

**Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape Assessment  
Wellington Road 124 Improvement  
Township Road 1 to Fife Road  
Class Environmental Assessment  
Township of Guelph/Eramosa  
Part of Multiple Lots and Concessions  
Geographic Township of Guelph  
County of Wellington, Ontario**

Prepared for  
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**Original Report**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Under a contract initiated in April 2018, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) was retained by MTE Consultants Inc. to complete a Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment of structures and landscapes with the potential to be impacted by the proposed improvements to Wellington County Road 124 between Guelph Eramosa Township Road 1 and Fife Road located in Guelph Eramosa Township, County of Wellington.

According to the Notice of Study Commencement, “Wellington County Road 124 has experienced growing congestion between Guelph Eramosa Township Road 1 and Fife Road. The County is therefore considering improvements to County Road 124 to address the congestion, road safety, intersection improvements and drainage.” This project is being undertaken as part of a Schedule ‘C’ Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA).

The study area consists of approximately 5.73 km along County Road 124 within the existing road allowance, with the exception of two roundabouts requiring some additional lands, between Township Road 1 and Fife Road in the Geographic Township of Guelph, former Wellington County.

The approach for the Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment has specific tasks required for the EA process, and they include:

- Background research concerning the project context and historical context of the study areas;
- Consultation with the Township of Guelph/Eramosa and the Wellington County planners responsible for heritage matters;
- Identification of any designated or recognized properties within the limits of the study areas;
- On-site inspection and creation of an inventory of all properties with potential Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL) within, adjacent and in proximity to the project areas;
- A description of the location and nature of potential cultural heritage resources;
- Evaluation of each potential cultural heritage resource against the criteria set out in Ontario Regulation 9/06, and 10/06, where applicable, for determining cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI);
- Evaluation of potential project impacts; and
- Provision of suggested strategies for the future conservation of identified cultural heritage resources.

A windshield survey of the study area was conducted, and all potential cultural heritage resources noted were evaluated against the criteria of Ontario Regulation 9/06. Of those, the following were identified within the study area as having potential cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI): 5050 Whitelaw Road (BHR 1), 6902 County Road 124 (BHR 2), 6920 County Road 124 (BHR 3), 6939 County Road 124 (BHR 4), 6974 County Road 124 (BHR 5), and 7144 County Road 124 (BHR 6). Three CHLs were identified in the study area:

7189 & 7263 County Road 124 (CHL 1), Speed River (CHL 2), and the G&GR Railway (CHL 3).

Preliminary potential impacts to the properties within the study area were evaluated for possible project impacts. The following conservation/mitigation strategies are suggested based on the results of this Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment:

- That during the planning and design phases, cultural heritage resources be avoided where possible and any construction staging areas be located on lands located well away from any of the candidate BHRs and CHLs;
- That during the design phases, the removal of mature trees on BHRs 1, 2, 3 and 6 should be avoided where possible. For any trees that cannot be saved during construction, replacement with similar trees should be examined;
- That the historic at-grade crossing of the G&GR Railway (CHL 3) be maintained during the detailed design phase and that the railway crossing be returned to its pre-construction condition;
- That if a roundabout is planned at Whitelaw Road, a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report should be undertaken to fully examine and evaluate the CHVI of BHR 1 and CHL 1. If the properties are found to be worthy of conservation, a Heritage Impact Assessment should be undertaken to examine mitigation options consistent with the identified CHVI of the properties and local heritage policies (i.e., alternate design, relocation of the building, etc.);
- That consideration should be given to the type of construction techniques and machinery used in close proximity to cultural heritage resources (BHRs 1 and 4) to minimize any vibration impacts;
- That once a preferred alternative has been selected and design work has begun, a Heritage Impact Assessment report should be undertaken to confirm the anticipated impacts outlined in this report, evaluate any additional impact of the proposed design, as well as outline avoidance/mitigation measures to minimize the impact. The HIA may outline mitigation measures including additional landscaping that may be required to minimize visual impacts or design approaches may be suggested. Mitigation measures may be discussed with Planners at the County and the Township;
- That public consultation may result in additional potential cultural heritage resources being identified. These potential cultural heritage resources should be reviewed by a qualified heritage consultant to: 1) determine their CHVI, 2) evaluate potential project impacts, and 3) suggest strategies for future conservation of any candidate cultural heritage resources;
- That previously-unrecognized cultural heritage resources with CHVI discussed in this assessment *may* be worthy of inclusion on a Municipal Heritage Register; and
- That this Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment should be provided to staff/planners at the Township of Guelph/Eramosa and County of Wellington.

