



**CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT: EXISTING
CONDITIONS AND PRELIMINARY IMPACT
ASSESSMENT – ANTHONY PIT**

FINAL REPORT

September 22, 2025

Prepared for:
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Executive Summary

CBM Aggregates (CBM) a division of St. Marys Cement Inc. retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to complete a Cultural Heritage Report: Preliminary Impact Assessment and Existing Conditions (CHR) for the CBM Anthony Pit (the Project). The Project Location is the municipal property boundary of 4454 Victoria Road South, in the Township of Puslinch, in Wellington County, Ontario. The CHR is included alongside other multi-discipline studies, as part of a submission to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) to comply with the requirements of the *Aggregate Resources Act*.

Under the *Aggregate Resources of Ontario: Technical Reports and Information* a Cultural Heritage Report is required as a technical report for an aggregate licence. The Cultural Heritage Report must be consistent with provincial requirements under the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Provincial Policy Statement (Government of Ontario 2020).

In order to identify the presence of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within or adjacent to the Project, understand the potential impacts of the Project on these resources, and prepare mitigation strategies to minimize these impacts, a CHR has been prepared. The CHR Study Area includes a 50-metre boundary around the Project Location.

Where a potential heritage resource was identified within the CHR Study Area, an evaluation of the potential cultural heritage value or interest of the property, or properties, was undertaken. Where cultural heritage value or interest was identified, the property was determined to contain a built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape. Historical research, municipal and agency data requests, and field investigations conducted for this report identified one potential built heritage resource, 4436 Victoria Road South (BHR-1).

Based on the location of BHR 1 more than 150 metres away from planned construction activities, separated by another property parcel and Provincially Significant Wetland, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated to BHR-1, and no mitigation measures are required.

The executive summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings the reader should examine the complete report.



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APPENDIX B HERITAGE PROJECT PERSONNEL CVS



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Acronyms / Abbreviations

ARA	<i>Aggregate Resources Act</i>
BHR	Built Heritage Resource
CAHP	Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals
CBM	CBM Aggregates
CHER	Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report
CHL	Cultural Heritage Landscape
CHR	Cultural Heritage Report
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
MA	Master of Arts
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
MNRF	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
MTCS	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
O. Reg.	Ontario Regulation
OHA	<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>
OHT	Ontario Heritage Trust
PPS	Provincial Planning Statement
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity



1 Introduction

1.1 Study Purpose and Objectives

CBM Aggregates (CBM), a division of St. Marys Cement Inc., retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to complete a Cultural Heritage Report (CHR): Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment – for the CBM Anthony Pit (the Project). The Project Location is the municipal property boundary of 4454 Victoria Road South, in the Township of Puslinch, in Wellington County, Ontario (Figure 1, Figure 2). The CHR is included alongside other multi-discipline studies, as part of a submission to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) to comply with the requirements of the *Aggregate Resources Act*.

Under the *Aggregate Resources of Ontario: Technical Reports and Information* (Government of Ontario 2020) a CHR is required as a technical report for an aggregate licence. The CHR must be consistent with provincial requirements under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) (Government of Ontario 1990a) and the Provincial Planning Statement (PPS) (Government of Ontario 2024). See Section 2 for an overview of the applicable methodology for the CHR.

A CHR has been prepared to identify the presence of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) within the Study Area for the Project, to understand the potential impacts of the Project on these resources, and to prepare mitigation strategies to reduce these impacts. The Study Area includes a 50-metre boundary around the Project Location. The 50-metre Study Area boundary is used as a buffer zone for potential vibration effects resulting from the Project. Although specific structures on a property may be situated outside the 50-metre buffer, the property boundary may be within the 50-metre buffer, and therefore, a BHR or CHL on a property is required to be examined as it is within the Study Area.

As part of the CHR, known and potential BHRs and CHLs were identified, inventoried, and evaluated according to *Ontario Regulation* (O. Reg.) 9/06, the criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) (Government of Ontario 2023). A land use history was completed to provide a cultural context for the Study Area and historical background upon which to base evaluations. Where CHVI was identified, the resource was mapped, and recommendations were made for further study. To meet these objectives, the following report:

- Summarizes the historical context of the area surrounding the Project
- Identifies properties protected under the OHA through information requests to the local heritage planners and regulatory bodies
- Identifies and describes known or potential BHRs or CHLs situated on properties within the Study Area based on a windshield survey
- Evaluates the potential CHVI of known or potential BHRs or CHLs in the Study Area according to O. Reg. 9/06 (Government of Ontario 2023)
- Identifies areas of potential impacts according to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) *InfoSheet #5 in Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process, Cultural Heritage*

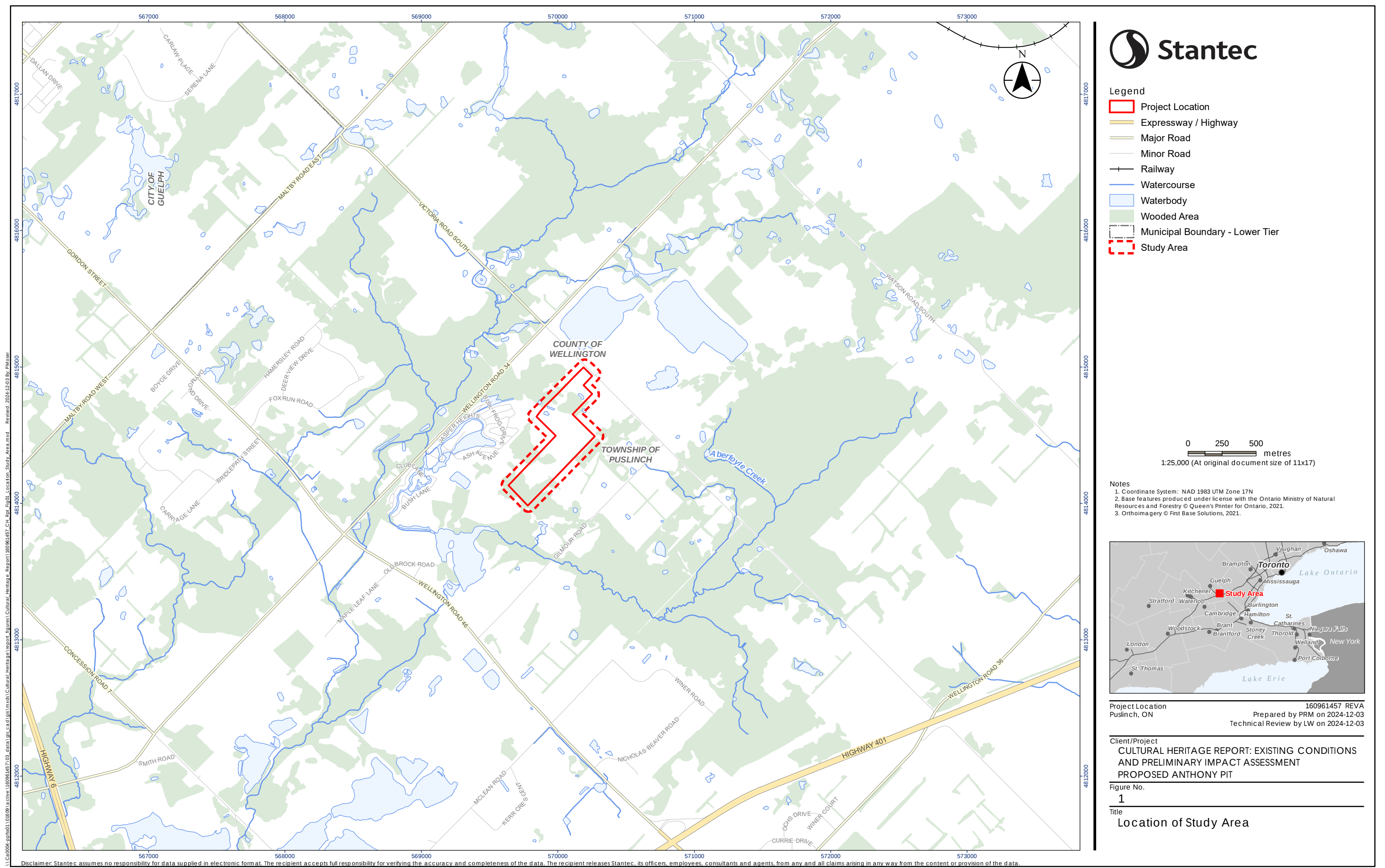


1 Introduction

September 22, 2025

and Archaeology Policies of the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 (Government of Ontario. 2006).





- Legend**
- Project Location
 - Expressway / Highway
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road
 - Railway
 - Watercourse
 - Waterbody
 - Wooded Area
 - Municipal Boundary - Lower Tier
 - Study Area

0 250 500 metres
1:25,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2021.
 3. Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2021.



Project Location: Puslinch, ON
160961457 REVA
Prepared by PRM on 2024-12-03
Technical Review by LW on 2024-12-03

Client/Project
**CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT: EXISTING CONDITIONS
AND PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED ANTHONY PIT**

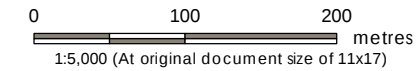
Figure No.
1

Title
Location of Study Area

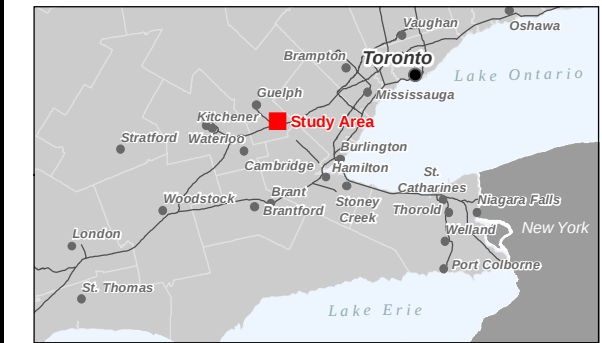
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- Legend
- Project Location
 - Road
 - Watercourse
 - Study Area



- Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2021.
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Project Location
Township of
Puslinch

160961457 REVA
Prepared by PRM on 2024-12-03
Technical Review by LW on 2024-12-03

Client/Project
CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT: EXISTING CONDITIONS
AND PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED ANTHONY PIT

Figure No.
2

Title
Study Area

2 Methodology

2.1 Regulatory Requirements

The MNRF regulates and issues aggregate licences, permits, and changes to existing approvals. The Project is regulated under the *Aggregate Resources Act* (ARA) (Government of Ontario 1990b). The ARA regulation requires that site plans and technical reports accompany an application according to provincial standards (Government of Ontario 2022). The *Aggregate Resources of Ontario: Technical Reports and Information Standards* (Government of Ontario 2020), includes the preparation of a CHR. The CHR must be consistent with provincial requirements under the OHA and the PPS.

Section 4.6 of the PPS addresses cultural heritage in the land use planning process and was considered. The applicable provisions include:

4.6.1 Protected heritage property, which may contain built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes, shall be conserved.

4.6.4 Planning authorities are encouraged to develop and implement proactive strategies for conserving significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes

(Government of Ontario 2024)

2.2 Background History

To familiarize the study team with the Study Area, local historical resources were consulted, archival documents were reviewed, and a summary of the historical background of the local area was prepared. Specifically, historical and topographical mapping from 1861, 1877, 1906, 1916, 1967, and 1972, and aerial photography from 1954 were reviewed to identify the presence of structures, settlements, and other potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in advance of the field program.

2.3 Municipal and Agency Information Requests

Listings of provincially and locally designated properties, districts, and easements for the municipality were collected from the Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT), the MCM, and the Township of Puslinch. Consultation with these agencies and municipalities within which the Project is proposed was undertaken to determine the presence of designated, listed, or registered heritage properties within the Study Area.

2.4 Thematic Review: Desktop and Data Sources

A desktop review of historical information (i.e., local histories, archival material, government documents, and primary sources) and topographic mapping was conducted to provide information on the historical context of the Study Area and its surroundings. This included identifying the general nature of the area



and its characteristics (e.g., commercial, residential, rural, industrial, natural landscape, etc.), determining when buildings or structures in the area were constructed, and identifying developments or changes to the area over time. The intent of this review was to determine the thematic development of the municipality within the Study Area and inform the fieldwork approach to determine the presence of previously known or potential BHRs or CHLs. The desktop review determined whether portions of the Study Area and/or individual properties contributed to the identified thematic frameworks (see Section 3.2). The presence of potential heritage resources that contribute to the identified thematic development of the Study Area and surroundings was confirmed by the field survey and subsequent screening-level evaluations of potential heritage properties.

2.5 Field Program

Vehicular windshield surveys were conducted by Kimberly Beech, Landscape Architect Intern, on September 23, 2022, and November 11, 2022, from publicly accessible roadways, unless specified otherwise. During the survey, the Study Area was surveyed for previously identified or potential BHRs or CHLs. Where identified, these were photographed, their characteristics noted while in the field, and their locations digitally recorded.

In general, buildings and structures of more than 40 years of age were screened during the survey for their potential to satisfy O. Reg. 9/06 criteria and the MCM's *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (MCM 2016) (Appendix A). Only properties containing buildings or structures determined to have potential to satisfy O. Reg. 9/06 were inventoried. The use of the 40-year threshold is generally accepted by both the federal and provincial authorities as a preliminary screening measure for CHVI. This practice does not imply that all buildings and structures more than 40 years of age are inherently of CHVI, nor does it exclude exceptional examples constructed within the past 40 years of being of CHVI.

