

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 13 Mountain Street and 19 Elm Street, Lot 170 and Part of Lot 168, Corporation Plan No. 4, Part of Lot 10, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Grimsby, Lincoln County, Town Grimsby, Regional Municipality of Niagara

Original Report

Prepared for:

Valentine Coleman 1 Inc. & Valentine Coleman 2 Inc.

180 Bloor Street West, Suite 701

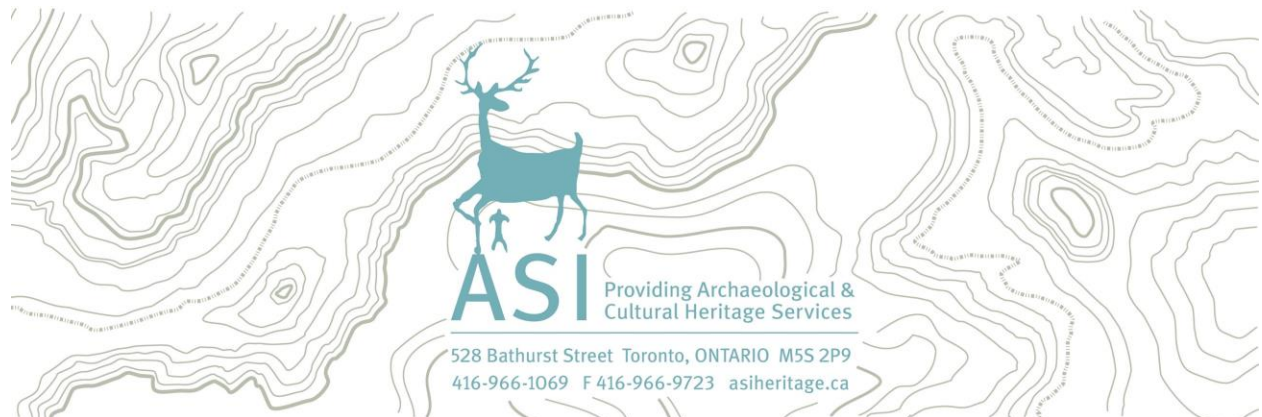
Toronto, ON M5S 1T6

Archaeological Licence: P449 (Bhardwaj)

PIF P449-0523-2021

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 21PL-057

24 January 2022



Executive Summary

ASI was contracted by Valentine Coleman 1 Inc. & Valentine Coleman 2 Inc. to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 13 Mountain Street and 19 Elm Street, located on Lot 170 and part of Lot 168 of Corporation Plan No. 4, on part of Lot 10, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Grimsby, Lincoln County, now in the Town of Grimsby, Regional Municipality of Niagara. This assessment was carried out as part of an Official Plan Amendment and Rezoning application; the overall size of the subject property is approximately 0.32 hectares. Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on September 13, 2021.

The previous Stage 1 assessment, completed by ASI in 2021, entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research led to the conclusion that a portion of the subject property retained the potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted by means of a test pit survey in all areas of archaeological potential and the mechanical excavation of four test trenches within the area of identified potential. These investigations did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest, nor sufficient integrity for the presence of any such resources. In light of these negative results, it is recommended that the subject property be cleared of any further archaeological concern.



Project Personnel

- **Senior Project Manager:** David Robertson, MA (P372), Partner, Director, Planning Assessment Division
- **Project Manager:** Robb Bhardwaj, MA (P449), Associate Archaeologist, Project Manager, Planning Assessment Division
- **Project Director:** Robb Bhardwaj
- **Project Administrator:** Lauren Vince, Hons. BA (R1235), Archaeologist, Project Administrator, Planning Assessment Division
- **Project Archaeologist:** Robb Bhardwaj
- **Heavy Machine Operator:** Allan Bartman
- **Report Preparation:** Robb Bhardwaj
- **Graphics:** Jonas Fernandez, MSc (R281), Lead Archaeologist, Geomatics, Operations Division, Andrew Clish, MSc, Senior Archaeologist, Senior Field Director, Laboratory and Fieldwork Services, Operations Division
- **Report Reviewer:** David Robertson



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1.0 Project Context

ASI was contracted by Valentine Coleman 1 Inc. & Valentine Coleman 2 Inc. to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 13 Mountain Street and 19 Elm Street, located on Lot 170 and part of Lot 168 of Corporation Plan No. 4, on part of Lot 10, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Grimsby, Lincoln County, now in the Town of Grimsby, Regional Municipality of Niagara (Figure 1). The overall size of the subject property is approximately 0.32 hectares.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of David Robertson and project management and direction Robb Bhardwaj (MHSTCI PIF P449-0523-2021). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of an Official Plan Amendment and Rezoning application, as required by the *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011; now administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries [MHSTCI]).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on September 13, 2021.