The EA process includes preliminary studies, an examination of alternatives, and the selection of a preferred alternative prior to the development of preliminary and detailed designs. Impacts to cultural heritage resources should be considered during all phases of the EA process. Further,

these preliminary mitigation recommendations are subject to review and confirmation during the detailed design phase, in consideration of the more through understanding of design and project constraints.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0 METHOD</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 Key Concepts	3
2.2 Types of Recognition	5
2.3 Approach	6
2.3.1 Historical Research	6
2.3.2 Consultation	6
2.3.3 Field Survey	6
2.4 Evaluation of Significance	7
2.4.1 Heritage Value	7
2.4.2 Provincial Significance	8
2.5 Evaluation of Impacts	8
2.6 Mitigation Strategies	9
2.7 Summary of Approach	9
<b>3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1 The City of Guelph	12
3.2 Study Area	13
<b>4.0 HERITAGE CONTEXT</b>	<b>23</b>
4.1 Consultation	23
4.2 Field Survey	23
<b>9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES</b>	<b>33</b>

## LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Project Location in the Township of Guelph/Eramosa	2
Map 2: Detail of Leslie and Wheelock's <i>Map of the County of Wellington, Canada West</i> (1861), Showing the Project Location	18
Map 3: Walker & Miles <i>Topographical and Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ont.</i> (1877), Showing Project Location	19
Map 4: Topographic Map (1916), Showing South Half of the Project Location	20
Map 5: Topographic Map (1935), Showing North Half of Project Location	21
Map 6: Historic Aerial Image (1954), Showing Project Location	22

Map 7: Assessment Results	26
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## **LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1: Post-Contact Settlement History	11
Table 2: Historic Maps and Aerials Consulted	13
Table 3: Occupational History and Past Land Uses	14
Table 4: BHRs and CHLs with CHVI	27
Table 5: Candidate BHRs and CHLs Value Statements and Heritage Attributes	27

## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix A: Identified Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes	36
Appendix B: Key Team Member Two Page Curriculum Vitae	54

## **GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS**

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.  
BHR – Built Heritage Resource  
CHER – Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report  
CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest  
CHL – Cultural Heritage Landscape  
EA – Environmental Assessment  
MCL – (Former) Ministry of Culture  
MTC – (Former) Ministry of Tourism and Culture  
MTCS – Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport  
OHT – Ontario Heritage Trust  
O. Reg. – Ontario Regulation  
PPS – Provincial Policy Statement

## **PERSONNEL**

**Project Director:** P.J. Racher, M.A. CAHP  
**Project Manager:** K. Jonas Galvin M.A, CAHP  
**Site Visit:** L. Benjamin, M.A.E.S., CAHP and P. Young, M.A., CAHP  
**Historical Research:** S. Clarke. B.A.  
**Photography:** L. Benjamin and P. Young  
**Cartographer:** K. Brightwell (GIS)  
**Technical Writers:** L. Benjamin, K. Jonas Galvin and P. Young