2.6 Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The criteria for determining CHVI is defined by O. Reg. 9/06 (Government of Ontario 2023). Each potential heritage resource was considered both as an individual structure and as cultural landscape. Where CHVI was identified, a structure or landscape was assigned a BHR or CHL number and the property was determined to contain a heritage resource.

2.6.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06

1. *The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.*
2. *The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.*
3. *The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.*



4. *The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.*
5. *The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.*
6. *The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.*
7. *The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.*
8. *The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.*
9. *The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.*

(Government of Ontario 2023)

2.7 Assessment of Impacts

Where a component of a previously identified or potential BHR or CHL was situated within the Study Area, the impacts of the proposed undertaking were evaluated. The impacts, both direct and indirect, were evaluated according to InfoSheet #5.

Seven potential negative effects have been identified (Government of Ontario 2006), including:

1. **Destruction** of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features
2. **Alteration** that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance
3. **Shadows** created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden
4. **Isolation** of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context, or a significant relationship
5. **Direct or indirect obstruction** of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features
6. **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
7. **Land disturbances** such as a change in grade that alters soils and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource



In addition to direct effects related to destruction, the potential for indirect effects resulting from vibration due to construction and operation activities and the transportation of Project components and vehicular traffic were also evaluated. The operation of heavy construction equipment, including pile drivers and pavement breakers, can create seismic waves that radiate along the earth's surface and can be felt as ground vibration. As vibrations travel from a source, they excite the particles of rock and soil and cause the particles to move back and forth. This vibration level dissipates as it travels away from its source (Wilson, Ihrig & Associates et al. 2012:1-2). Although the existing effect of traffic and construction vibrations on historical period structures is not fully known, negative effects have been demonstrated on buildings with a setback of less than 40 metres from the curbside (Crispino and D'Apuzzo 2001; Ellis 1987; Rainer 1982; Wiss 1981). The proximity of Project components to BHRs and CHLs was considered in this assessment, particularly those within 50 metres of the Project, in order to encompass a wide enough buffer zone to account for built resources less than 40 metres from curbside or potential Project activities. Therefore, this area has been used to delineate the Study Area for the CHR.

The severity of soil movements depends primarily on the type and compactness/consistency of the surrounding soils, particularly between the source, receiver, and groundwater levels. The source character, duration, frequency of vibration occurrences, and the foundation-footing interaction also contribute to the stress induced on structures. Regarding built structures, vibration can also have a variable impact depending on the building's mass, the stiffness of the building's main structural elements, and building materials. Wood and steel are more elastic than masonry (i.e., brick and stone). Interior finishes that are more susceptible to damage are those such as lath and plaster (Wilson, Ihrig & Associates et al. 2012:2).

In the absence of in-situ soil data and considering the typical vibration levels induced by anticipated construction equipment associated with the proposed pit expansion, a 50 metre buffer surrounding all pit expansion activities was established to identify a preliminary zone of influence for these activities. It is not anticipated that vibration monitoring will be required for all BHRs or CHLs identified within this potential zone of influence. Rather, it is anticipated that properties within the potential zone of influence will be reviewed as part of the pre-construction vibration assessment as recommended to determine the appropriate distance from pit expansion and potential distribution activities. As further discussed within Section 5, this assessment should take place following the determination of a detailed construction approach, including the identification of machinery to be used.

Indirect impacts resulting from land disturbances apply to archaeological resources, which are beyond the scope of this assessment. An Archaeological Assessment is being prepared under separate cover which addresses the archaeological potential of the Study Area and includes recommendations for further work. No further consideration to archaeological potential or archaeological resources is provided in this report.



3 Existing Conditions

3.1 Background and Historical Research

3.1.1 Introduction

The Study Area is located in southwestern Ontario within the Township of Puslinch, County of Wellington. The Study Area spans the following historical lots and concessions in the Township of Puslinch:

- Part of Lots 21 to 23, Concession 8
- Part of Lots 21 to 22, Concession 9

3.1.2 Physiography

The Study Area is situated within the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region of southern Ontario. The physiographic region is characterized by a series of broad, horseshoe-shaped glacial moraines which flank the uplands that lie to the west of the Niagara Escarpment. Specifically, the Study Area is located just south of the Paris and Galt moraines that are part of an extensive moraine network in southern Ontario. The Paris Moraine was formed approximately 12,000 to 13,000 years ago by the Ontario ice-lobe as it retreated into the Lake Ontario basin. The Galt Moraine was deposited during a re-advance and stagnation of the Ontario ice lobe (Blackport Hydrogeology Inc. 2009:56).

The Paris Moraine runs from Acton to Cambridge and is a high boulder ridge. Within the Township of Puslinch, the Paris Moraine extends from Arkell, in the east, to Puslinch Lake, in the west. At the community of Arkell, the moraine is steep at an elevation of 388.62 metres, the highest point in the township, and is also the broadest with a width of approximately five kilometres. The moraine slopes to the southwest where it splits into two ridges (Head 1963:11-12). The Galt Moraine runs south and parallel to the Paris Moraine. The Galt Moraine has a height of 335.28 metres in the east and slopes to 304.8 metres in the west. Both moraines are composed mostly of Wentworth Till that is brown to reddish silty sand or sandy silt till (Blackport Hydrogeology Inc. 2009:56). Associated with the moraines is a system of old spillways with broad gravel and sand terraces and swampy floors. The Study Area is composed of a central spillway with peat and muck to the north and till moraines to the south.

Within the Township of Puslinch, the area is very hilly, with steep irregular slopes and small basins or kettle lakes that collect water in the spring and early summer. The soil is coarse stony till composed largely of dolostone with traces of red shale (Chapman and Putnam 1984:128). The Eramosa Branch of the Speed River runs through the northern portion of the Township of Puslinch, draining the area along the City of Guelph border. There are numerous springs and creeks located throughout the township. The moraines provide the relief for the headwaters of many streams. Kettle lakes, including Puslinch Lake and associated wetlands, are common in this region (Blackport Hydrogeology Inc. 2009:24).



3.1.3 Post-Contact Indigenous Overview

“Contact” is typically used as a chronological benchmark when discussing Indigenous archaeology in Canada and describes the contact between Indigenous and European cultures. The precise moment of *contact* is a constant matter of discussion. Contact in what is now the province of Ontario is broadly assigned to the 16th century (Loewen and Chapdelaine 2016).

The post-contact Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking communities by the New York State Iroquois and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century (Konrad 1981; Rogers 1978; Schmalz 1991). This is also the period in which the Mississaugas are known to have moved into southern Ontario and the lower Great Lakes watersheds (Konrad 1981).

The nature of Indigenous settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as European settlers encroached upon their territory. Despite this shift, however, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to ... systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009:114). As a result, Indigenous peoples have left behind archaeological resources throughout southern Ontario which show continuity with past peoples, even if they have not been recorded in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

Since contact with European explorers and immigrants, and, later, with the establishment of provincial and federal governments (the Crown), the lands within Ontario have been included in various treaties, land claims, and land cessions. Though not an exhaustive list, Morris (1943) provides a general outline of some treaties within the Province of Ontario from 1783 to 1923. Based on Morris (1943), the Study Area is within part of Treaty Number 3, which details the surrender of land to the Crown by the Mississaugas. Treaty Number 3 was:

...made with the Mississa[ug]a Indians 7th December, 1792, though purchased as early as 1784. This purchase in 1784 was to procure for that part of the Six Nation Indians coming into Canada a permanent abode. The area included in this Treaty is, Lincoln County excepting Niagara Township; Saltfleet, Binbrook, Barton, Glanford and Ancaster Townships, in Wentworth County; Brantford, Onondaga, Tusc[a]r[o]ra, Oakland and Burford Townships in Brant County; East and West Oxford, North and South Norwich, and Dereham Townships in Oxford County; North Dorchester Township in Middlesex County; South Dorchester, Malahide and Bayham Township in Elgin County; all Norfolk and Haldimand Counties; Pelham, Wainfleet, Thorold, Cumberland and Humberstone Townships in Welland County.

(Morris 1943:17-18)



3.1.4 19th Century Development

The first survey of the Township of Puslinch was completed in 1791 by the Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor of the Nassau District, Augustus Jones. Jones surveyed a line from Burlington Bay to the Conestoga River at Arthur. This survey line was known as the “Purchase Line” or “Jones Base Line.” From the Jones Base Line, the townships within the County of Wellington were laid out (Wellington County Branch OGS 2018).

The remainder of the Township of Puslinch was surveyed by Provincial Land Surveyor David Gibson between 1828 and 1831. The survey was initiated by John Galt, the founder of Guelph and a representative of the Canada Company. Galt, in wanting to make his new town site more accessible, instigated the development of a road from Guelph to Dundas through the Township of Puslinch. The “Dundas Road”, or “Aboukir Road” (now Brock Road), ran between Concessions 7 and 8 of the township adjacent to the Study Area (Mack 1977). Gibson first surveyed Concessions 7 to 10 (old survey) for the development of the roadway, followed later by Concessions 1 to 6 (new survey). A Gore section at the southern portion of the township was originally excluded from the original survey as it was set aside as a clergy reserve.

Gibson surveyed the concessions with double front lots that were each approximately 100-acres (Plate 3.1). The old survey followed the Jones Base Line with lots on a north-easterly angle, while the new survey was laid out east to west. The conjunction of the two surveys later caused a “V” shaped arrangement of township roads (Puslinch Historical Committee 1950).

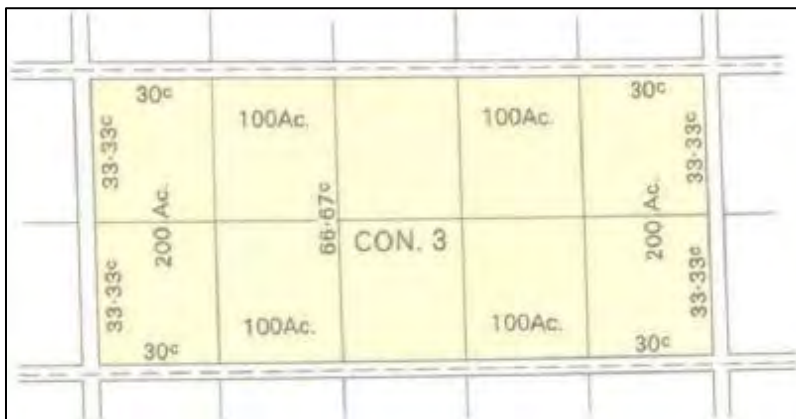


Plate 3.1: Double-Front Survey System (Source: Dean 1969)

Brock Road was originally named Aboukir Road in honour of the British victory at Aboukir Bay in the Battle of the Nile, in 1798. In 1828, Absalom Shade was awarded the contract to construct the roadway. The road was cleared and constructed through dense forests and cedar swamps. Following its completion, Shade was commissioned to complete a road between Guelph and Galt, known as the “Accommodation Road” or “Given Road,” that would connect to Brock Road from Concession 4 (Hutchinson 1998:108).

Communities developed along the main Brock Road through the township. Aberfoyle, just south of the Study Area, was one of the first towns along Brock Road. John McFarlane immigrated from Aberfoyle, Perthshire, Scotland, to the township, and purchased Lot 17, Rear Concession 7 in 1841. McFarlane built a house and opened a store there in 1842. A mill was built at Aberfoyle in 1859 by George McLean (Mack 1977).

By 1840, the Township of Puslinch had a population of 1,617. The township was incorporated on January 1, 1850, and was named for the ancestral home of Lieutenant Governor Sir John Colborne's wife (Puslinch Historical Society 2000:8). The population of the township in 1851 had increased to 3,862 residents. Aberfoyle became the seat of administration in 1867, and a town hall was built in the village. By 1877, the population of the township was 4,514 people, and had an area of 60,990 acres (Walker and Miles 1877:4). The Credit Valley Railway was completed through the southern portion of the township in 1879 and a station was built at the Village of Puslinch. It became a main shipping point in the township, as the line ran between Toronto and St. Thomas, with branches to Orangeville and Elora (Puslinch Historical Society 2018). The line became part of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1884.

The historical maps of the Township of Puslinch from 1861 and 1877 indicate that by the late 19th century most lots within the township had been purchased and settled (Figure 3).

3.1.5 20th Century Development

At the turn of the 20th century, the Township of Puslinch witnessed a change in settlement patterns, as retired farmers began to move into the villages. This coincided with a shift in the specialization of agriculture and industries. Brock Road continued to be the main thoroughfare through the township and was paved between 1921 and 1925, and later became part of the King's Highway 6 (Puslinch Historical Society 2000:27).

Development of Highway 401, south of the Study Area, began in the 1930s when the congestion of automobiles became a problem for towns and cities along Highway 2, which was the main thoroughfare through the province at the time. Construction of Highway 401 occurred during the Great Depression in Ontario and, as a result, the Department of Highways, Ontario was generating road construction projects to assist in providing unemployment relief. Construction of Highway 401 was put on hold at the end of the 1930s, due to the commencement of the Second World War. Following the war, the first portion of Highway 401 was completed in Scarborough in 1947; initially known as Highway 2A, it was changed to Highway 401 in 1952, when the 400-series highway numbering came into effect. Highway 401 was completed across the province in the 1950s and 1960s, with the final section between Gananoque and Brockville finished in 1968 (Bever 2022).