The previous Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the property, under PIF P398-0094-2021 (ASI 2021), concluded that portions of the subject property adjacent the north and south sides of the extant building at 19 Elm Street in the south end of the subject property exhibit potential for the presence of deposits/features associated with the first known occupation of the subject property beginning in 1856 and should, therefore, be subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment in the form of the mechanical excavation of test trenches. The report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on May 17, 2021.



1.2 Historical Context

Historically, the subject property is situated at the southeast corner of former Lot 10, Concession 1 in the Geographic Township of Grimsby, Lincoln County. Situated within the limits of the nineteenth-century Village of Grimsby, now the Town of Grimsby, it fronts the historic transportation routes of former Grimsby and Smithville Macadamized Road (present-day Mountain Street) along the west limit and former Concession Street (present-day Elm Street) along the south limit. The subject property now comprises the modern addresses of 13 Mountain Street (north portion) and 19 Elm Street (south portion), which correspond to Lot 170 and part of Lot 168, Corporation Plan No.4, respectively.

There are three extant structures on the subject property. One of the two structures on 13 Mountain Street is a former house (now office space with a three bedroom residential unit on the second floor) constructed ca. 1873 and the lone structure on 19 Elm Street is a former Baptist Church constructed in 1880 with a rear addition constructed in 1913 to serve as a Sunday School (now serving as a community wellness hub). The 1873 house (known locally as the Woolverton House) and 1880 former church are listed in the Town of Grimsby's Heritage Register as non-designated properties believed to be of cultural heritage value or interest (Town of Grimsby 2021).

1.2.3 Review of Map Sources

The previous Stage 1 assessment (ASI 2021) included a review of historical mapping in order to determine the presence of settlement features within the subject property during the nineteenth century and early twentieth century that may represent potential historical archaeological sites. The following review of historical mapping has been amended from the original Stage 1 discussion to address the Stage 2 subject property specifically.

Historic map sources are used to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape by cross-referencing points between the various sources and then georeferencing them in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property from historic mapping sources. The results can be imprecise (or even contradictory) as various sources,



such as the vagaries of map production, differences in scale or resolution, and distortions caused by the reproduction of the sources, introduce error into the process. The impacts of this error are dependent on the size of the feature in question, the constancy of reference points on mapping, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both are depicted on historic mapping.

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

The subject property, as overlaid on both the 1862 *Tremaine Map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland* (Figure 2) (Tremaine and Tremaine 1862) and the 1876 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland* (Figure 3) (Page 1876), is located centrally within the built portion of the Village of Grimsby and at the southeast corner of Lot 10, Concession 1. Forty Mile Creek, which drains northward into Lake Ontario, is illustrated approximately 150 metres west of the property on the mapping, while the Great Western Railway, constructed ca. 1853, appears approximately 400 metres north of the property. The 1876 atlas shows the property fronting the former Grimsby and Smithville Macadamized Road (present-day Mountain Street) along the west limit and former Concession Street (present-day Elm Street) along the south limit. The Village of Grimsby insert of the 1876 atlas (Figure 3 inset) shows this location in greater detail, with the former Grimsby (also referred to as Grout) Agricultural Works foundry identified at the northeast corner of the two roads, within the south portion of the subject property correlating to present-day 19 Elm Street. The foundry operated on the property from 1856 until it burned down in 1879.

The early twentieth-century topographic map series includes features such as structures, water, roads, woodlots, and elevation. On the 1907 Grimsby sheet (Figure 4) (Department of Militia and Defence 1914), the subject property again appears centrally within the built portion of Grimsby, with the west and south limits fronting present-day Mountain Street and present-day Elm Street,



respectively. The property overlaps a solid black bar reflecting the well-established development of the area, but just outside the east property limit is a red cross symbol indicating the presence of a church consistent with the Baptist Church built in 1880 on the location of the former Grimsby Agricultural Works foundry in the south end of the subject at the corner of Mountain Street and Elm Street. Forty Mile Creek is illustrated approximately 125 metres to the west and the Great Western Railway is once more shown approximately 400 metres to the north.

The 1914 Goad's Fire Insurance Map for the Town of Grimsby provides additional detail (Figure 5) (Goad 1914). The subject property appears at the northeast corner of Mountain Street (west limit) and Elm Street (south limit) and within the property are multiple structures. The largest structure, made of brick (pink), is a two-storey, L-shaped building situated at the south end closest to the intersection on what is now 19 Elm Street. It is identified on the map as a Baptist Church, with the east portion labeled as a Sunday School. As stated previously, the original west church portion was constructed in 1880 and the east Sunday School segment added in 1913. The 1914 map also shows another structure labeled as a drive shed (grey) adjacent to the north wall of the school addition, which is no longer on the property.