## **1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT**

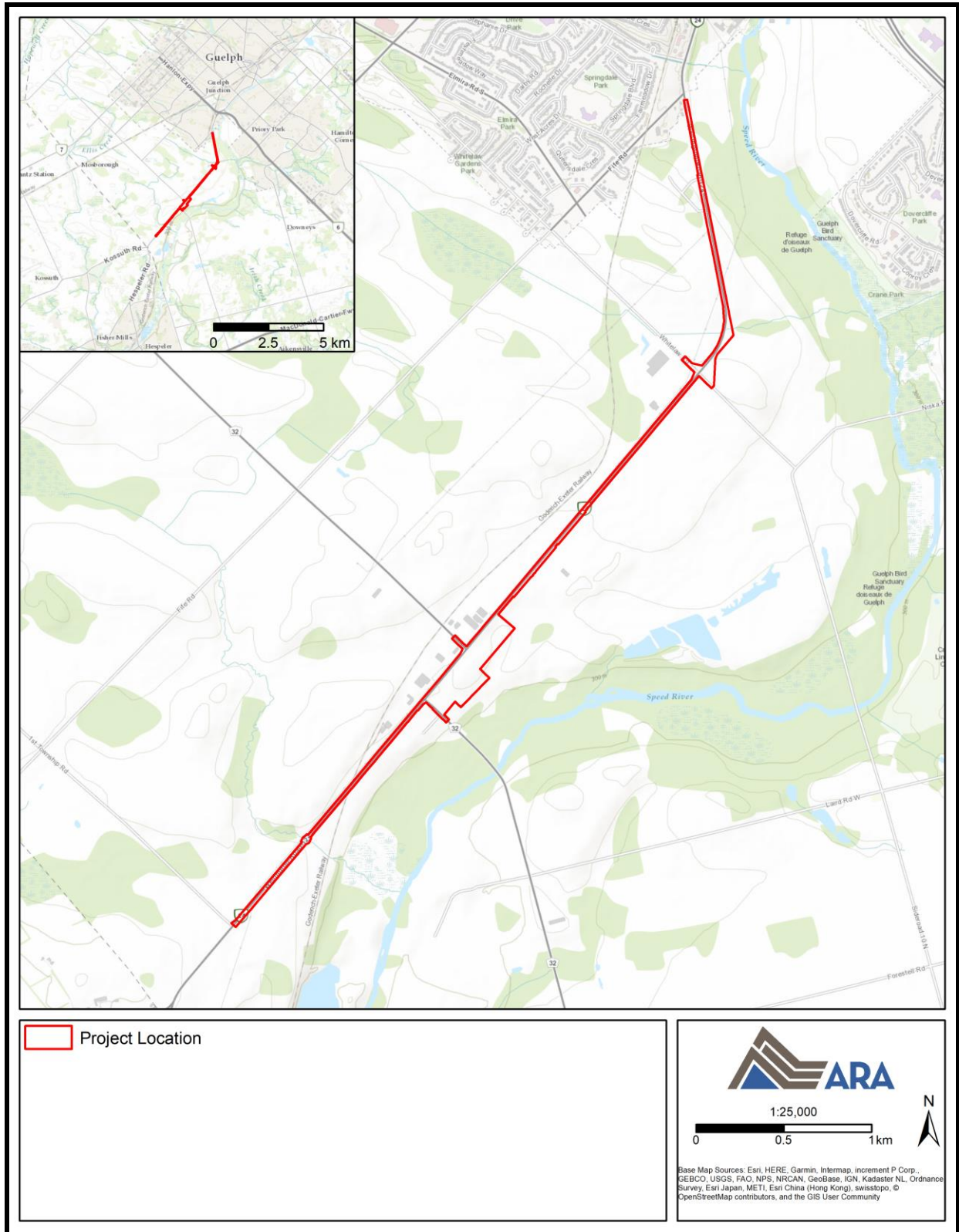
Under a contract initiated in April 2018, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) was retained by MTE Consultants Inc. to complete a Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment of structures and landscapes with the potential to be impacted by the proposed improvements to Wellington County Road 124 between Guelph Eramosa Township Road 1 and Fife Road located in the Township of Guelph Eramosa, County of Wellington.

According to the Notice of Study Commencement, “Wellington County Road 124 has experienced growing congestion between Guelph Eramosa Township Road 1 and Fife Road. The County is therefore considering improvements to County Road 124 to address the congestion, road safety, intersection improvements and drainage.” This project is being undertaken as part of a Schedule ‘C’ Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA).