Within the Township of Puslinch, land was purchased for the development of Highway 401 in the mid-1950s. The construction of the highway had an immediate effect on the township, including a loss of farmland, cutting off township concession roads, disruption of local traffic, and a decentralization of its economy (Puslinch Historical Society 2000:27). The close proximity of the Township of Puslinch to larger urban centres, including the Greater Toronto Area, Hamilton, Milton, Guelph, and Kitchener-Waterloo, has influenced the development of subdivisions for commuters, and industries. Industrial parks developed



off Brock Road, including Kerr Industrial Park in 1979, the Nicholas Beaver Industrial Subdivision in 1980, and the Aberfoyle Business Park in 1995 (Puslinch Historical Society 2000:90).

Since the early 1980s, the City of Guelph began plans for municipal expansion to the south. In 1982, the Joint Fringe Area Planning Program was established to discuss development proposals, boundary issues, and future land use planning for the City of Guelph and Township of Puslinch (Matheson and Anderson 2000:255). It was during this decade that subdivision development occurred off Brock Road just south of the City of Guelph's boundaries, including Maple Leaf Lane (Lot 7, Concession 22) in 1984, Rolling Hills Subdivision (Lots 11 to 13, Concession 8) in 1986, and Fox Run Estates (Lots 18 and 19, Concession 8) in 1989 (Puslinch Historical Society 2000:91). In 1990, the *Wellington County Study – Future Land Needs*, was adopted by the City of Guelph and Township of Puslinch and became the basis for the annexation of land in 1993. This annexation included the Study Area with the transfer of 1,488.5 hectares (3678.16 acres) from the township to the City of Guelph (Matheson and Anderson 2000:255). The township's population increased in the late 20th century and continues to do so in the early 21st century, influenced by industrial and residential development. The township's population increased from 3,592 in 1971, to 7,336 in 2016 (Statistics Canada 1971; Statistics Canada 2017).

3.1.6 Site History

3.1.6.1 East Half, Lot 21, Concession 8

The 1861 map of the County of Wellington (Leslie and Wheelock 1861) depicts Ebenezer Langdon on east half of the lot and no structures are depicted on Langdon's parcel (Figure 3). In the *Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Wellington 1867* (Irwin and Burnham 1867: 80-81), Ebenezer Landon is listed as a householder on Lot 21, Concession 8.

The 1877 Township of Puslinch map (Walker and Miles 1877) depicts Nelson on the east half (Figure 3). No structures are depicted on Lot 21, Concession 8. In *The County of Wellington Gazetteer and Directory for 1879-1880* (Armstrong & Delion 1879:86-87), Sand Nelson is listed as a freeholder on Lot 21, Concession 8.

The 1906 Township of Puslinch map (Historical Atlas Publishing Co. 1906) depicts the east half occupied by Thomas Warren with a structure fronting the roadway (Figure 4). On the 1916 topographic map of Galt (Department of Militia and Defence 1916), a structure is also depicted on the east portion of the lot fronting the present-day Victoria Road South, but outside of the Study Area (Figure 5). Similarly, a structure, along with two outbuildings, is depicted outside of the Study Area (Figure 5) on the 1976 topographic map of Aberfoyle (Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources 1976). No structures related to the topographic mapping remain within the Study Area.

3.1.6.2 Lot 22, Concession 8

The 1860 map of the County of Wellington (Leslie and Wheelock 1861) depicts a portion of the village of Aberfoyle on the far west end of Lot 22, Concession 8 (Figure 3). The map also depicts a store and sawmill on the property associated with the village of Aberfoyle. The majority of the west half of the lot depicts Patrick McMahan (Mahon) as the occupant. The east half of Lot 22 had been split into north and



south parcels, with D. Kane on the north half, and Mrs. Haggerty on the south half (Figure 3). No structures are depicted on the east half of the lot. In the *Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Wellington 1867* (Irwin and Burnham 1867:79), Daniel Kane and Andrew Haggarty are listed as householders on Lot 22, Concession 8.

The 1877 Township of Puslinch map (Walker and Miles 1877) depicts P. Mahon on the west half, D. Gain on the north quarter of the east half, and H. Haggarty on the south quarter of the east half (Figure 3). On the west half, a structure is depicted fronting the roadway in the village of Aberfoyle. A large pond is also depicted on the property associated with the mill in Aberfoyle. On the east half, a structure is depicted on the southwest corner of Haggarty's property.

The 1906 Township of Puslinch map (Historical Atlas Publishing Co. 1906) depicts the west half of the property associated with the development of the village of Aberfoyle along Brock Road, with the remainder of the west half of the lot under the Peter Mahon estate (Figure 4). The large pond is depicted centrally on the west half. Philip Crumliss is depicted on the east half of the lot with a structure off the present-day Victoria Road South. The 20th century development of the west half of Lot 22 remained associated with the village of Aberfoyle. On the 1916 topographic map of Galt (Department of Militia and Defence 1916), a brick or stone structure is depicted to the south of the Study Area on the east half of the lot fronting present-day Victoria Road South (Figure 5). On the 1976 topographic map of Aberfoyle (Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources 1976), this same structure is depicted to the south of the Study Area but three new outbuildings are depicted within the Study Area (Figure 5). The main structure may be the extant building at 4426 Victoria Road South.

3.1.7 Lot 23, Concession 8

The 1860 map of the County of Wellington (Leslie and Wheelock 1861) depicts the west half of Lot 23, Concession 8 as just outside of the village of Aberfoyle with a sawmill on the property. William Black is listed as the owner on west half of the lot. John McKauge is depicted on the east half of Lot 23 (Figure 3). No structures are depicted on the east half of the lot. In the *Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Wellington 1867* (Irwin and Burnham 1867:77), William Black is listed as a freeholder on Lot 23, Concession 8.

The 1877 Township of Puslinch map (Walker and Miles 1877) depicts William Black on the west half and J. M. McCagne on the east half (Figure 3). The map shows a saw or grist mill on the west half of Lot 23. A structure is also depicted on the west half, just east of the large pond. No structures are depicted on the east half of the lot.

The 1906 Township of Puslinch map (Historical Atlas Publishing Co. 1906) depicts the west half of the property as part of the village of Aberfoyle and a 78-acre section owned by Peter Black (Figure 4). George Hunt is depicted on the east half of the lot with a structure fronting the present-day Gilmour Road. The 20th century development of the west half of Lot 23 remained associated with the village of Aberfoyle. The same 19th century structure associated with Hunt is depicted on the 1916 topographic map of Galt (Department of Militia and Defence 1916) fronting the present-day Gilmour Road (Figure 5). The 1976 topographic map of Aberfoyle (Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources 1976) depicts additional structures on the east half of Lot 23, however these structures are outside of the Study Area.



3.1.8 West Half Lot 21, Concession 9

The 1860 map of the County of Wellington (Leslie and Wheelock 1861) depicts Duncan McKercher on the west half of Lot 21, Concession 9 (Figure 3). No structures are depicted on the map on the lot. In the *Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Wellington 1867* Irwin and Burnham 1867:77), Duncan McKerracher listed as a freeholder on Lot 21, Concession 9.

The 1877 Township of Puslinch map (Walker and Miles 1877) depicts B. McKercher on the west half of Lot 21, with a structure on the southwest portion of the property (Figure 3). McKercher is listed as a freeholder of the property in *The County of Wellington Gazetteer and Directory for 1879-1880* (Armstrong & Delion 1879:86).

The 1906 Township of Puslinch map (Historical Atlas Publishing Co. 1906) depicts Henry Kelleher on the west half of the property with a structure fronting present-day Wellington Road 34 (Figure 4). This structure is also depicted on the 1916 topographic map of Galt (Department of Militia and Defence 1916) (Figure 5). On the 1976 topographic map of Aberfoyle (Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources 1976) this structure had been removed, with one outbuilding remained to the southeast (Figure 5).

3.1.9 West Half Lot 22, Concession 9

The 1860 map of the County of Wellington (Leslie and Wheelock 1861) depicts the R.B. Morrison on the property (Figure 3). No structures are depicted on the lot. In the *Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Wellington 1867* (Irwin and Burnham 1867:81), Morrison is listed as a freeholder on Lot 22, Concession.

The 1877 Township of Puslinch map (Walker and Miles 1877) depicts D. McNeilty as the owner on the west half of Lot 22, with a structure in the southwest corner of the property, outside of the Study Area (Figure 3). The 1906 Township of Puslinch map (Historical Atlas Publishing Co. 1906) depicts Michael Hohenadale on the west half of the Lot 22, with a structure fronting present-day Victoria Road South outside of the Study Area (Figure 4). This structure is also depicted on the 1916 topographic map of Galt (Department of Militia and Defence 1916) and the 1976 topographic map of Aberfoyle (Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources 1976) (Figure 5). This structure still exists but is outside the Study Area.

3.2 Thematic History

The thematic development of the Study Area during the 19th and 20th centuries has been influenced by several factors which have also played a broader role in the development of the Township of Puslinch. These themes include geographic and historical factors. The following key themes were identified for the Study Area:

- Early Settlement and Development (1828-1871)
- Mechanization of Agriculture and Urban Migration (1872-1954)
- Industrial development and residential subdivisions (1955-present)

These themes and their implications on the development of the Study Area are discussed in the following sections.



3.2.1 Early Settlement and Development

The survey of the Township of Puslinch was completed between 1828 and 1831. By 1840, the Township of Puslinch had a population of 1,617 (Puslinch Historical Society 2000:8). Following the end of the Napoleonic Wars, the British government actively encouraged immigration to Upper Canada. As a result, a wave of British immigrants arrived in the Township of Puslinch and the population increased to 3,862, with 1,696 people of Great Britain descent (Census of Canada 1853). A large majority of early settlers to the township were Scottish Highlanders (Township of Puslinch 2022). By 1861, the population increased to 4,701 (Census of Canada 1861). The 1861 Township of Puslinch map (Leslie and Wheelock 1861) depicts the Study Area and surrounding township with several occupants (Figure 3). The township's population decreased into the late 19th century, with a population in 1871 of 4,514, and 1881 of 3,985 (Census of Canada 1873). This decrease was due to most of the land in the township having been settled by the mid-19th century as the frontier moved to the north.

3.2.2 Mechanization of Agriculture and Urban Migration

During the late 19th and early 20th century, most farms were owned by the family who worked them. In general, farms were inherited, and the average lifespan of Ontarians was increasing. Therefore, many children of farmers sought opportunity in the newly opened lands of western Canada or migrated to the burgeoning industrial cities of Ontario.