In the northern portion of the property, corresponding to what is now 13 Mountain Street, the 1914 Goad's map shows a large, two-storey brick house fronting Mountain Street with a frame rear addition (yellow) on the east side, as well as a smaller outbuilding in the northeast corner of the property. The brick house corresponds to the original 1873 house built by Theoron Woolverton; the house—now with a large addition on the south side—remains on the property. A two-storey, vinyl-sided structure housing a music store is currently in the location of the outbuilding in the northeast corner on the 1914 map.

1.2.4 Review of Aerial Imagery

In order to further assess the previous land use of the study area, available aerial photography from 1954 (University of Toronto Map and Data Library, 1954) was reviewed (Figure 5).



Aerial imagery was reviewed to further determine the past land use and development of the subject property. An image from 1934 (Figure 6) shows the subject property at the northeast corner of Mountain Street (west) and Elm Street (south) within a mixed residential/commercial area of Grimsby (Brock University 2017). The surrounding area is well-developed except for the lands directly opposite the property on the west side of Mountain Street, which remain largely open greenspace. Several structures that were previously noted within the subject property on the 1914 Goad's fire insurance map (Figure 5) are visible on the 1934 image, including the Baptist Church/Sunday School at the south end at 19 Elm Street and the house and smaller northeast corner building in the north portion at 13 Mountain Street; it does not appear that the drive shed shown adjacent to the church on the 1914 Goad's map was still present at this time. The 1934 image shows the buildings surrounded with open lawns dotted with trees, with several small driveways and walkways also present within the property limits. Whether or not the full extent of the building additions to the original 1873 house were present at this time is unclear.

The church/school, the house, and the smaller northeast building remain on the property today and are all clearly visible on available orthographic imagery beginning in 2000 (Figure 7). The 2000 image also shows that almost all areas of the property surrounding the buildings were paved over sometime in the mid-late twentieth century to provide additional parking, thus removing all but a few small sections of greenspace. Subsequent imagery shows no significant alterations to the subject property.

1.3 Archaeological Context

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

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record



forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of ASI.

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

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment, completed by ASI in April 2021, identified two Indigenous sites within one km of the property: the Grimsby site (AhGv-1), a post-contact Neutral burial site located approximately 850 metres to the northeast, and the Lakeview Terrace II site (AhGv-10), a small Middle Archaic campsite located approximately 850 metres to the southeast (MHSTCI 2021).

The paucity of documented archaeological sites in the general vicinity of the property is likely related to the lack of archaeological investigation of the densely developed area prior to the instigation of systematic archaeological assessments under provincial legislation. It does not necessarily reflect the intensity of Indigenous settlement or land use prior to Euro-Canadian colonization, nor the absence of early Euro-Canadian settlement, and thus should not be taken as an indicator of any lack of Indigenous or Euro-Canadian land use or occupation.

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

Other than the previous Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (ASI 2021), no other archaeological assessments are known to have been completed within 50 metres of the subject property.

1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is situated within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario, which 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 around the western part of Lake Ontario from the Trent River to the Niagara River, spanning a distance of 300 km (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190). The old shorelines of Lake Iroquois include cliffs, bars, beaches, and boulder pavements, and the old sandbars 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 lakebed have been used for the manufacture of bricks (Chapman and Putnam 1984:196). A number of smaller streams are found flowing into the region, producing lagoons or marshes that are cut off from Lake Ontario by a barrier beach. Although this area consists of sandy soils, drainage is a problem as the thin beds of sand are often underlain by 60 to 90 cm of clay.

The subject property is located within the Lake Ontario watershed and is approximately 125 metres east of Forty Mile Creek (Figures 1-4).

1.3.5 Existing Conditions

The subject property is approximately 0.32 hectares in size and is located at the northeast corner of Elm Street (south limit) and Mountain Street (west limit). The property consists of two structures, 13 Mountain Street and 19 Elm Street, asphalt driveways and parking lots, and small areas of grass around 19 Elm Street.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 1 background assessment was completed under PIF P398-0094-2021 (ASI 2021). It determined that a portion of the subject property was found to retain potential for the survival of archaeological resources associated with the former Grimsby or Grout Agricultural Works foundry. Accordingly, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was recommended.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on October 18-19, 2021 in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Robb Bhardwaj (P449) and was carried out in accordance with



the S & G. The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.

Representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report, and photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Figure 9). Photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Figure 9).

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The previous Stage 1 assessment indicated that approximately 96% of the subject property did not exhibit archaeological potential. The disturbed areas included the lands subject to the historic development activities that have altered the original topography of the property. In accordance with the S & G, Section 1.3.2, this area was not recommended for further assessment (ASI 2021).