The project location consists of approximately 5.73 km along County Road 124 within the existing road allowance, with the exception of two roundabouts requiring some additional lands between Township Road 1 and Fife Road in the Township of Guelph/Eramosa. The project location comprises parts of Lots 2, Concession 1–4 Division B, Lots A–G, Division E and Lots 1–16, Division B South of Waterloo Road in the Geographic Township of Guelph, Wellington County (see Map 1).

The purpose of this assessment is to identify and evaluate the cultural heritage resources within the study area that may be impacted by the Municipal Class EA that is being conducted in relation to the improvements to Wellington County Road 124. This assessment was conducted in accordance with the aims of the *Environmental Assessment Act*, R.S.O. 1990, *Provincial Policy Statement* (2014), *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18, and *County of Wellington Official Plan* (2017).

All notes, photographs and records pertaining to the heritage assessment are currently housed in ARA’s processing facility located at 1480 Sandhill Drive – Unit 3, Ancaster, Ontario. Subsequent long-term storage will occur at the same location.



## 2.0 METHOD

The framework for this assessment report is provided by provincial environmental and planning legislation and policies as well as the regional Official Plan and guidelines. Within the *Environmental Assessment (EA) Act*, the environment is described as “any building, structure, machine or other device or thing made by humans.” An Environmental Assessment is a study that evaluates both the potential positive and/or negative effects of a project on the environment. This study is conducted as part of a streamlined self-assessment EA process called a Class EA that applies to routine projects grouped into classes for the Municipal Class EA (MCEA). The classes range from A (minor undertakings) to C (construction of new large facilities). The Municipal Class EA applies to municipal infrastructure undertakings including roads, water and wastewater projects.

The *PPS 2014* promotes the conservation of cultural heritage resources through policies in Section 2.6, such as policy 2.6.1 that states: “Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved” (2014:29).

With respect to cultural heritage, the *County of Wellington Official Plan* states that: “Wellington County Council commits itself to ensuring that existing and future residents have access to an adequate supply and variety of: ...cultural facilities and that the people of the County enjoy cultural heritage...” (2017:1). In terms of decision-making concerning land use, the OP states that: “Wellington County will promote land use decisions which provide an economically strong, healthy and socially responsible community and which protect our natural and cultural heritage for this and future generations” (2017:3). And section 4.1 of the *Official Plan* contains policies that address cultural heritage resources, with many specifically discussing the conservation of heritage.

The Township of Guelph/Eramosa does not have an Official Plan, so the *County of Wellington Official Plan* is used to guide long range planning for the Township.

Through careful analysis of the heritage values and attributes of an identified resource, coupled with an analysis of project impacts and an outline of potential mitigation measures, the aims of the *Environmental Assessment Act* and the *Official Plan* can be met.

### 2.1 Key Concepts

The following concepts require clear definition in advance of the methodological overview; proper understanding is fundamental for any discussion pertaining to cultural heritage resources:

- **Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI)**, also referred to as Heritage Value, is identified if a property meets one of the criteria outlined in O. Reg. 9/06, namely historic or associate value, design or physical value and/or contextual value. Provincial significance is defined under O. Reg. 10/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*.
- **Built Heritage Resource (BHR)** is defined in the *PPS* as: “a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s

cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community. Built heritage resources are generally located on property that has been designated under Parts IV or V of the *OHA*, or included on local, provincial and/or federal registers” (MMAH 2014:39).

- **Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL)** is defined in the *PPS* as: “a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*; villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, viewsheds, natural areas and industrial complexes of heritage significance; and areas recognized by federal or international designation authorities (i.e., a National Historic Site or District designation, or a UNESCO World Heritage Site)” (MMAH 2014:40).