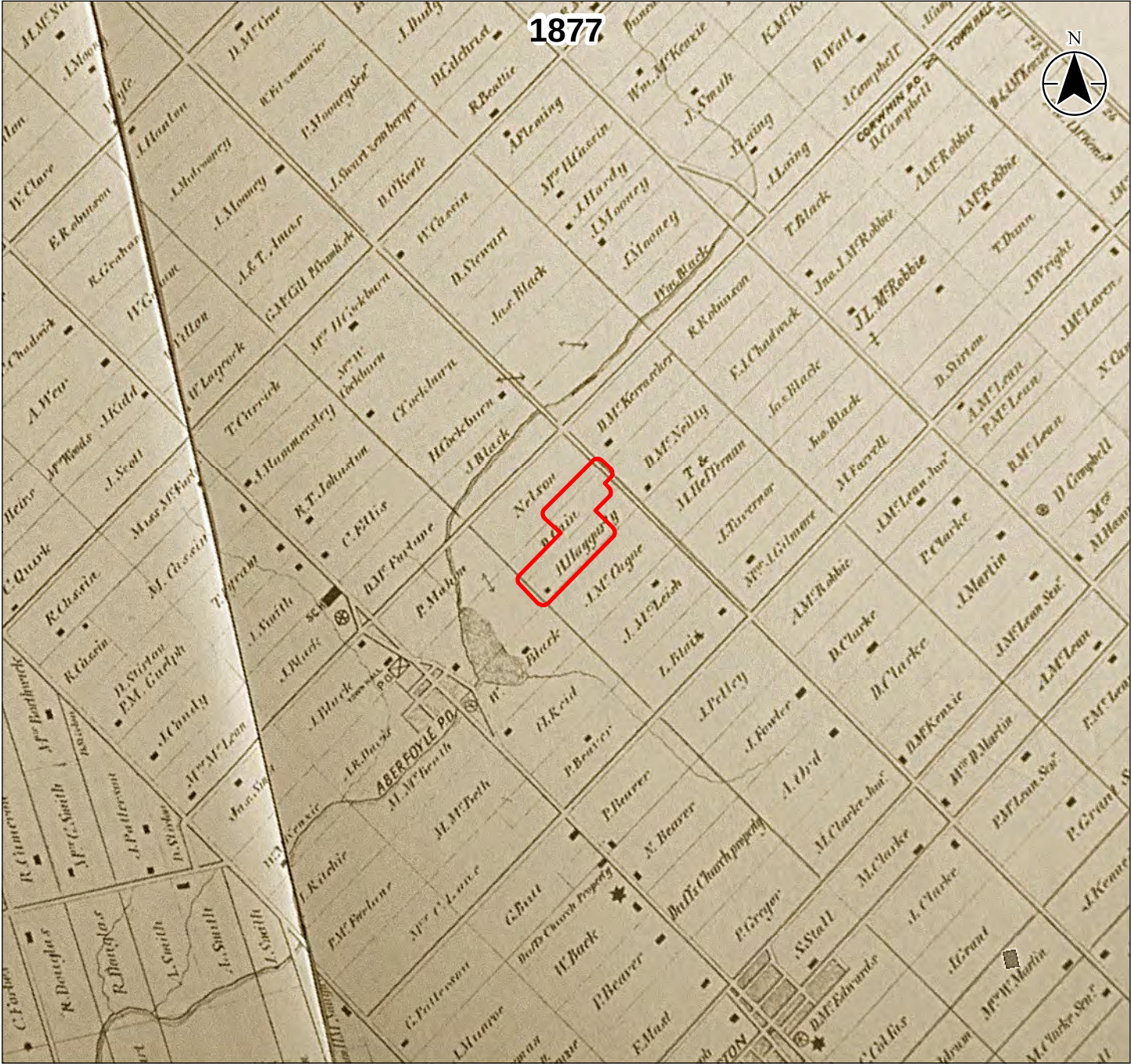
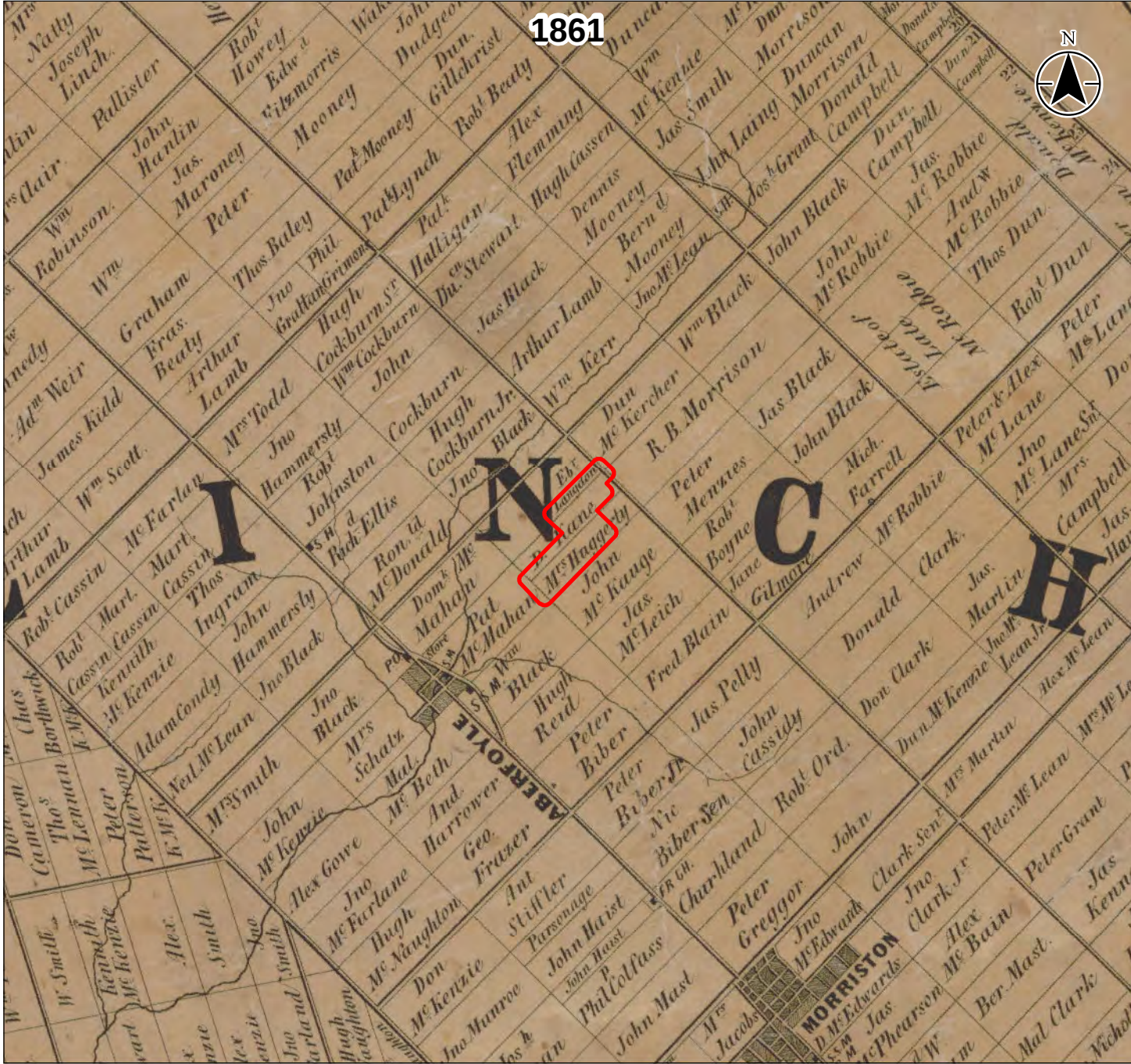
In 1871, the Township of Puslinch had 57,212 acres occupied, with 36,513 acres of improved land. Of the improved land, 27,587 acres was under crops, 8,104 acres was pasture, and 822 acres was orchards. The average farm size was 50 to 100 acres (Census of Canada 1875). In the late 19th century, agricultural numbers slightly increased such that in 1891, the township had 57,940 acres occupied, with 46,754 acres of improved land. Of the improved land, 35,425 acres was under crops, 10,500 acres was pasture, and 829 acres was gardens and orchards (Census of Canada 1893). While the population declined into the late 19th century, improvements in technology allowed farmers to cultivate more land with less labour (Sampson 2012; Drummond 1987:30). As a result, the amount of improved land in the township continued to rise into the early 20th century.

At the turn of the 20th century, the Township of Puslinch witnessed a change in settlement patterns, as retired farmers began to move into the villages and employment attracted people to the City of Guelph to the north. The township's population declined from 3,045 in 1901 to 2,462 in 1921, while the City of Guelph's population grew from 11,496 in 1901 to 18,128 in 1921 (Dominion of Bureau Statistics 1924). In the early 20th century, the average farm size remained 51 to 100 acres. In 1921, the township had 29,469 acres of field crops, with the largest crops being oats, hay, and mixed grains (Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1925). By 1941, the township's population declined to 2,312, while the City of Guelph's population increased to 23,273 (Dominion of Bureau of Statistics 1944). In 1941, the township had 57,777 acres of occupied farmland, with 441 farm operators. Of the occupied farmland, 24,633 acres was field crops (Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1941). Ten years later, in 1951, the number of farm operators decreased to 374 and the number of occupied farmlands decreased to 52,199 acres (Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1953).



3.2.3 Industrial Development and Residential Subdivisions

In the 1950s, land was purchased for the development of Highway 401, which resulted in a loss of farmland and a decentralization of the economy. The close proximity of the Township of Puslinch to larger urban centres, including the Greater Toronto Area, Hamilton, Milton, Guelph, and Kitchener-Waterloo, influenced the development of subdivisions for commuters and commercial industries. Industrial parks developed off Brock Road between 1979 and 1995 (Puslinch Historical Society 2000:90). Influenced by the growth of the City of Guelph, residential subdivision development occurred in the township beginning in the 1980s (Puslinch Historical Society 2000:91). Influenced by this industrial and residential development, the township's population increased into the late 20th century from 3,592 in 1971, to 5,397 in 1991 (Statistics Canada 1971; Statistics Canada 1991).



Legend
 Study Area

Notes
1. Leslie, Guy and Charles J. Wheelock. 1861. *Map of the County of Wellington, Canada West*. Orangeville: Guy Leslie and Charles J. Wheelock.
2. Walker and Miles. 1877. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ontario*. Toronto: Walker and Miles.

Figure Not to Scale



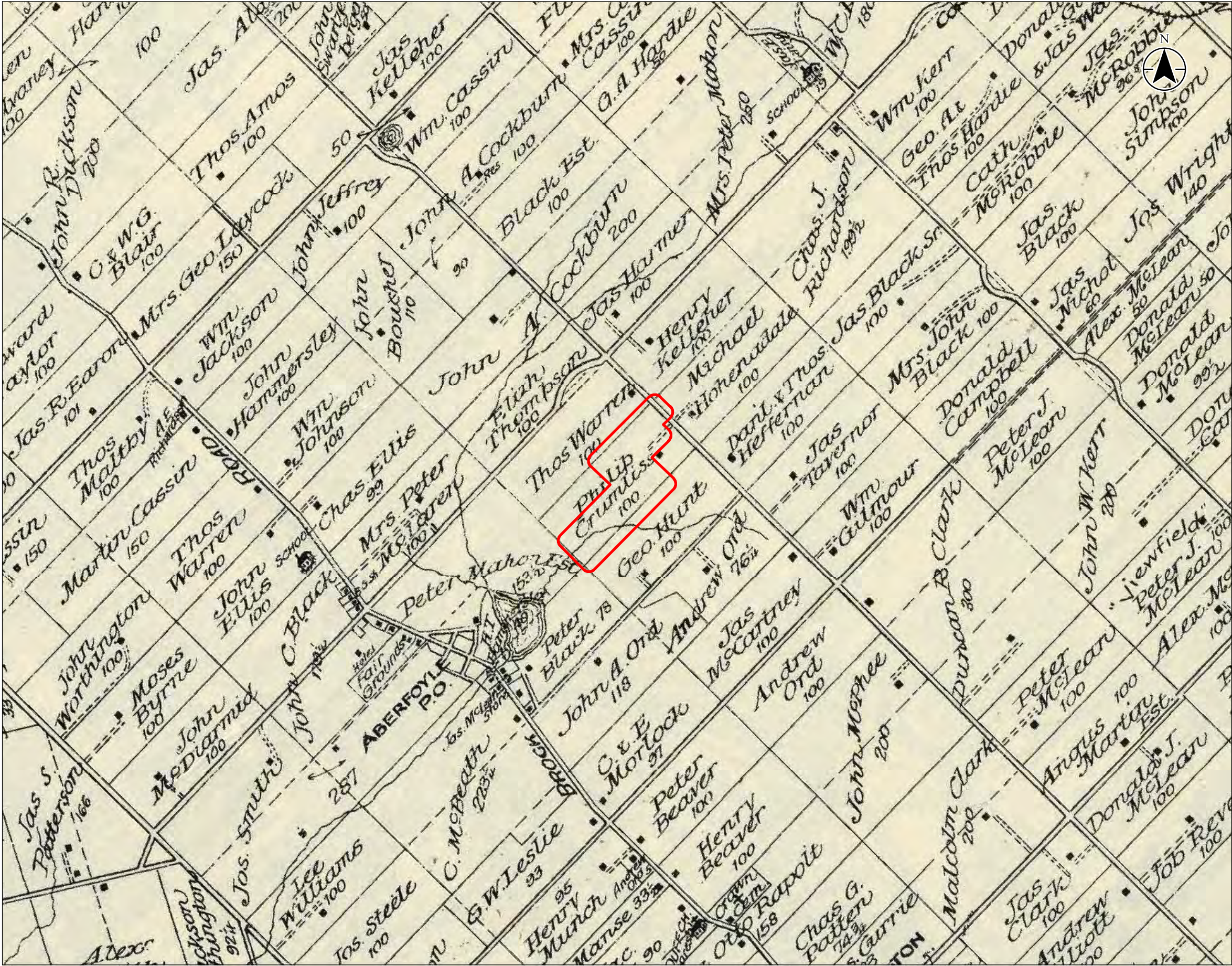
Project Location
Township of
Puslinch
160961457 REVA
Prepared by PRM on 2024-12-03
Technical Review by LW on 2024-12-03

Client/Project
CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT: EXISTING CONDITIONS
AND PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED ANTHONY PIT

Figure No.
3

Title
19th Century Historical Mapping

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Legend

Study Area

Figure Not to Scale

Notes
1. Historical Atlas Publishing Co. 1906. Wellington County 1906. Toronto: Historical Atlas Publishing Co.