2.2 Test Pit Survey

In accordance with the procedures outlined in the S & G, Section 2.1.2, Standard 2, all non-asphalted areas deemed to exhibit archaeological potential on the basis of topography and surface conditions were subject to test pit survey (Figure 9). Testing was initiated at five-metre intervals, but when subsurface disturbances were encountered, the testing interval was widened to 10 metres, as permitted under S & G, Section 2.1.6, Standard 1 (Image 1). Test pits were hand excavated at least five centimetres into the subsoil and all soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated within one metre of all structures and/or disturbances when possible. Upon completion, all test pits were backfilled.

All test pit profiles contained approximately 0.10 m of (10YR 3/3) dark brown laid topsoil coarsely mixed with cobbles over 0.15 m of (10YR 4/3) brown compact sand fill overlying (10YR 7/8) yellow clay B-Horizon (Image 2).



2.3 Mechanical Test Trenching

Following the test pit survey, three test trenches were excavated within the hardscaped portions of the subject property and one within the landscaped lawn fronting Elm Street (Figure 9). The test trenching plan was developed based primarily on the predicted footprint of the Grimsby Agricultural Works building.

The test trenches measured between 5 and 20 metres in length and were 2 metres wide and were excavated using a rubber tire backhoe equipped with a smooth-edged bucket as appropriate (Image 3). The excavations entailed the removal of all construction, demolition and landscape fills to expose any underlying natural deposits, such as the original intact A-horizon where it might be present, or in its absence the B-horizon, to document any potential structural features associated with the Grimsby Agricultural Works. Floor plans and stratigraphic profiles were photo-documented and recorded to scale, as warranted. All trenches were backfilled upon completion of the field work.

2.2.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 measured 10 metres long and was laid out in the driveway to the north of the existing church (Image 4). It revealed granular to approximately 0.30 m depths overlying 0.50 m of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay with cobbles overlying the C-horizon of pale brown (10YR 5/3) sand with rocks. The clay fill represents the development of a mixed/reworked surface deposit during heavy construction traffic through the area after the initial grading had removed the original A-horizon (Image 5). No cultural deposits or features were encountered in the trench and the scale of the landscape alterations indicates that there is no potential for the survival of such remains in the immediate area.

2.2.1 Trench 2

Trench 2 measured 10 metres long and was laid out in the driveway to the north of the church, approximately five metres to the east of Trench 1 (Image 6). It revealed the same stratigraphic profile as Trench 1 (Image 7). No cultural deposits or features were encountered in the trench and the scale of the landscape



alterations indicates that there is no potential for the survival of such remains in the immediate area.

2.2.2 Trench 3

Trench 3 measured 5 metres long and was laid out within the northern driveway of the extant church, close to boundary of 13 Mountain Street (Image 8). It revealed granular to approximately 0.10 m depths overlying 0.25 m dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay with cobbles over C-horizon (Image 9). No cultural deposits or features were encountered in the trench and the scale of the landscape alterations indicates that there is no potential for the survival of such remains in the immediate area.

2.2.3 Trench 4

Trench 1 measured 10 metres long and was laid out within the western manicured lawn of the extant church, close to Elm Street (Image 10). It revealed 0.25 m of (10YR 3/3) dark brown laid topsoil coarsely mixed with cobbles over 0.30 m of (10YR 4/3) brown compact sand fill overlying (10YR 7/8) yellow clay B-horizon (Image 11). No cultural deposits or features were encountered in the trench and the scale of the landscape alterations indicates that there is no potential for the survival of such remains in the immediate area.

3.0 Record of Finds

Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were found during the course of the Stage 2 field assessment. Written field notes, annotated field maps, GPS logs and other archaeological data related to the subject property are located at ASI.

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by ASI until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries, and any other legitimate interest groups.



4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

ASI was contracted by Valentine Coleman 1 Inc. & Valentine Coleman 2 Inc. to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 13 Mountain Street and 19 Elm Street, located on Lot 170 and part of Lot 168 of Corporation Plan No. 4, on part of Lot 10, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Grimsby, Lincoln County, now in the Town of Grimsby, Regional Municipality of Niagara (Figure 1). The overall size of the subject property is approximately 0.32 hectares.

The previous Stage 1 assessment conducted by ASI in 2021 entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends.

The Stage 2 assessment was carried out through a combination of test pit survey and mechanical test trench excavation in areas where test pit excavation was not possible (Trenches 1-4) and as close as possible to the estimated location of the Grimsby Agricultural Works building. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

5.0 Recommendations

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

1. No further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries must be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in



the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of the Ministry approval has been received.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.



- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



7.0 Bibliography and Sources

- ASI, (Archaeological Services Inc.). (2021). Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 13 Mountain Street and 19 Elm Street, located on Lot 170 and part of Lot 168 of Corporation Plan No. 4, on part of Lot 10, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Grimsby, Lincoln County, now in the Town of Grimsby, Regional Municipality of Niagara. Report on file with the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries.
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8.0 Images

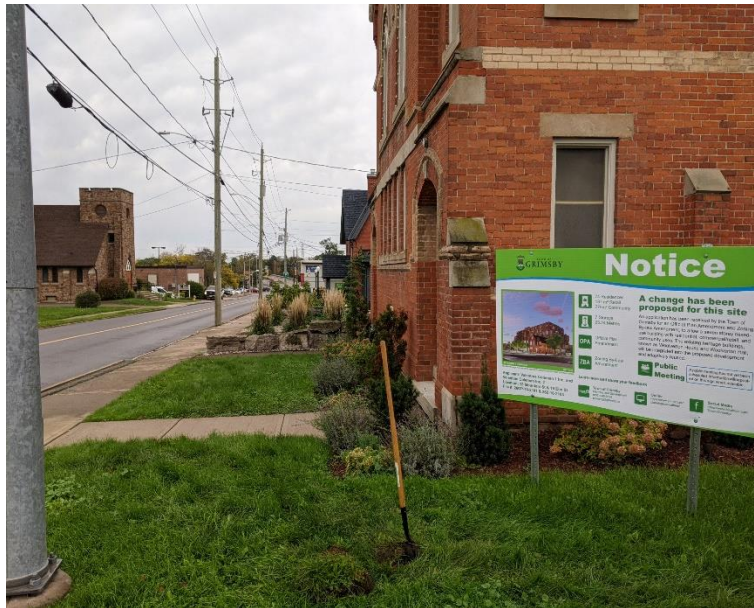


Image 1: View of test pit survey within landscaped lawn.



Image 2: View of disturbed test pit profile.



Image 3: View of excavator within northern portion of subject property.



Image 4: View of excavation of Trench 1.

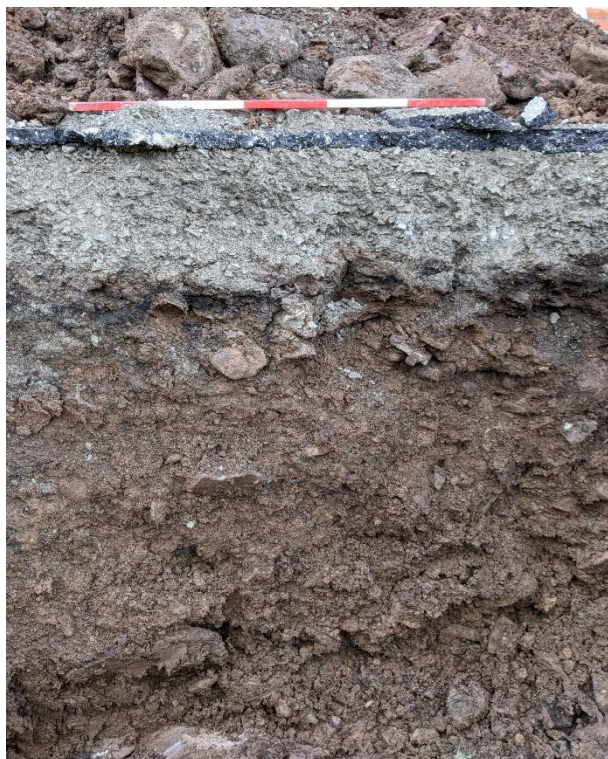


Image 5: View of south profile of Trench 1.



Image 6: View of Trench 2 excavation and backfilled Trench 1.



Image 7: View of north profile of Trench 2.



Image 8: View of excavation of Trench 3.



Image 9: View of west profile of Trench 3.



Image 10: View of excavation of Trench 4.

