1907 topographical map there is also a house depicted</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Two storey stone house, five-bay front façade</li><li>-Neo-Classical style</li><li>-Gable roof</li><li>-Covered front entrance</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Located on the north side of Main Street West in a rural area to the west of the town centre of Grimsby</li><li>-Reflects nineteenth-century settlement in the Township of Grimsby</li></ul>	
BHR 4	469 Main Street West	Residence	Identified during field review	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Lot occupied by Johnson Pettit, James Doran, Edmund Doran, and another whose name is illegible in nineteenth-century mapping</li><li>-A residence is depicted in the vicinity in nineteenth-century mapping as well as an orchard</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Two storey red brick house</li><li>-Covered porch at the front entrance</li><li>-Hipped roof with a dormer window at the front</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Located on the south side of Main Street West in a rural area to the west of the town centre of Grimsby</li><li>-Reflects nineteenth-century settlement in the Township of Grimsby</li></ul>	
BHR 5	455 Main Street West	Residence	Identified during field review	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Lot occupied by Johnson Pettit, James Doran, Edmund Doran, and another whose name is illegible in nineteenth-century mapping</li><li>-An orchard is depicted in nineteenth-century mapping</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-One-and-a-half storey wood-sided house</li><li>-Porch leading up to the front door</li><li>-Hip roof with a dormer window at the east side and another on the west side</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Located on the south side of Main Street West in a rural area to the west of the town centre of Grimsby</li><li>-Reflects nineteenth-century settlement in the Township of Grimsby</li></ul>	

Feature ID	Address/Location	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photos
BHR 6	448 Main Street West	Church	Identified during field review	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Lot occupied by Johnson Pettit, James Doran, Edmund Doran, and another whose name is illegible in nineteenth-century mapping</li><li>-A structure is depicted in the vicinity in nineteenth-century mapping as well as an orchard</li><li>-Christ Our Saviour Lutheran Church is in the vicinity of a church depicted in the 1973 topographical map</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Two storey Lutheran church with possible vinyl siding</li><li>-Porte cochere on the east side</li><li>-Hip and valley roof</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Located on the north side of Main Street West in a rural area to the west of the town centre of Grimsby</li><li>-Reflects twentieth-century settlement in the Township of Grimsby</li></ul>	
BHR 7	442 Main Street West	Residence	Identified during field review	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Lot occupied by Johnson Pettit, James Doran, Edmund Doran, and another whose name is illegible in nineteenth-century mapping</li><li>-A structure and orchard are depicted in the vicinity in nineteenth-century mapping</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-One-and-a-half storey Edwardian house clad in siding</li><li>-Verandah along the front façade</li><li>-Gable roof with a dormer at the front</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Located on the south side of Main Street West in a rural area to the west of the town centre of Grimsby</li><li>-Reflects nineteenth-century settlement in the Township of Grimsby</li></ul>	
BHR 8	425 Main Street West	Residence	Identified during field review	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Lot occupied by Johnson Pettit and Exekiel [sic] Smith in nineteenth century mapping with a house depicted in the vicinity of the location on the <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas</i></li><li>-Stone or brick residence depicted in a similar location in 1907 topographical map</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-One-and-a-half storey house clad in siding</li><li>-Verandah along the front façade</li><li>-Gable roof with a dormer window at the front</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Located on the south side of Main Street West in a rural area to the west of the town centre of Grimsby</li><li>-Reflects nineteenth-century settlement in the Township of Grimsby</li></ul>	







Feature ID	Address/Location	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photos
BHR 9	417 Main Street West	Residence	Listed in the Town of Grimsby's <i>Municipal Heritage Register</i>	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Lot occupied by Exekiel [sic]Smith in nineteenth century mapping with a house depicted in a similar location on the <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas</i></li><li>-Stone or brick residence depicted in a similar location in 1907 topographical map</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Three storey Queen Anne style house</li><li>-Verandah along the Main Street façade</li><li>-Hip and valley roof</li><li>-Three bay window</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Located on the south side of Main Street West in a rural area to the west of the town centre of Grimsby</li><li>-Reflects nineteenth-century settlement in the Township of Grimsby</li></ul>	
BHR 10	408 Main Street West	Residence	Identified during field review	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Lot occupied by Johnson Pettit and Exekiel [sic] Smith in nineteenth century mapping</li><li>-Stone or brick residence depicted in a similar location in 1907 topographical map</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-One-and-a-half storey red brick Gothic Revival house</li><li>-The house has two additions to the west, one is slightly taller than the house, while the second is a single storey</li><li>-Front façade has a centre gable, balcony, and a porch</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Located on the north side of Main Street West in a rural area to the west of the town centre of Grimsby</li><li>-Reflects nineteenth-century settlement in the Township of Grimsby</li></ul>	
BHR 11	404 Main Street West	Residence	Listed in the Town of Grimsby's <i>Municipal Heritage Register</i>	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Lot occupied by Exekiel Smith [sic] in nineteenth-century mapping</li><li>-Wooden residence depicted in a similar location on the 1907 topographical map</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Two storey wooden Edwardian house</li><li>-Verandah wraps around the side of the house</li><li>-Pyramid hip roof with a dormer window</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Located on the north side of Main Street West in a rural area to the west of the town centre of Grimsby</li><li>-Reflects nineteenth-century settlement in the Township of Grimsby</li></ul>	