Project Location
Township of
Puslinch

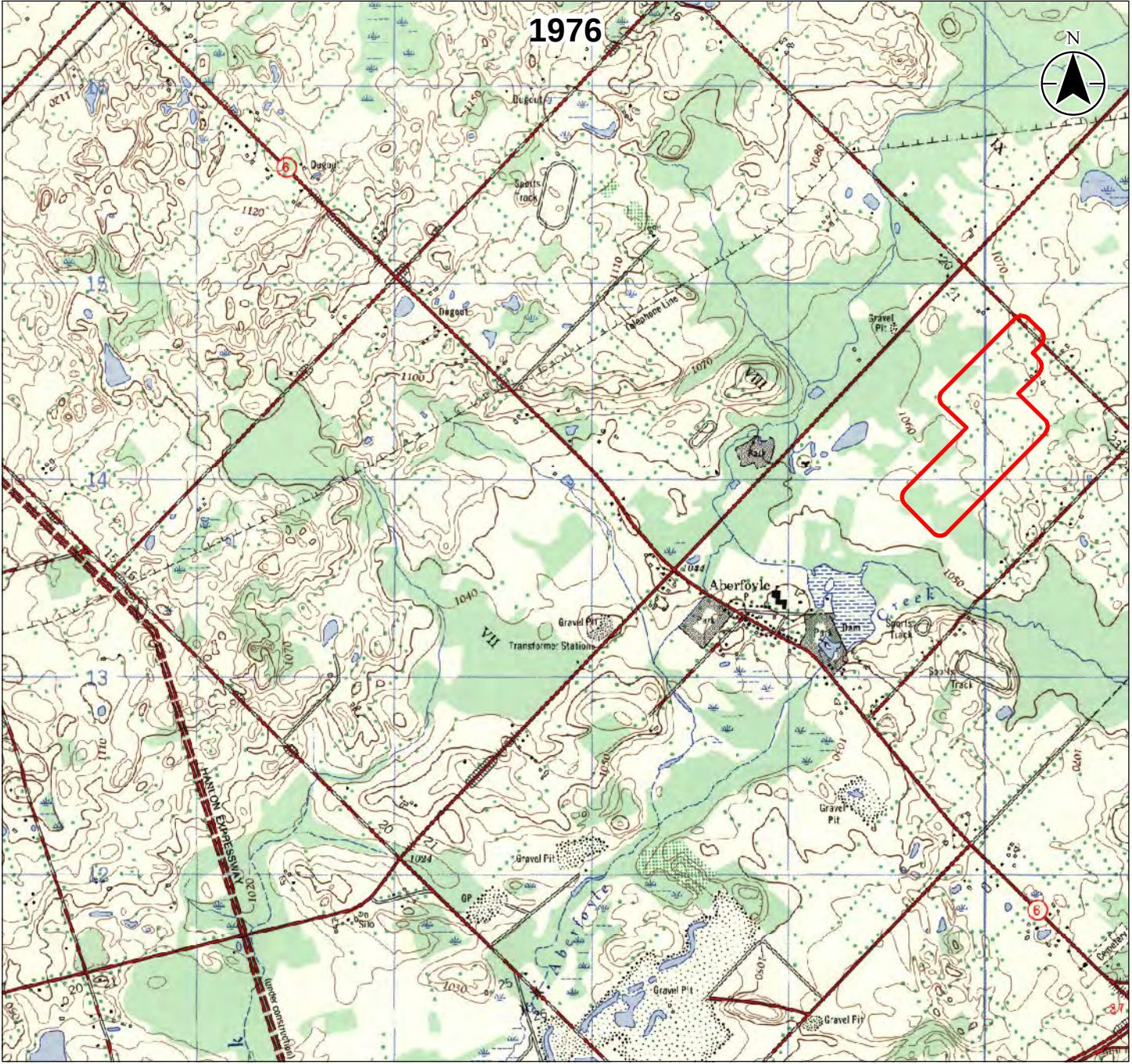
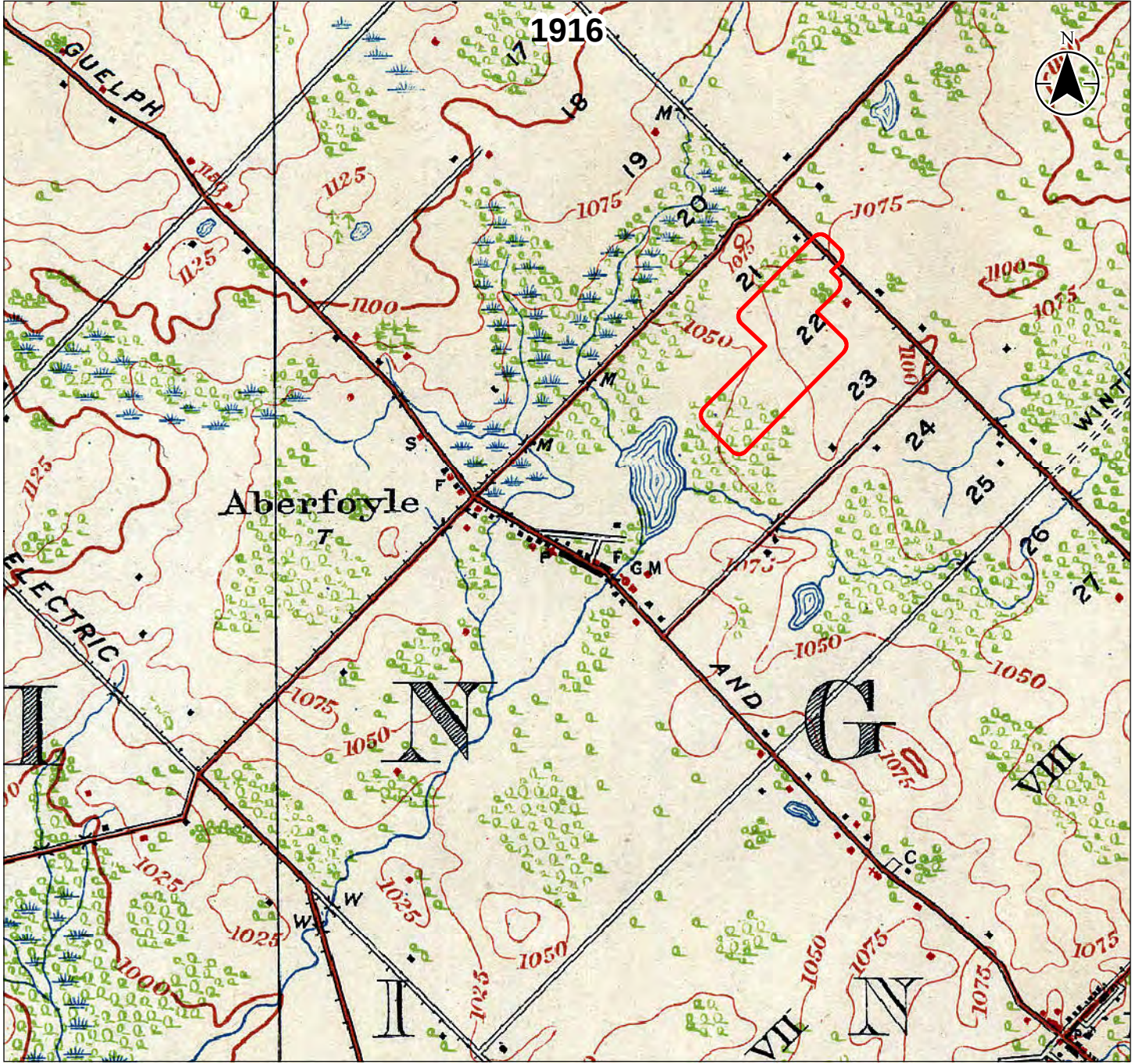
160961457 REVA
Prepared by PRM on 2024-12-03
Technical Review by LW on 2024-12-03

Client/Project
CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT: EXISTING CONDITIONS AND
PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED ANTHONY PIT

Figure No.
4

Title
1906 Township of Puslinch Map

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Legend
Study Area

Notes
1. Department of Militia and Defence. 1916. Topographic Map, Ontario, Galt Sheet.
2. Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources. 1976. Aberfoyle, Ontario. Ottawa: Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources.

Figure Not to Scale



Project Location
Township of Puslinch
160961457 REVA
Prepared by PRM on 2024-12-03
Technical Review by LW on 2024-12-03

Client/Project
CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT: EXISTING CONDITIONS
AND PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED ANTHONY PIT

Figure No.
5

Title
20th Century Topographic Mapping

3.3 Municipal and Agency Consultation

To identify known BHRs or CHLs, the MCM, OHT, and Township of Puslinch were contacted, and municipal heritage registers were reviewed. As a result of the information request and review of heritage registers, six properties were identified within the Study Area. Table 3-1 summarizes the requests and results.

Table 3-1 Municipal and Agency Information Request Results

Organization	Result	Municipal Address	Level of Recognition	Relationship to Study Area
OHT	No OHT-owned properties or easements within or adjacent to the Study Area	Not applicable (N/A)	N/A	N/A
MCM	No properties designated by Minister or provincial heritage properties within or adjacent to the Study Area	N/A	N/A	N/A
Township of Puslinch	No listed or designated properties within or adjacent to the Study Area	N/A	N/A	N/A

3.4 Identification of Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

As described in Section 2.5 Stantec conducted a windshield survey of the Study Area to identify potential BHRs and CHLs within the Study Area. Where identified, the BHRs and CHLs were photographically documented from publicly accessible road rights-of-way and their locations digitally recorded.

The Project Location is situated northeast of the community of Aberfoyle, Ontario. The proposed pit is located southwest of the decommissioned Aberfoyle – Tikal Aggregate Pit that is situated at the southeast corner of Wellington Road 34 and Victoria Road South. The Tikal Pit was operated until 2011 when available aggregate was removed, and operations ceased. A neighbouring aggregate pit (Dufferin Aggregate Pit) is situated immediately to the east (Photo 1). Victoria Road South, within the Study Area, is a two-lane asphalt paved road with very narrow gravel shoulders (Photo 2). Both sides of the road are lined with timber utility poles with no streetlighting. The road is lined with vegetation on private properties, with a mix of mature, young and intermediate trees, grassed area, brush and naturalized areas, as well as ditches and maintained lawns (Photo 3, Photo 4). The structures within the Study Area are mostly residential (with some commercial use in a residential setting) and include a mix of mid-to-late and late 20th century residences (Photo 5, Photo 6).





Photo 1: Aberfoyle Tikal Pit, looking east



Photo 2: Victoria Road South looking north to the intersection at Wellington Road 34



Photo 3: Victoria Road South, looking south



Photo 4: Victoria Road South, looking north



Photo 5: Mid-20th Century residence along Victoria Road South, looking north



Photo 6: Late 20th/early 21st century residence along Victoria Road South, looking south

As described in Section 2, known and potential BHRs and CHLs were assessed based on the MCM's *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (MCM 2016), supplemented by historical research and field investigations (Figure 6). Properties with buildings or structures 40 or more years old were field documented and screened as having potential CHVI if they met one or more of the criteria prescribed in O. Reg. 9/06 (Government of Ontario 2023). Each property was considered both as an BHR and as part of a larger potential CHL. If a cultural heritage resource was found to have the potential for CHVI, the built heritage resource (referred to as BHR) and cultural heritage landscape (referred to as CHL) was assigned a number. Those not determined to have CHVI were screened out and not given a BHR or CHL number.

3 Existing Conditions

September 22, 2025

An inventory of the identified BHR within the Study Area based on documentary research and field investigations is provided in Table 3-2 and is mapped in Figure 7.



Table 3-2 Identified Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Reference Number	Type of Property	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential CHVI	Photograph
BHR-1	Residence	4436 Victoria Road South	Identified during the field survey	This property contains a residence and outbuildings. The residence is set back approximately 100 metres from the roadway and is screened by dense vegetation on the property. Even in leaf off conditions, details of the residence were difficult to observe, other than a 1.5 storey height and stone cladding. The location of the house and use of stone suggests it is likely structure depicted on the 1916 topographic mapping. The property has potential to demonstrate design or physical value as a late 19 th or early 20 th century rural residence, however architectural details of the structure are obscured from a view at the roadway.	

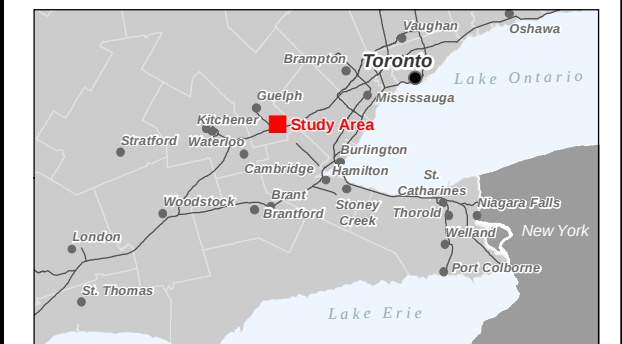


Legend

- Project Location
- Potential Heritage Resources
- Road
- Watercourse
- Study Area

0 100 200
metres
1:5,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

- Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2021.
 3. Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2021.