It is recognized that the heritage value of a CHL is often derived from its association with historical themes that characterize the development of human settlement in an area (Scheinman 2006). In Ontario, typical themes that may carry heritage value within a community include, but are not limited to: 1) Pre-Contact habitation, 2) early European exploration, 3) early European and First Nations contacts, 4) pioneer settlement, 5) development of transportation networks, agriculture and rural life, 6) early industry and commerce, and/or 7) urban development. Individual CHLs may be related to a number of these themes simultaneously.

The *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* defines several types of CHLs: 1) designed and created intentionally by man, 2) organically evolved landscapes that fall into two-subcategories (relic/fossil or continuing), and 3) associative cultural landscapes (UNESCO 2008:86). The (former) Ministry of Culture (MCL) *Information Sheet #2 Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (MCL 2006c) repeats these definitions to describe landscapes in Ontario.

- **Conserved** means “the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments” (MMAH 2014:40).
- **Heritage Attributes** are defined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* as: “the principal features or elements that contribute to a protected heritage property’s cultural heritage value or interest, and may include the property’s built or manufactured elements, as well as natural landforms, vegetation, water features, and its visual setting (including significant views or vistas to or from a protected heritage property means, in relation to real property, and

to the buildings and structures on the real property, the attributes of the property, buildings and structures that contribute to their cultural heritage value or interest” (Government of Ontario 2009).

- **Protected Heritage Property** signifies “property designated under Parts IV, V or VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property subject to a heritage conservation easement under Parts II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property identified by the Province and prescribed public bodies as provincial heritage property under the Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties; property protected under federal legislation, and UNESCO World Heritage Sites” (MMAH 2014:47).
- **Significant** in reference to cultural heritage is defined as: “resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people” (MMAH 2014:49).

Many of these definitions are similar to those found in the *County of Wellington Official Plan* (2017).

## 2.2 Types of Recognition

BHRs and CHLs are broadly referred to as cultural heritage resources. A variety of types of recognition exist to commemorate and/or protect cultural heritage resources in Ontario.

The National Historic Sites program commemorates important sites, people or events that had a nationally significant effect on, or illustrate a nationally important aspect of, the history of Canada. The Minister of Canadian Heritage, on the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC), makes recommendations to the program. Another form of recognition at the federal level is the Canadian Heritage Rivers System program. It is a federal program to recognize and conserve rivers with outstanding natural, cultural and recreational heritage. It is important to note that neither of these federal commemoration programs offer protection from alteration or destruction.

The Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) operates the Provincial Plaque Program, which has over 1,250 provincial plaques recognizing key people, places and events that have shaped the province (OHT 2018). Additionally, properties owned by the province may be recognized as a “provincial heritage property” (MTCS 2010). A cultural heritage resource may also be protected through an OHT or municipal easement. In addition, many municipal heritage committees and historical societies provide plaques for local places of interest.

Under *Section 27* of the *OHA*, a municipality must keep a Municipal Heritage Register. A Register lists designated properties (those protected by municipal by-law as Part IV (individual properties) or Part V (Heritage Conservation Districts) designations under the *OHA*, as well as other properties of cultural heritage value or interest in the municipality. Properties on this Register that are not formally designated are commonly referred to as “listed.” Listed properties

are flagged for planning purposes and are afforded a 60-day delay in demolition, if a demolition request is received by the municipality.

## **2.3 Approach**

The *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* indicates a need to describe the “affected environment,” which is defined as “a spatially defined area within which land will be altered as a result of the proponent’s development” (MCL 1992:3). As such, ARA completes in-depth research and an evaluation of any potential cultural heritage resource within the project area. ARA’s business practice also considers a larger study area that considers abutting properties. This ensures that every BHR and CHL that may be subject to potential indirect project impacts are identified.

A combination of background research, consultation with the local community and field survey is essential to identify and effectively evaluate properties with potential BHRs and CHLs in a meaningful and objective format. Properties identified as potential BHRs and CHLs through the above-mentioned research, consultation and survey may be considered candidate cultural heritage resources once they have been evaluated against the regulations under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (i.e., O. Reg. 9/06 and O. Reg. 10/06). See Section 2.4 Evaluation of Significance below for a discussion of the OHA Regulations.