Feature ID	Address/Location	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photos
BHR 12	400 Main Street West	Residence	Identified during field review	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Lot occupied by Exekiel [sic] Smith, John W. Smith, Dan'l Smith, and Geo. Smith in nineteenth-century mapping</li><li>-Main Street is depicted in nineteenth-century mapping as well as a school to the south</li><li>-A residence is depicted in the vicinity of the extant house on the 1907 topographic map</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Two-and-a-half storey red brick Edwardian house</li><li>-Covered porch to the front door</li><li>-Hipped roof with two dormer windows at the front, and one dormer on each side elevation</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Located on the north side of Main Street West in a rural area to the west of the town centre of Grimsby</li><li>-Reflects nineteenth-century settlement in the Township of Grimsby</li></ul>	
BHR 13	399 Main Street West	School	Listed in the Town of Grimsby's <i>Municipal Heritage Register</i>	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Lot occupied by Exekiel [sic] Smith in nineteenth-century mapping with a school depicted in similar location on the Illustrated Historical Atlas</li><li>-School depicted in similar location in 1907 topographical map</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-One storey schoolhouse with a bell tower</li><li>-Edwardian</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Located on the south side of Main Street West in a rural area to the west of the town centre of Grimsby</li><li>-Reflects nineteenth-century settlement and educational practices in the Township of Grimsby</li></ul>	





Feature ID	Address/Location	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photos
BHR 14	390 Main Street West	Residence	<p>Listed in the Town of Grimsby's <i>Municipal Heritage Register</i></p> <p>Ontario Heritage Trust - HPON07-0477</p> <p>Protected by an Ontario Heritage Trust conservation easement (1978)</p>	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Smith-Geddes House, constructed between 1879-1878</li><li>-Orchards of peach and cherry trees</li><li>-Built for John Henry Smith</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Two-and-a-half storey stone house in the Italianate style, with a five bay façade with a projecting frontispiece</li><li>-Paired round headed windows above the centre door and a smaller pair of the third floor are under a projecting gable, with a carved-wood vergeboard</li><li>-Hip patterned-slate roof, with corniced edges of wood brackets</li><li>-Four chimneys of quarry-faced stone</li><li>-Two flanking bays of the main façade have pairs of square-headed windows on the first floor and segmented arches on the second</li><li>-Projecting wing on the west side is capped with a gable</li><li>-Wide bay window with a gable roof projects from the east side</li><li>-Original porch has been removed</li><li>-A period stable on the property reflects many of the elements of the house</li><li>-Decorative</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Located on the north side of Main Street West in a rural area to the west of the town centre of Grimsby</li><li>-Reflects nineteenth-century settlement in the Township of Grimsby and the agricultural context of much of the area</li></ul>	
BHR 15	382 Main Street West	Residence	<p>Listed in the Town of Grimsby's <i>Municipal Heritage Register</i></p>	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Lot occupied by Exekiel [sic] Smith, John W. Smith, Dan'l Smith, and Geo. Smith in nineteenth century mapping</li><li>-Stone or brick house depicted in similar location in 1907 topographical map and on the 1876 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas</i></li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Two-and-a-half storey brick house, in the Edwardian style with some decorative Queen Anne elements</li><li>-Gable roof with patterned brickwork</li><li>-T-shape house</li><li>-Verandah wraps around the front of the house</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Located on the north side of Main Street West in a rural area to the west of the town centre of Grimsby</li><li>-Reflects nineteenth-century settlements in the Township of Grimsby</li></ul>	

Feature ID	Address/Location	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 1	482 Main Street West	Laneway	Previously identified by AMEC (2014)	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-“Cap’s Cottage”</li><li>-Built 1847, according to the sign next to the front door</li><li>-Lot occupied by Mrs. F. Walter on the Illustrated Historical Atlas</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Dirt laneway leading to the house from Main Street West</li><li>-Laneway is lined with trees from Main Street West up to the house on the property</li><li>-Circular loop at the end of the laneway in front of the house</li><li>-Laneway also connects to a second structure to the west and setback from the house</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Located on the north side of Main Street West</li><li>-Supports the early rural character of the area</li><li>-Reflects nineteenth-century rural laneways</li><li>-Is very important in its role of providing an access and a viewscape to the house</li><li>-It is physically, functionally linked, and visually linked to the listed house at the end of the laneway</li></ul>	 <p>(Google Streetview)</p>
CHL 2	500 Main Street West	Orchard	Previously identified by AMEC (2014)	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Lot occupied by Isaac Smith in nineteenth-century mapping</li><li>-Residence and an orchard depicted in nineteenth-century mapping</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Remnant orchard and large tree at the east side of the property</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Located on the north side of Main Street West in a rural area to the west of the town centre of Grimsby</li><li>-The remnant orchard helps maintain the rural nature of the area and reflects the earlier prevalence of fruit orchards</li></ul>	 <p>(Google Streetview)</p>



8.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE MAPPING



Figure 8: Location of Photographic Plates and Cultural Heritage Resources in the study area