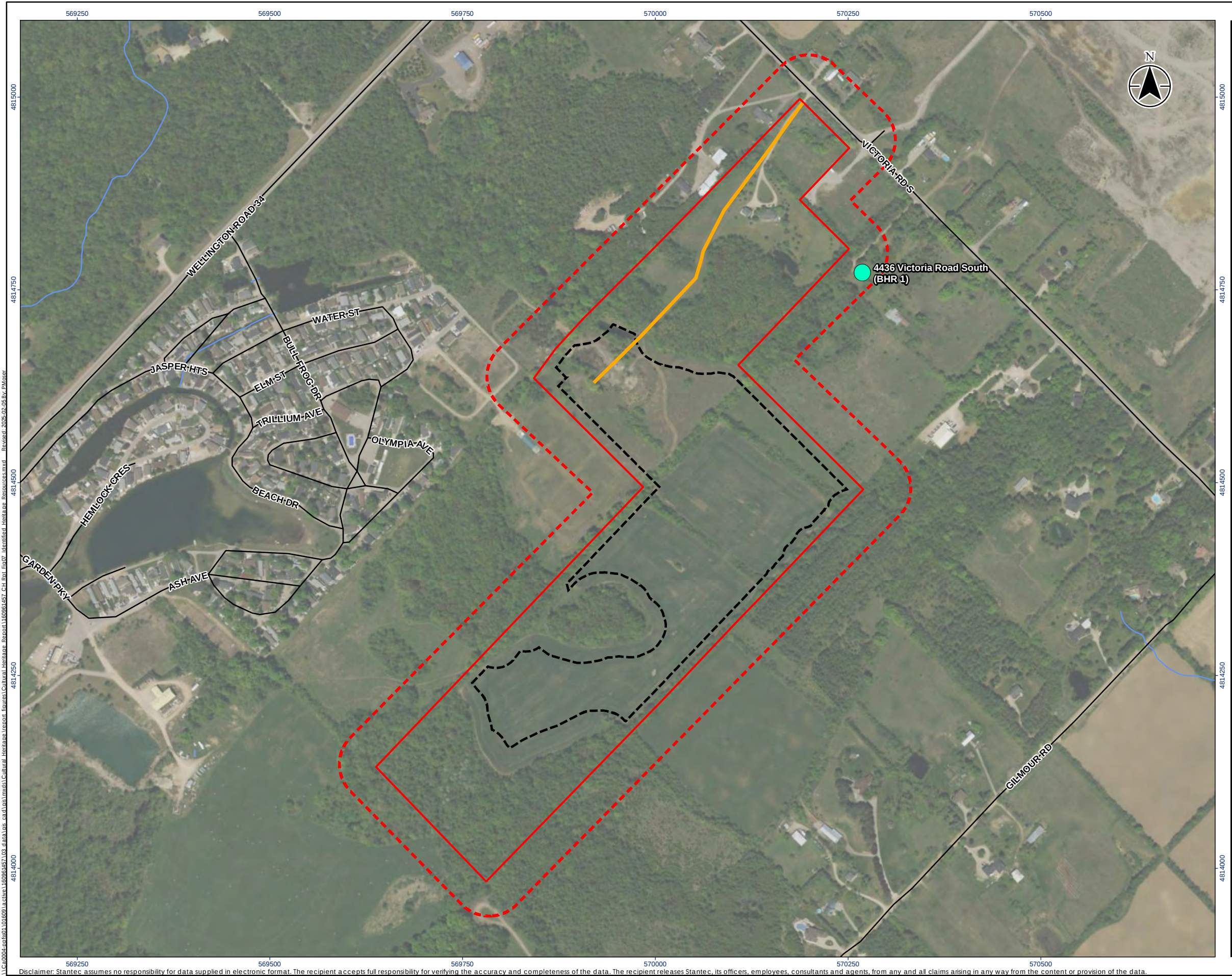


Project Location 160961457 REVA
Township of Puslinch Prepared by PRM on 2024-12-03
Technical Review by LW on 2024-12-03

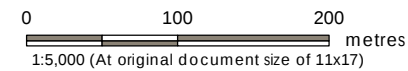
Client/Project
CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT: EXISTING CONDITIONS
AND PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED ANTHONY PIT

Figure No.
6

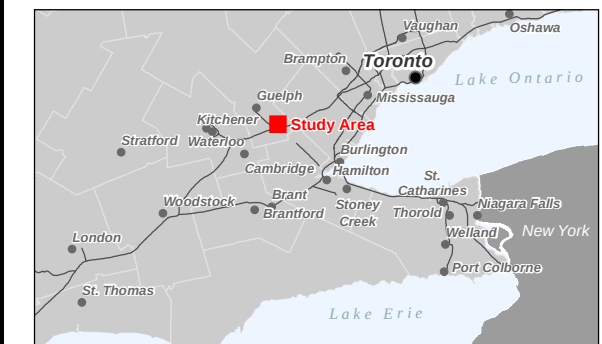
Title
Potential Heritage Resources



- Legend
- Project Location
 - Identified Heritage Resources
 - Road
 - Watercourse
 - Access Route
 - Area of Extraction Footprint
 - Study Area



- Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2021.
 3. Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2021.



Project Location
Township of
Puslinch

160961457 REVA
Prepared by PRM on 2025-02-05
Technical Review by LW on 2025-02-04

Client/Project
CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT: EXISTING CONDITIONS
AND PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED ANTHONY PIT

Figure No.
7

Title
Identified Heritage Resources

4 Preliminary Impact Assessment

4.1 Description of Proposed Undertaking

The proponent is proposing to construct a new aggregate pit located at part Lot 22, Concession 8 (municipal address 4454 Victoria Road South), in the Township of Puslinch, Wellington County. There is one neighbouring active pit in operation (Dufferin Pit). The neighbouring gravel pit operates under a Class A Licence.

4.2 Identification of Preliminary Potential Project Specific Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

The residence at BHR-1 is situated adjacent to the Project Location, however construction activities are not anticipated to occur within at least 150 m of BHR-1. Extraction is proposed, at its nearest point, about 200m south-west of the building and trucks will use the road about 190 m northwest of the building to access the site. The property at 4454 Victoria Road South and a Provincially Significant Wetland are located between BHR-1 and the proposed operations, as a result construction is not permitted to occur within 50m of BHR-1. As a result, direct and indirect impacts are not anticipated for BHR-1, and mitigation measures are not required.

5 Recommendations

Historical research, municipal and agency data requests, and field investigations conducted for this report identified one potential built heritage resource, 4436 Victoria Road South (BHR-1).

Based on the location of the BHR more than 150 m away from planned construction activities, separated by another property parcel and Provincially Significant Wetland, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated to BHR-1, and no mitigation measures are required and there are no further recommended cultural heritage reporting requirements.

To assist in retaining historical information, a copy of this report should be deposited with a local repository of historical material. Therefore, it is recommended that this report be deposited at the following location:

Puslinch Public Library

29 Brock Road South

Puslinch, Ontario N0B 2J0

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APPENDICES



Appendix A MCM's Criteria for Evaluating Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes



Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

A Checklist for the Non-Specialist

The **purpose of the checklist** is to determine:

- if a property(ies) or project area:
 - is a recognized heritage property
 - may be of cultural heritage value
- it includes all areas that may be impacted by project activities, including – but not limited to:
 - the main project area
 - temporary storage
 - staging and working areas
 - temporary roads and detours

Processes covered under this checklist, such as:

- *Planning Act*
- *Environmental Assessment Act*
- *Aggregates Resources Act*
- *Ontario Heritage Act* – Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

If you are not sure how to answer one or more of the questions on the checklist, you may want to hire a qualified person(s) (see page 5 for definitions) to undertake a cultural heritage evaluation report (CHER).

The CHER will help you:

- identify, evaluate and protect cultural heritage resources on your property or project area
- reduce potential delays and risks to a project

Other checklists

Please use a separate checklist for your project, if:

- you are seeking a Renewable Energy Approval under Ontario Regulation 359/09 – [separate checklist](#)
- your Parent Class EA document has an approved screening criteria (as referenced in Question 1)

Please refer to the Instructions pages for more detailed information and when completing this form.

Project or Property Name

Anthony Pit

Project or Property Location (upper and lower or single tier municipality)

Township of Puslinch, Wellington County

Proponent Name

CBM Aggregates

Proponent Contact Information

Stephen May, stephen.may@vcimentos.com

Screening Questions

	Yes	No
1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?	☐	☒

If Yes, please follow the pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process.

If No, continue to Question 2.

Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value

	Yes	No
2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found not to be of cultural heritage value?	☐	☒

If Yes, do **not** complete the rest of the checklist.

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the previous evaluation and
- add this checklist to the project file, with the appropriate documents that demonstrate a cultural heritage evaluation was undertaken

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

If No, continue to Question 3.

	Yes	No
3. Is the property (or project area):		
a. identified, designated or otherwise protected under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> as being of cultural heritage value?	☐	☒
b. a National Historic Site (or part of)?	☐	☒
c. designated under the <i>Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act</i> ?	☐	☒
d. designated under the <i>Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act</i> ?	☐	☒
e. identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO)?	☐	☒
f. located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?	☐	☒

If Yes to any of the above questions, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, if a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value has not previously been prepared or the statement needs to be updated

If a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value has been prepared previously and if alterations or development are proposed, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – the report will assess and avoid, eliminate or mitigate impacts

If No, continue to Question 4.

Part B: Screening for Potential Cultural Heritage Value

	Yes	No
4. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that:		
a. is the subject of a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?	☐	☒
b. has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?	☐	☒
c. is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?	☐	☒
d. contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?	☒	☐

Part C: Other Considerations

	Yes	No
5. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area):		
a. is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important in defining the character of the area?	☐	☒
b. has a special association with a community, person or historical event?	☐	☒
c. contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?	☐	☒

If Yes to one or more of the above questions (Part B and C), there is potential for cultural heritage resources on the property or within the project area.

You need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

If the property is determined to be of cultural heritage value and alterations or development is proposed, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – the report will assess and avoid, eliminate or mitigate impacts

If No to all of the above questions, there is low potential for built heritage or cultural heritage landscape on the property.

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the conclusion
- add this checklist with the appropriate documentation to the project file

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement e.g. under the *Environmental Assessment Act*, *Planning Act* processes
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

Instructions

Please have the following available, when requesting information related to the screening questions below:

- a clear map showing the location and boundary of the property or project area
 - large scale and small scale showing nearby township names for context purposes
- the municipal addresses of all properties within the project area
- the lot(s), concession(s), and parcel number(s) of all properties within a project area

For more information, see the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's [Ontario Heritage Toolkit](#) or [Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties](#).

In this context, the following definitions apply:

- **qualified person(s)** means individuals – professional engineers, architects, archaeologists, etc. – having relevant, recent experience in the conservation of cultural heritage resources.
- **proponent** means a person, agency, group or organization that carries out or proposes to carry out an undertaking or is the owner or person having charge, management or control of an undertaking.

1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?

An existing checklist, methodology or process may already be in place for identifying potential cultural heritage resources, including:

- one endorsed by a municipality
- an environmental assessment process e.g. screening checklist for municipal bridges
- one that is approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) under the Ontario government's [Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties](#) [s.B.2.]

Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value

2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found not to be of cultural heritage value?

Respond 'yes' to this question, if all of the following are true:

A property can be considered not to be of cultural heritage value if:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) - or equivalent - has been prepared for the property with the advice of a qualified person and it has been determined not to be of cultural heritage value and/or
- the municipal heritage committee has evaluated the property for its cultural heritage value or interest and determined that the property is not of cultural heritage value or interest

A property may need to be re-evaluated, if:

- there is evidence that its heritage attributes may have changed
- new information is available
- the existing Statement of Cultural Heritage Value does not provide the information necessary to manage the property
- the evaluation took place after 2005 and did not use the criteria in Regulations 9/06 and 10/06

Note: Ontario government ministries and public bodies [prescribed under Regulation 157/10] may continue to use their existing evaluation processes, until the evaluation process required under section B.2 of the Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties has been developed and approved by MTCS.

To determine if your property or project area has been evaluated, contact:

- the approval authority
- the proponent
- the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

3a. Is the property (or project area) identified, designated or otherwise protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act* as being of cultural heritage value e.g.:

- i. designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*
 - individual designation (Part IV)
 - part of a heritage conservation district (Part V)

Individual Designation – Part IV

A property that is designated:

- by a municipal by-law as being of cultural heritage value or interest [s.29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- by order of the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as being of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance [s.34.5]. **Note:** To date, no properties have been designated by the Minister.

Heritage Conservation District – Part V

A property or project area that is located within an area designated by a municipal by-law as a heritage conservation district [s. 41 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*].

For more information on Parts IV and V, contact:

- municipal clerk
 - [Ontario Heritage Trust](#)
 - local land registry office (for a title search)
-

ii. subject of an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under Parts II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

An agreement, covenant or easement is usually between the owner of a property and a conservation body or level of government. It is usually registered on title.

The primary purpose of the agreement is to:

- preserve, conserve, and maintain a cultural heritage resource
- prevent its destruction, demolition or loss

For more information, contact:

- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#) - for an agreement, covenant or easement [clause 10 (1) (c) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
 - municipal clerk – for a property that is the subject of an easement or a covenant [s.37 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
 - local land registry office (for a title search)
-

iii. listed on a register of heritage properties maintained by the municipality

Municipal registers are the official lists - or record - of cultural heritage properties identified as being important to the community.

Registers include:

- all properties that are designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Part IV or V)
- properties that have not been formally designated, but have been identified as having cultural heritage value or interest to the community

For more information, contact:

- municipal clerk
 - municipal heritage planning staff
 - municipal heritage committee
-

iv. subject to a notice of:

- intention to designate (under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)
- a Heritage Conservation District study area bylaw (under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)

A property that is subject to a **notice of intention to designate** as a property of cultural heritage value or interest and the notice is in accordance with:

- section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*
- section 34.6 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. **Note:** To date, the only applicable property is Meldrum Bay Inn, Manitoulin Island. [s.34.6]

An area designated by a municipal by-law made under section 40.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a **heritage conservation district study area**.

For more information, contact:

- municipal clerk – for a property that is the subject of notice of intention [s. 29 and s. 40.1]
 - [Ontario Heritage Trust](#)
-

- v. included in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's list of provincial heritage properties

Provincial heritage properties are properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) maintains a list of all provincial heritage properties based on information provided by ministries and prescribed public bodies. As they are identified, MTCS adds properties to the list of provincial heritage properties.

For more information, contact the MTCS Registrar at registrar@ontario.ca.

3b. Is the property (or project area) a National Historic Site (or part of)?

National Historic Sites are properties or districts of national historic significance that are designated by the Federal Minister of the Environment, under the *Canada National Parks Act*, based on the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

For more information, see the [National Historic Sites website](#).

3c. Is the property (or project area) designated under the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act*?

The *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act* protects heritage railway stations that are owned by a railway company under federal jurisdiction. Designated railway stations that pass from federal ownership may continue to have cultural heritage value.

For more information, see the [Directory of Designated Heritage Railway Stations](#).

3d. Is the property (or project area) designated under the *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*?

The *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act* helps preserve historically significant Canadian lighthouses. The Act sets up a public nomination process and includes heritage building conservation standards for lighthouses which are officially designated.