### **2.3.1 Historical Research**

Background information is obtained from aerial photographs, historical maps (i.e., illustrated atlases), archival sources (i.e., historical publications and records), published secondary sources (online and print) and local historical organizations.

### **2.3.2 Consultation**

Consultation with the local community is essential for determining the community value of cultural heritage resources. At project commencement, ARA contacts the relevant local and regional municipalities to inquire about: 1) protected properties in the study area, 2) properties with other types of recognition in the study area, 3) previous studies relevant to the current study, and 4) other heritage concerns regarding the study area or project area. Where possible, information is also sought directly from the MTCS and OHT.

### **2.3.3 Field Survey**

The field survey component of an assessment involves the collection of primary data through systematic photographic documentation of all potential cultural heritage resources within the study area, as identified through historical research and consultation. Generally, potential cultural heritage resources are identified by applying a 40-year rolling timeline. This timeline is considered an industry best practice (i.e., MTO 2008). A construction date of 40 years does not, however, automatically attribute CHVI to a resource; rather it indicates that it should be flagged as a potential resource and evaluated for CHVI.

Additional cultural heritage resources may also be identified during the survey itself (candidate cultural heritage resources). Photographs capturing all properties with potential BHRs and CHLs are taken, as are general views of the surrounding landscape. The field survey also assists in confirming the location of each potential cultural heritage resource and helps to determine the relationship between resources. Given that such surveys are limited to areas of public access (i.e., roadways, intersections, non-private lands, etc.), there is always the possibility that obscured cultural heritage resources may be missed or that heritage attributes may be refined upon closer inspection.

## **2.4 Evaluation of Significance**

### **2.4.1 Heritage Value**

In order to objectively identify cultural heritage resources, O. Reg. 9/06 made under the *OHA* sets out three principal criteria with nine sub-criteria, which are municipal criteria, for determining CHVI (MCL 2006a:20-27). The criteria set out in the regulation were developed to identify and evaluate properties for municipal designation under the *OHA*. Best practices in evaluating properties that are not yet protected employ O. Reg. 9/06 to determine if they have CHVI. These criteria include: design or physical value, historical or associative value, and contextual value.

Design or Physical Value manifests when a feature:

- is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;
- displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value; or
- displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

Historical or Associative Value appears when a resource:

- has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to the community;
- yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture; or
- demonstrates or reflects work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to the community.

Contextual Value is implied when a feature:

- is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;
- is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings; or
- is a landmark.

If a potential cultural heritage resource property (BHR or CHL) identified during this study is found to have the potential to meet any one of these criteria, it may then be considered a candidate cultural heritage resource. A candidate cultural heritage resource meeting the above

criteria may be added to a Municipal Heritage Register as a property with CHVI that is either designated by municipal by-law or as a “listed” property (see Section 2.2 Types of Recognition). Additional work outside the scope of this report (i.e., Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) or Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) may be necessary to fully examine and evaluate a resources’ CHVI.

#### **2.4.2 Provincial Significance**

Issued under the *OHA*, O. Reg. 10/06 outlines the criteria to determine if a property is of provincial significance. To be considered a “heritage property of provincial significance” a site must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- The property represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario’s history;
- The property yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario’s history;
- The property demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario’s cultural heritage;
- The property is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province;
- The property demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period;
- The property has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use;
- The property has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province; or
- The property is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property. O. Reg. 10/06, s. 1 (2).

The determination that a property warrants evaluation against O. Reg. 10/06 is based on background research, consultation with the local community, field survey and the extensive experience of ARA staff.

### **2.5 Evaluation of Impacts**

Any potential project impacts on identified BHRs or CHLs must be evaluated, including direct and indirect impacts. *InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (2006b:3) provides an overview of several major types of negative impacts, including but not limited to:

- Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes;
- Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance;
- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden;

- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or significant relationship;
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features;
- A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces; and
- Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource.