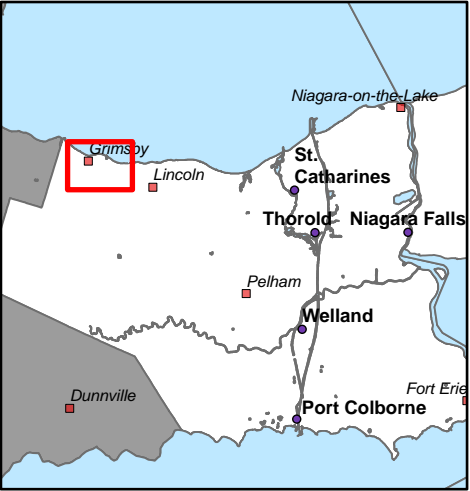
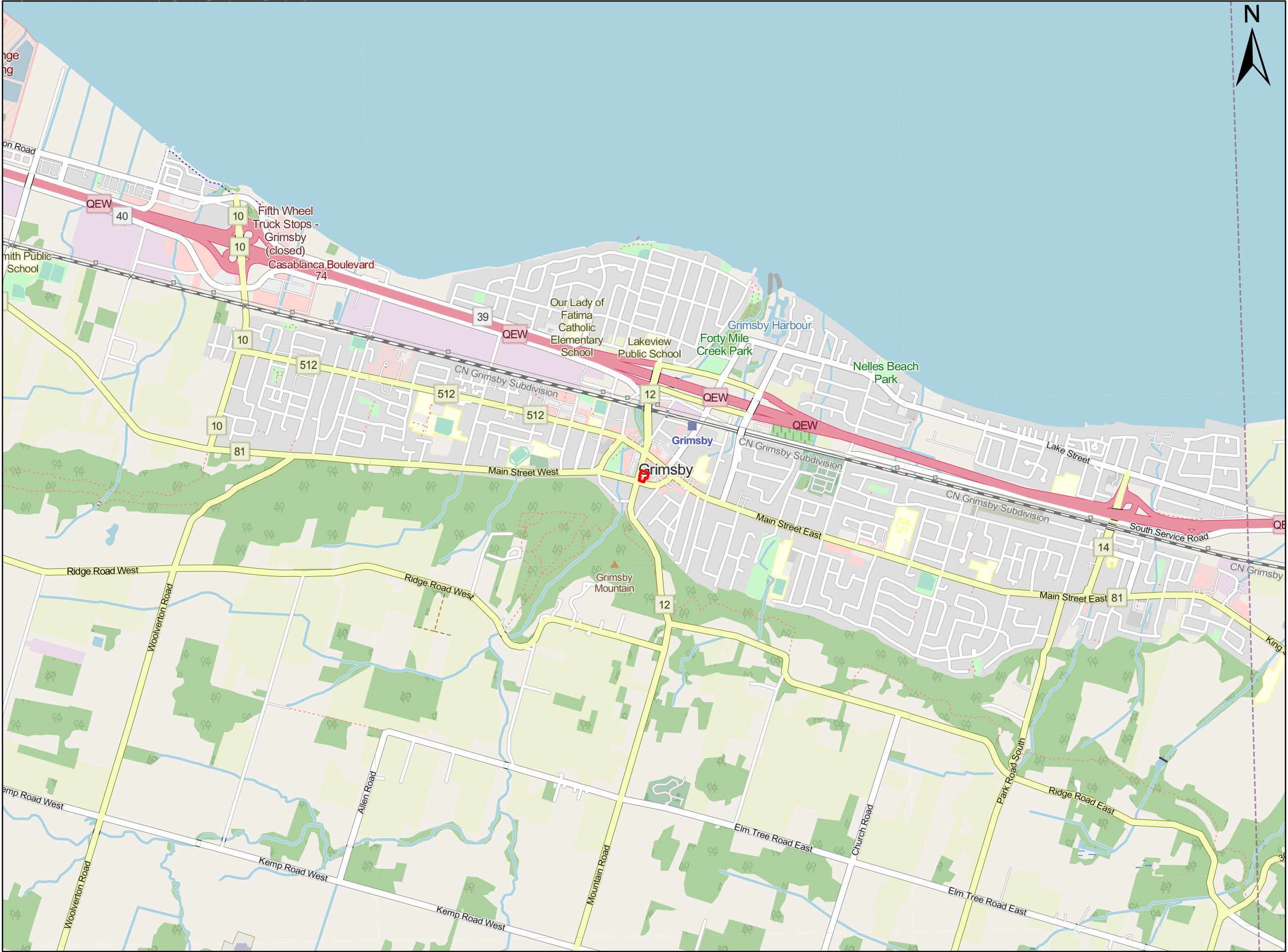


Image 11: View of north profile of Trench 4.