For more information, see the [Heritage Lighthouses of Canada](#) website.

3e. Is the property (or project area) identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office?

The role of the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO) is to help the federal government protect the heritage buildings it owns. The policy applies to all federal government departments that administer real property, but not to federal Crown Corporations.

For more information, contact the [Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office](#).

See a [directory of all federal heritage designations](#).

3f. Is the property (or project area) located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?

A UNESCO World Heritage Site is a place listed by UNESCO as having outstanding universal value to humanity under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. In order to retain the status of a World Heritage Site, each site must maintain its character defining features.

Currently, the Rideau Canal is the only World Heritage Site in Ontario.

For more information, see Parks Canada – [World Heritage Site website](#).

Part B: Screening for potential Cultural Heritage Value

4a. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that has a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?

Heritage resources are often recognized with formal plaques or markers.

Plaques are prepared by:

- municipalities
- provincial ministries or agencies
- federal ministries or agencies
- local non-government or non-profit organizations

For more information, contact:

- [municipal heritage committees](#) or local heritage organizations – for information on the location of plaques in their community
- Ontario Historical Society's [Heritage directory](#) – for a list of historical societies and heritage organizations
- Ontario Heritage Trust – for a [list of plaques](#) commemorating Ontario's history
- Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada – for a [list of plaques](#) commemorating Canada's history

4b. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?

For more information on known cemeteries and/or burial sites, see:

- Cemeteries Regulations, Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services – for a [database of registered cemeteries](#)
- Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) – to [locate records of Ontario cemeteries](#), both currently and no longer in existence; cairns, family plots and burial registers
- Canadian County Atlas Digital Project – to [locate early cemeteries](#)

In this context, adjacent means contiguous or as otherwise defined in a municipal official plan.

4c. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?

The Canadian Heritage River System is a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage.

Canadian Heritage Rivers must have, and maintain, outstanding natural, cultural and/or recreational values, and a high level of public support.

For more information, contact the [Canadian Heritage River System](#).

If you have questions regarding the boundaries of a watershed, please contact:

- your conservation authority
- municipal staff

4d. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?

A 40 year 'rule of thumb' is typically used to indicate the potential of a site to be of cultural heritage value. The approximate age of buildings and/or structures may be estimated based on:

- history of the development of the area
- fire insurance maps
- architectural style
- building methods

Property owners may have information on the age of any buildings or structures on their property. The municipality, local land registry office or library may also have background information on the property.

Note: 40+ year old buildings or structure do not necessarily hold cultural heritage value or interest; their age simply indicates a higher potential.

A building or structure can include:

- residential structure
- farm building or outbuilding
- industrial, commercial, or institutional building
- remnant or ruin
- engineering work such as a bridge, canal, dams, etc.

For more information on researching the age of buildings or properties, see the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit Guide [Heritage Property Evaluation](#).

Part C: Other Considerations

5a. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important to defining the character of the area?

Local or Aboriginal knowledge may reveal that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has potential landmarks or defining structures and sites, for instance:

- buildings or landscape features accessible to the public or readily noticeable and widely known
- complexes of buildings
- monuments
- ruins

5b. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) has a special association with a community, person or historical event?

Local or Aboriginal knowledge may reveal that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has a special association with a community, person or event of historic interest, for instance:

- Aboriginal sacred site
- traditional-use area
- battlefield
- birthplace of an individual of importance to the community

5c. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?

Landscapes (which may include a combination of archaeological resources, built heritage resources and landscape elements) may be of cultural heritage value or interest to a community.

For example, an Aboriginal trail, historic road or rail corridor may have been established as a key transportation or trade route and may have been important to the early settlement of an area. Parks, designed gardens or unique landforms such as waterfalls, rock faces, caverns, or mounds are areas that may have connections to a particular event, group or belief.

For more information on Questions 5.a., 5.b. and 5.c., contact:

- Elders in Aboriginal Communities or community researchers who may have information on potential cultural heritage resources. Please note that Aboriginal traditional knowledge may be considered sensitive.
- [municipal heritage committees](#) or local heritage organizations
- Ontario Historical Society's "[Heritage Directory](#)" - for a list of historical societies and heritage organizations in the province

An internet search may find helpful resources, including:

- historical maps
- historical walking tours
- municipal heritage management plans
- cultural heritage landscape studies
- municipal cultural plans

Information specific to trails may be obtained through [Ontario Trails](#).

Appendix B Heritage Project Personnel CVs



Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist

15 years of experience

Lashia Jones is a Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist and member of Stantec's Environmental Services Team, with experience in identifying, evaluating and planning for cultural heritage resources. Ms. Jones is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals, and has a Master's Degree in Canadian Studies from Carleton University, specializing in Heritage Conservation. Ms. Jones has worked for both public and private sector clients, providing a variety of cultural heritage services including heritage impact assessments, cultural heritage evaluations, inventories of cultural heritage resources, heritage conservation districts, heritage master plans, conservation plans and cultural heritage bridge evaluations. Ms. Jones is well versed with local, provincial and national tools for the identification, evaluation and planning best practices for cultural heritage resources, including the Ontario Heritage Act, Provincial Policy Statement, Planning Act, Environmental Assessment Act, Ontario Heritage Tool Kit, Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties and the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. Lashia's role on various project types has given her experience in public engagement and consultation, constructive dialogue with clients, heritage committees, local councils and multi-disciplinary project teams.

EDUCATION

Master of Arts, Canadian Studies (Heritage Conservation Specialty), Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, 2012

Bachelor of Arts (Honours), Cultural Anthropology / English Literature, University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 2009

MEMBERSHIPS

Member, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals, 2014-present

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

HERITAGE/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE SECTIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Rehabilitation of Cambellford Crowe Bay Dam and Locks | Campbellford, Ontario, Canada | 2016 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Columbus Road Detailed Design | Whitby, Ontario, Canada | 2023

Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, Malden Road | LaSalle, Ontario | 2020 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, Denis St. Pierre Water Control Treatment Plant | Town of Lakeshore, Ontario | 2020 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Heritage Impact Assessment, West London Dyke | London, Ontario | 2016-2018 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Heritage Impact Assessment, Beaver Creek | Waterloo, Ontario | 2016

Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, Belle River | Belle River, Ontario | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Amherstburg Cultural Heritage Assessment Report | Amherstburg, Ontario | 2018 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

HERITAGE/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Cultural Heritage Screening Report, Metrolinx Stouffville Corridor | Toronto and Markham, Ontario | 2016 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Heritage Impact Assessment, 1664 Huron Road, | Kitchener, Ontario | 2017 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Heritage Impact Assessment, former residence | Erin, Ontario | 2018

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, Nanticoke Generating Station | Nanticoke, Ontario | 2016 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, Lambton Generating Station | Township of St. Clair, Ontario | 2017 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Heritage Impact Assessment, 36-40 York Street | London, Ontario | 2016-2017 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Heritage Impact Assessment, 23 Queen's Park Crescent | Toronto, Ontario | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Heritage Impact Assessments/ Cultural Heritage Assessments* | Various | 2012-2016

Heritage Impact Assessment for Piers 5-8 West Harbour* | Hamilton, Ontario | 2013 | Heritage Planner

Heritage Impact Assessment for Residential Properties and Proposed Quarry Expansion* | Hamilton, Ontario | 2013 | Heritage Specialist

HERITAGE PLANNING

Downtown St. Thomas Heritage Conservation District Study | St. Thomas, Ontario | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Kincardine Heritage Conservation District Study | Kincardine, Ontario, Canada | 2019 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Strategic Conservation Plan Niagara Power Generating Station | Niagara Falls, Ontario | 2019 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Strategic Conservation Plan Sir Adam Beck II Generating Station | Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada | 2018-2019 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Downtown St. Thomas Heritage Conservation District Plan | St. Thomas, Ontario | 2017-2018 | Cultural Heritage Specialist; Project Manager

St. Clair Heritage Conservation District Plan Update | Hamilton, Ontario | 2018 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

St. George-Grosvenor Heritage Conservation District Study, London | London, Ontario | 2016 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Strategic Conservation Plan, Nanticoke Generating Station | Nanticoke, Ontario | 2017 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Conservation Plan, 1664 Huron Road, Kitchener | Kitchener, Ontario | 2017 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Bloor West Village Heritage Conservation District Study | Toronto, Ontario | 2018-2021 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Heritage Conservation Districts* | Various | 2009-2016

Cultural Heritage Plans / Management Plans* | Various | 2012-2016

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, King George School* | Hamilton, Ontario | 2015 | Heritage Specialist

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, 91 John Street South* | Hamilton, Ontario | Heritage Specialist

Burlington Heights Heritage Lands Management Plan* | Hamilton, Ontario | Heritage Researcher/Heritage Specialist

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, 140 Locke Street South* | Hamilton, Ontario | Heritage Specialist

Whitehern Landscape Conservation Management Plan* | Hamilton, Ontario | Heritage Specialist

HERITAGE BRIDGES

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, Victoria Street Pedestrian Bridge, Township of Centre Wellington | Township of Centre Wellington, Ontario | 2016 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, Riverside Bridge | London, Ontario | 2017 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Bridge Design Guidelines | Township of Centre Wellington, Ontario | 2016 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

24 Cultural Heritage Bridge Evaluation Reports, City of Hamilton | Hamilton, Ontario | 2017-2018 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Big Otter Creek Bridge Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report | Tillsonburg, Ontario | 2016 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Heritage Impact Assessment, Victoria Street Pedestrian Bridge | Township of Centre Wellington, Ontario | 2016 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Highway 6 Little Current Swing Bridge Heritage Impact Assessment | Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands, Ontario, Canada | 2019-2021 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Highway 6 Little Current Swing Bridge Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report | Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands, Ontario | 2017-2018 | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Heritage Bridge Evaluations* | Various | 2012-2016

PIPELINE SURVEY

Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, Greenstone Pipeline | Greenstone, Ontario | 2017-2018

Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, Dawn Dover Pipeline | Lambton County, Ontario | 2016

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

Stantec Consulting Ltd.
Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist
Since 2021 · 1 year

Stantec Consulting Ltd.
Cultural Heritage Specialist
2016 - 2020 · 6 years

MHBC Planning
Heritage Planner
2012 - 2016 · 4 years

Golder Associates
Built Heritage Technician
2009 - 2012 · 2 years

PRESENTATIONS

Integrating Heritage and Planning: Exploring the Value of Older Neighbourhoods. *Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI) Annual Conference*, 2017.

Heritage Conservation and Urban Design: Challenges, Successes and Balances. *Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI) Annual Conference*, 2015.

Industrial Heritage Districts and Harnessing Energy: Examples from Ontario. *National Trust for Canada Annual Conference*, 2015.

Rockway Centre: A Case Study of Balancing the Needs of an Older Adult Community and Heritage Conservation in Kitchener. *Heritage Canada Annual Conference*, 2013.

The Designating By-law: A Make-or-Break Tool. *National Trust for Canada Annual Conference*, 2018.

Cultural Heritage Specialist

13 years of experience

Laura Walter is a Cultural Heritage Specialist, with over 13 years of experience in the promotion and conservation of cultural heritage through education, public interaction, building conservation, and museums. Ms. Walter is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP), and has a Master's Degree in Public History from The University of Western Ontario. Laura is well experienced in managing and executing all aspects of cultural heritage studies, from research, site assessment, analysis and evaluation, and the development of mitigation measures and recommendations. Ms. Walter is well versed with local, provincial, and federal tools for the identification, evaluation, conservation, and planning best practices for cultural heritage resources. Laura has a passion for uncovering the unique cultural heritage of communities in Canada. With a strong focus on client relations, Ms. Walter works with clients to achieve a balance between heritage conservation and contemporary development.