The above direct and indirect impacts are primarily negative impacts but there may also be positive effects as a result of an EA project. For example, more recent infrastructure may be removed to restore the original views to cultural heritage resources.

## **2.6 Mitigation Strategies**

If potential impacts on identified heritage resources are determined, proposed conservation or mitigative/avoidance measures must be recommended.

The Ministry of Culture's *InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (2006b:3) lists several specific methods of minimizing or avoiding a negative impact on a cultural heritage resource, including but not limited to:

- Alternative development approaches;
- Isolating development and site alteration from significant built and natural features and vistas;
- Design guidelines that harmonize mass, setback, setting, and materials;
- Limiting height and density;
- Allowing only compatible infill and additions;
- Reversible alterations; and
- Buffer zones, site plan control, and other planning mechanisms.

Strategies also may be developed to enhance positive environmental effects as a result of an EA undertaking.

## **2.7 Summary of Approach**

The approach outlined herein is supported by the best practices, guidelines and policies of the following:

- The *Provincial Policy Statement* (2014);
- The *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990);
- *Environmental Assessment Act* (R.S.O. 1990);
- *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (MCL 1992);
- The *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* series (MCL 2006a) and

- *County of Wellington Official Plan (2017).*

The Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape Assessment Wellington County Road 124 Class EA was directed by P.J. Racher, M.A., CAHP. It was managed by K. Jonas Galvin, M.A, CHAP. The heritage evaluations were conducted by K. Jonas Galvin and L. Benjamin, M.A.E.S., CAHP. The field survey was completed by L. Benjamin and P. Young, M.A., CHAP and the historic research was completed by S. Clarke, B.A. Two-page Curriculum Vitae for key personnel can be found in Appendix B.

### 3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Wellington County has a long history of settlement including Pre-Contact and Post-Contact Indigenous campsites and villages. However, the cultural heritage resources located within the study area are tied to the history of the initial settlement and growth of Euro-Canadian populations in the County and Township. Accordingly, this historical context section spans the early Euro-Canadian settlement history through to the present. The early history of the study areas can be effectively discussed in terms of major historical events. The principal characteristics associated with these events are summarized in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Post-Contact Settlement History**  
(Smith 1846; Coyne 1895; Lajeunesse 1960; Cumming 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; AO 2015)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Contact	Early 17 <sup>th</sup> century	Brûlé explores southern Ontario in 1610; Champlain travels through in 1613 and 1615/1616, encountering a variety of Indigenous groups (including both Iroquoian-speakers and Algonkian-speakers); European goods begin to replace traditional tools
	Mid- to late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	Conflicts between various First Nations during the Beaver Wars result in numerous population shifts; European explorers continue to document the area, and many Indigenous groups trade directly with the French and English; ‘The Great Peace of Montreal’ treaty established between roughly 39 different First Nations and New France in 1701
Fur Trade Development	Early to mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century	Growth and spread of the fur trade; Peace between the French and English with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; Ethnogenesis of the Métis; Hostilities between French and British lead to the Seven Years’ War in 1754; French surrender in 1760
British Control	Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century	<i>Royal Proclamation</i> of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land; Numerous treaties arranged by the Crown; First acquisition is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in August 1764
Loyalist Influx	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	United Empire Loyalist influx after the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783); British develop interior communication routes and acquire additional lands; ‘Between the Lakes Purchase’ orchestrated by Haldimand in 1784 to obtain lands for Six Nations; <i>Constitutional Act</i> of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada
County Development	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> to early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Became part of York County’s ‘West Riding’ in 1792; Additional lands acquired in the second ‘Between the Lakes Purchase’ in 1792; Additional lands obtained in the ‘Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Purchase’ and ‘Ajetance Purchase’ in 1818, the ‘Huron Tract Purchase’ in 1827 and the ‘Bond Head-Saugeen Treaty’ in 1836; Wellington District and Waterloo County created in 1840; Wellington County created after the abolition of the district system in 1849
Township Formation	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Guelph was initially patented in a block to the ‘Canada Company’ in 1829; The first settlers arrived prior to the patent date, and included the Rifles, Hinds and Ryans in 1825 and a group of Scottish settlers in 1827; The ‘Broad Road’ (Waterloo Road) was begun by Absalom Shade in 1825 and was completed by the founding of Guelph in 1827; The township was fully surveyed by John McDonald in 1830 and comprised Divisions A–G; Many additional settlers arrived between 1829 and 1832
Township Development	Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> to early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Guelph was one of the best settled townships in Ontario, with a population of 3,400 in 1845; The majority of settlers came from well-established and wealthy English families in Suffolk and Norfolk; 9,904 ha taken up by 1846, with 5,196 ha under cultivation; 3 grist mills and 2 saw mills in operation at that time; Traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway (1856), the Galt & Guelph Railway (1857), the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway (1870) and the Guelph Junction Railway (1888); The principal community was the Town/City of Guelph