9.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures





 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Map layer by Esri
Project on: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:25,000



ASI Project No: 21PL-002
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Figure 1: Locat on of the Subject Property



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

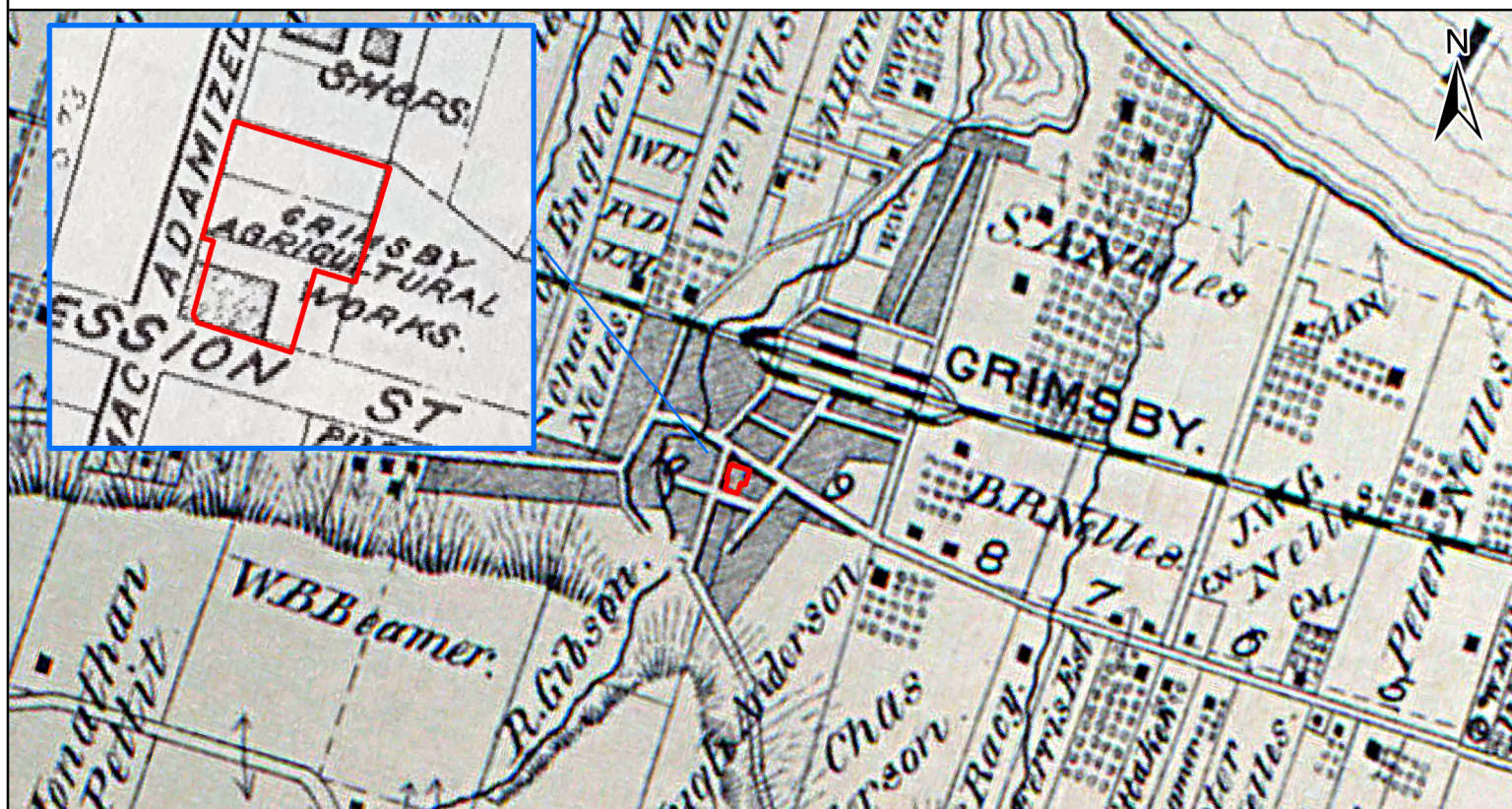


Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1876 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland



SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: 1862 Tremaine Map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland

1876 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
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Metres

ASI Project No.: 21PL-002 | Drawn By: Jfernandez
Date: 2021-04-26 | File: 21PL002_Fig2-3



Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1907 Grimsby Sheet

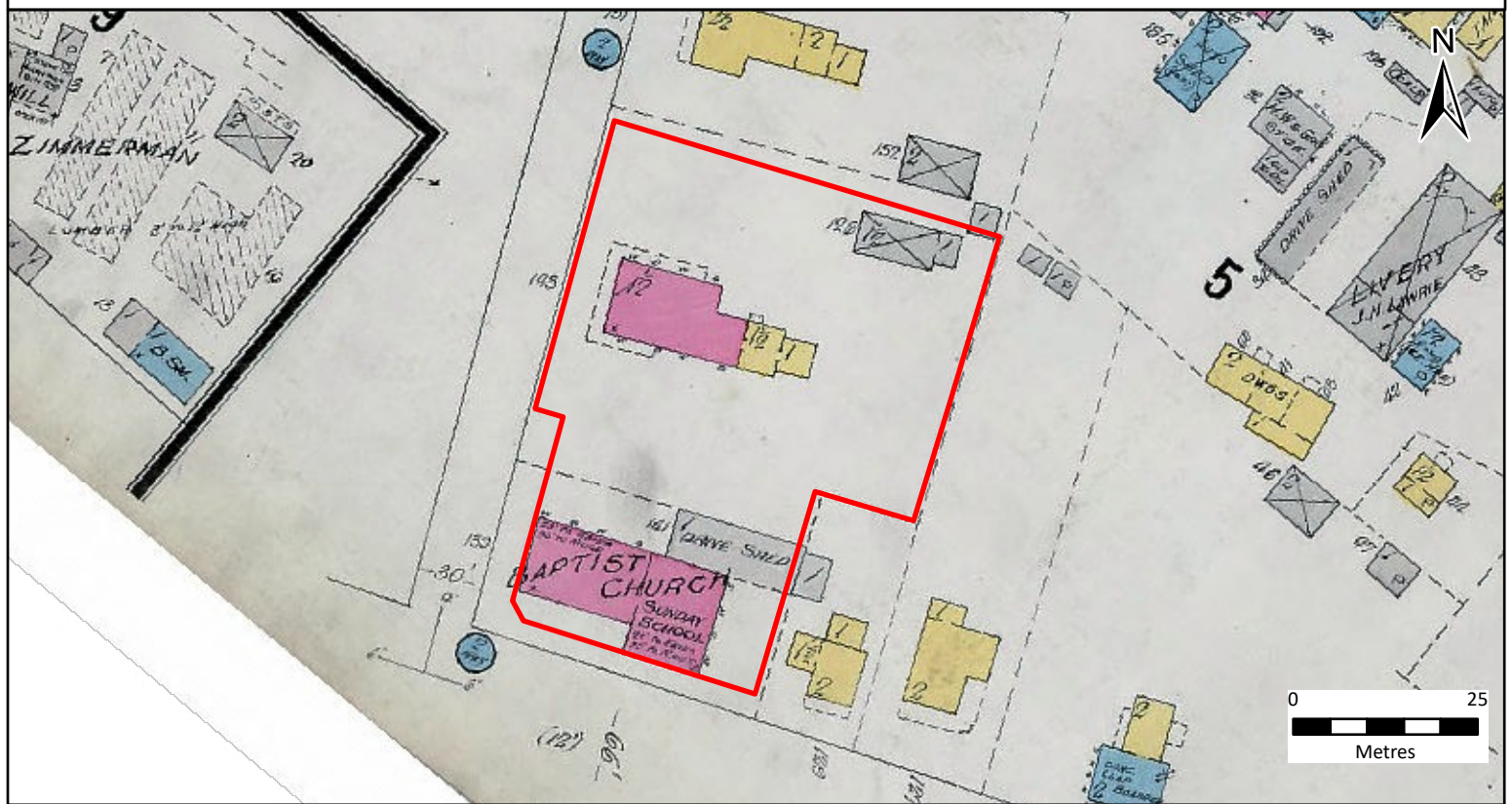


Figure 5: Subject Property located on the 1914 Goad's Fire Insurance Map (Grimsby)



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: 1907 Topographic Map,
Department of Militia and Defence,
Grimsby Sheet

1914 Goad's Fire Insurance Map
(Grimsby)

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale Figure 4: 1:10,000
Scale Figure 5: 1:1,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

ASI Project No.: 21PL-002 | Drawn By: cnettleton
Date: 2021-04-07 | File: 21PL002_Fig4-5



Figure 6: Subject Property located on 1934 Aerial Imagery



Figure 7: Subject Property located on 2000 Aerial Imagery



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: Niagara Air Photo Digital Images, 1934 Series, Brock University Maps, Data & GIS Library, 2017

Niagara Air Photo Digital Images, 2000 Series, Brock University Maps, Data & GIS Library, 2018

Project on: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:1,400
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

0 50

Metres

ASI Project No.: 21PL-002 | Drawn By: onet leton
Date: 2021-04-19 | File: 21PL002_Fig6-7

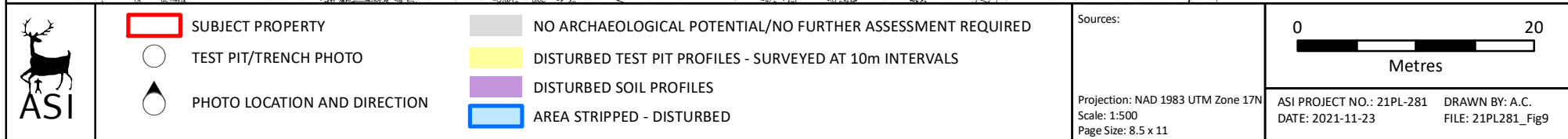


Figure 9: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results