EDUCATION

Master of Arts, Public History, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada, 2014

Bachelor of Arts, History Degree, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada, 2012

MEMBERSHIPS

Professional Member, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Extension of Louis St. Laurent Boulevard | Milton, ON | Report Writer

Bass Pro Mills Extension | Vaughan, ON | Report Writer

Orangeville Water Supply | Orangeville, Ontario | Report Writer

Baffinland Culture, Resources and Land Use | Baffin Island, Nunavut | Report Writer

Peterborough East Side Transportation Study | Peterborough, ON | Report Writer

Colonel Talbot Pumping Station | London, Ontario | Report Writer

Newcastle Urban Area | Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario | Report Writer

Bramalea Road Improvements | Brampton, Ontario | Report Writer

Upper Little River Watershed | County of Essex, Ontario | Report Writer

Silver Lake and Laurel Creek | Waterloo, Ontario | Report Writer

Living Arts Drive | Mississauga, Ontario | Report Writer

Stormwater Runoff Quality Control & Investigation of Basement Flooding: Area 35 and 37 | Toronto, Ontario | Report Writer

Ring of Fire | Ontario, Canada | Heritage Consultant

HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION

5269 Tremaine Road | Milton, ON | Report Writer

Scheifele Bridge | Waterloo, ON | Report Writer

Bowmanville Rail Expansion - Thornton-CP Grade Separation | Durham Region, Ontario | Report Writer

Des Newman Boulevard | Whitby, Ontario | Report Writer

Roseville Underpass | Township of North Dumfries, Ontario | Report Writer

Thorndale Bridge | County of Middlesex, Ontario | Report Writer

Little Current Swing Bridge | Town of the Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands, Ontario | Report Writer

Highway 401 Eastern Bridges and Culverts | Northumberland County, Ontario | Report Writer

Bridges No. 2, 3, and 13 | Blue Mountains, Ontario | Report Writer

Culvert on Gully Creek | Municipality of Centre Wellington, Ontario | Report Writer

Lincolnville GO Station Improvements | Municipality of Whitchurch-Stouffville, Ontario | Report Writer

Stouffville Corridor Grade | City of Markham and City of Toronto, Ontario | Report Writer

Bridge over the North Penetangore River | Kincardine, Ontario | Report Writer

Bridge over Highway 401 West, at Watson Road | Puslinch Township, Ontario | Report Writer

Halton North Truck Inspection Station | Town of Halton Hills, Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, and County of Wellington, Ontario | Report Writer

Bridge over Big Otter Creek | Tillsonburg, Ontario | Report Writer

Victoria Street Pedestrian Bridge | Township of Centre of Wellington, Ontario | Report Writer

Square One Drive Extension | Mississauga, Ontario | Report Writer

Colonel Talbot Pumping Station | London, Ontario | Report Writer

Bridges across the City of Hamilton | Hamilton, Ontario | Report Writer

1350 Courtice Road | Municipality of Clarington, Ontario | Report Writer

Bayview Avenue Improvements | Richmond Hill, Ontario, Canada | Task Manager and Report Writer

Waterfront Toronto Area 2B 2C | Toronto, Ontario, Canada | Task Manager and Report Writer

Highway 652 Extension to Highway 11 | Cochrane, Ontario, Canada | Heritage Consultant

Bridge 37 | Leamington, Ontario, Canada | Heritage Consultant

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

Nipissing Generating Station | Nipissing, ON | Report Writer

Canadian Niagara Power, Ontario Power, and Toronto Power Generating Stations | City of Niagara Falls, Ontario | Report Writer

Lambton Generating Station | Lambton County, Ontario | Report Writer

Thunder Bay Generating Station | Thunder Bay, Ontario | Report Writer

Sir Adam Beck 1 Generating Station | Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario | Report Writer

Nanticoke Generating Station | Haldimand County, Ontario | Report Writer

Niagara Transformer Station | Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada | Report Writer

Elliot Chute | Powassan, Ontario, Canada | Task Manager and Report Writer

Mountain Chute Generating Station | Ompah, Ontario, Canada | Task Manager and Report Writer

HERITAGE PLANNING

Downtown Kincardine | Kincardine, Ontario | Report Writer

Former London Psychiatric Hospital Lands | London, ON | Report Writer

Altona Heritage Commemoration Study | Pickering, Ontario | Report Writer

Heritage Planning Best Practices Review | Halifax, Nova Scotia | Report Writer

Heart Lake Road Corridor | Brampton , Ontario | Report Writer

Bloor West Village | Toronto, Ontario | Report Writer

Bowmanville Post Office | Clarington, Ontario | Report Writer

Downtown St. Thomas | St. Thomas , Ontario | Report Writer

Wolfe Street Tower Proposed Development | London, Ontario | Report Writer

32, 36, 40 York Street Proposed Development | London, Ontario | Report Writer

Salem Secondary Growth Development Plan | Barrie , Ontario | Report Writer

9770 Keele Street | Vaughan, Ontario | Report Writer

Dufferin Sanitary Trunk Sewer System Improvements at G. Ross Lord Reservoir | Toronto , Ontario | Report Writer

Thomasfield Homes Subdivision | Erin, Ontario | Report Writer

4243 Sixth Line | Oakville, Ontario | Report Writer

144 Brock Street, 442-448 George Street North, and 450 George Street North Proposed Development | Peterborough, Ontario | Report Writer

Carlsbad Land Assembly | Ottawa , Ontario | Report Writer

St. Clair Neighbourhood | Hamilton, Ontario | Report Writer

185-205 Derry Road West | Mississauga, Ontario | Report Writer

Floral Clock | Niagara-on-the Lake, Ontario | Report Writer

2093 Gordon Street | Guelph , Ontario | Report Writer

Lower Doon and Homer Watson Park | Kitchener , Ontario | Report Writer

Penetanguishene Mental Health Centre | Penetanguishene, Ontario | Report Writer

Portland Common | Toronto, Ontario | Report Writer

2591 Bradley Avenue | London, Ontario | Report Writer

2187 Gordon Street | Guelph , Ontario | Report Writer

Edwardsburgh Landbank | Edwardsburgh/Cardinal, Ontario | Report Writer

Brookside Youth Detention Centre | Cobourg, Ontario | Report Writer

Locust Hill School | Markham, Ontario | Report Writer

Peterborough Courts | Peterborough, Ontario | Report Writer

311 Jarvis Street | Toronto, ON, Canada | Report Writer

Osgoode Hall and Toronto Courthouse | Toronto, ON, Canada | Report Writer

244-248 Talbot Street | St. Thomas, ON, Canada | Project Manager and Report Writer

12635 Steeles Avenue | Halton Hills, ON, Canada | Project Manager and Report Writer

114 Blake Street | Barrie, ON, Canada | Project Manager and Report Writer

Rotary Pool | Oshawa, Ontario, Canada | Heritage Consultant

Former London Psychiatric Hospital Lands | London, ON, Canada | Report Writer

Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons and Discovery Harbour | Midland, ON, Canada | Task Manager and Report Writer

Prince of Wales Drive | Ottawa, Ontario, Canada | Heritage Consultant and Report Writer

239 Elizabeth Street | Guelph, Ontario, Canada | Project Manager and Report Writer

Maple Heritage Conservation District | Vaughan, Ontario, Canada | Report Writer

12035 Dixie Road | Caledon, Ontario, Canada | Heritage Consultant

Main Street East Heritage Conservation District Study | Grimsby, Ontario, Canada | Task Manager and Report Writer

317 Powerline Road | Brantford, Ontario, Canada | Project Manager and Report Writer

13-25 King Street East | Hamilton, Ontario, Canada | Project Manager

199, 203, 205, 207-209, 215-217, and 219-221 Main Street North, 34, 38, 42, 44 Thomas Street, and 4 Market Street | Brampton, Ontario, Canada | Project Manager and Report Writer

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Peel Manor Health Care Facility | Report Writer

South Drive Accessibility Improvements | Ottawa, Ontario | Report Writer

Cliff Street Cooling and Heating Plant, Ottawa Ontario | Ottawa, Ontario | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Rehabilitation of the West Sector and Bank Street Valley | Ottawa, Ontario | Report Writer

West Employment Lands | Waterloo, Ontario | Report Writer

200 John Street East and 588 Charlotte Street | Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada | Heritage Consultant

PIPELINE SURVEY

Georgian Sands Pipeline | Township of Springwater, Ontario | Report Writer

Windsor Pipeline Replacement | Essex County and Municipality of Chatham-Kent, Ontario | Report Writer

Sarnia Pipeline | Lambton County, Ontario | Report Writer

Kirkwall-Hamilton Pipeline | Hamilton, Ontario | Report Writer

Pipeline to Serve Fenelon Falls | Municipality of Durham and City of Kawartha Lakes, Ontario | Report Writer

Pipeline to Serve Sarnia | Sarnia , Ontario | Report Writer

Pipeline to Serve Seaton Lands | Durham Region, Ontario | Report Writer

Pipeline Dawn to Dover, Panhandle Reinforcement, | Lambton County and Municipality of Chatham-Kent, Ontario | Report Writer

Pipeline to Serve Southern Bruce County | Counties of Bruce, and Grey , Ontario | Report Writer

Pipeline to Serve the Whitney Block | Toronto, Ontario | Report Writer

Pipeline to Serve Greenstone | Municipality of Greenstone, Ontario | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Pipeline to Serve Chatham-Kent | Municipality of Chatham-Kent, Ontario | Report Writer

Pipeline to Kingsville Expansion | Essex County, Ontario | Report Writer

NPS Don River Replacement and Supply | Toronto, Ontario | Report Writer

Pipeline to Serve Clarence-Rockland, | Clarence-Rockland, Ontario | Report Writer

Pipeline to Serve the Township of Selwyn | Lakefield, Ontario, Canada | Task Manager and Report Writer

Pipeline to Serve Cedar Springs | Burlington, Ontario, Canada | Heritage Consultant

RENEWABLE ENERGY, SOLAR

Sky One Solar Project | Township of Ryerson, Ontario | Report Writer

Pendleton Solar Energy Centre | Township of Alfred and Plantagenet, Ontario | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Barlow Solar Energy Centre | Township of Stormont, Ontario | Culture Heritage Specialist

Lake Simcoe Regional Airport Solar Project | Township of Oro-Medonte, Ontario | Cultural Heritage Specialist

Project Archaeologist

22 years of experience

Parker Dickson, MA, is a Project Archaeologist at Stantec with a Professional Archaeology Licence (P256) and is a member of The Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists. He specializes in the archaeology of pre-contact Aboriginal groups in southern Ontario and has been involved in numerous archaeological projects involving renewable energy, land development, and aggregates. He earned his Master of Arts in Anthropology in 2006 having previously received his Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology in 2002, both from the University of Western Ontario. He has authored numerous archaeological assessment reports and has been published in Ontario Archaeology, a peer-reviewed journal of the Ontario Archaeological Society.

EDUCATION

Master of Arts, Bioarchaeology, University of Western Ontario, London, ON, 2006

Bachelor of Arts, Honors Anthropology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, 2002

Certificate of Achievement & Interprovincial Red Seal, Construction Boilermaker, Humber College, Institute of Technology and Advanced Learning, Toronto, Ontario, 2011

REGISTRATIONS

Registered Professional Archaeologist #P256, Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries

MEMBERSHIPS

Member, Association of Professional Archaeologists

Member, Ontario Archaeological Society, 2002 - present

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

Glendon Drive Streetscapes Improvements Class EA | London, Ontario | Project Archaeologist

New North Oakville Transportation Corridor | Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario | Project Archaeologist

Sharp Road Employment Lands | Brant County, Ontario | Task Manager/Project Archaeologist

Windsor Central Box Class EA | Windsor, Ontario | Project Archaeologist

West London Dyke Class EA | London, Ontario | Project Archaeologist

CN Milton Logistics Hub | Milton, Ontario | Project Archaeologist

Joint Panel Review: Marathon Palladium Project | Marathon, Ontario, Canada | 2020-present | Technical Lead, Archaeology

OIL & GAS

Pipe Exposure Reinforcement | Rouge River, Ontario | Project Archaeologist

Line 9 Hydrostatic Testing | Various Locations, Ontario | Project Archaeologist

Pipeline Repair & Maintenance Program | Various Locations, Ontario | Project Archaeologist

Highway #6 Pipeline Replacement | Hamilton, Ontario | Project Archaeologist

Rideau River Pipeline Crossing Replacement | Smiths Falls, Ontario | Project Archaeologist

PRISM Pipeline | Haldimand County, Ontario | Senior Archaeologist

Quaker Cemetery | Newmarket, Ontario | Project Archaeologist

Intelligent Valve Program (IVP) | Various Locations, Ontario | Project Archaeologist

Beachwood Road Pipeline | Collingwood, Ontario | Project Archaeologist

GTA Project | Greater Toronto Area, Ontario | Project Archaeologist

HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION

Can-Amara Parkway Extension | Cambridge, Ontario | Senior Archaeologist

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Summerhaven Wind Energy Centre | Haldimand County, Ontario | Project Archaeologist

Goshen Wind Energy Centre | Municipality of South Huron, Ontario | Project Manager/Project Archaeologist

Grand Renewable Energy Park | Haldimand County, Ontario | Project Archaeologist

Jericho Wind Energy Centre | Municipality of Lambton Shores, Ontario | Project Manager/Project Archaeologist

WATER

Water Storage Tower | Ilderton, Ontario | Task Manager/Project Archaeologist

CEMENT / AGGREGATES

West Paris Pit Expansion, Simmons Property | Brant County, Ontario | Project Manager/Project Archaeologist

Spencer Pit | Wellington County, Ontario | Project Archaeologist

Owen Sound Pit | Grey County, Ontario | Senior Archaeologist

ASSESSMENT, PERMITTING AND COMPLIANCE

Residential Subdivision | London, Ontario | Project
Archaeologist

PD Consulting* | Strathroy, Ontario | 2010-2013 | Project
Archaeologist

Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.* | London, Ontario | 2003-
2007 | Field Director of Archaeology

D.R. Poulton & Associates* | London, Ontario | 2002-2003 |
Archaeologist

Northwest Stratford Developments | Stratford, Ontario |
Project Manager/Project Archaeologist

Retail/Commercial Building Expansion | Guelph, Ontario |
Project Manager/Project Archaeologist

Residential Subdivision | London, Ontario | Project
Archaeologist

Residential Subdivision | London, Ontario

Colonel Talbot Road Subdivision | London, Ontario | Project
Manager/Project Archaeologist

Milton Hospital Expansion | Milton, Ontario | Project
Manager/Project Archaeologist

CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT SERVICES

Boilermakers Local 128* | Burlington, Ontario | 2007-2013 |
Construction Boilermaker

PUBLICATIONS & WHITEPAPERS

Hi-Lo Lithic Toolkits: new Insights from the Double Take
Site. *Ontario Archaeology* 91:32-57, 2011.

Bioarchaeology Redux: A Holistic Approach to the Study of
Biological Material. *33rd Annual Meeting of the Canadian
Association for Physical Anthropology*, 2005.