### **3.1 The City of Guelph**

The principle settlement in the Township of Guelph was the Town (later City) of Guelph itself, which was the District Seat of Wellington County. Guelph was founded on St. George's Day, April 23, 1827 by Scottish novelist and Canada Company man John Galt, an occasion marked by the ceremonial felling of a large maple tree. Galt remarked, "to me at least the moment was impressive – and the silence of the wood that echoed to the sound was as the sign of the solemn genius of the wilderness departing forever" (Historical Atlas Publishing Co. 1906:3). The town he established ranks amongst the first planned settlements in Upper Canada. In fact, Galt designed the town to appeal to and attract early settlers, with a series of streets radiating from one focal point in a manner similar to European city centres, complete with squares, broad main streets and narrow side streets. The name 'Guelph' stemmed from one of the ancestral family names of King George IV, and the 'Royal City' was born (City of Guelph 2010).

James McDonald surveyed the site, using the stump of the historic tree as a benchmark, and the town streets were laid out "like the ribs of a lady's fan" (Historical Atlas Publishing Co. 1906:3). The first months were spent erecting log houses in different parts of town and clearing the land, with the largest clearings opening up at Market Square and eastward on Waterloo Street as far as Gordon Street. A grand opening celebration took place on August 13<sup>th</sup>, and a market-house was erected and used for the festivities. Roughly 500 people attended, and ox, potatoes, bread, tea and whiskey were communally consumed. The first stone structures followed, with the founding of a bank and a school house. A store was erected late in 1827, and a saw mill was established by 1830. The Canada Company printed the following 'Instructions to Emigrants' in 1830:

A town called Guelph has been built in a central situation on one of the most considerable of these blocks in the Gore District, and roads have been opened to the townships around; and one main road is now in operation from Guelph to Dundas, 24 miles, which latter place will become the depot for all grain raised in the back townships, fetching, with the mere difference of carriage, as high a price there as at Flamborough, which is 20 miles distant from Guelph, as at York, where it is shipped for the Montreal market. Upwards of 200 houses are now built; a first-rate stone grist mill will be in operation in January, 1831; there are several taverns where board and lodging may be procured on moderate terms; and tradesmen of most descriptions are among its inhabitants, which amount to about 800 (Historical Atlas Publishing Co. 1906:3-4).

Unfortunately for the Galt and the Canada Company, Guelph did not grow as rapidly as initially expected, but a substantial community did develop. Smith describes the settlement as being "in the midst of a finely undulating country ... high, dry and healthy" (1846:72). As District Seat, Guelph also had a jail and court house, both of which were stone built but situated somewhat outside of the heart of the settlement. Numerous government and District offices were also located here, including the Judge of the District Court, Sheriff, Clerk of Peace, Treasurer, Inspector of Licenses, District Clerk, Clerk of District Court and the Deputy Clerk of Crown (Smith 1846:72).

By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, three local newspapers were in circulation, including the 'Guelph and Galt Advertiser,' the 'Guelph Herald' and the 'Guelph Mercury.' Stages ran daily to Preston and

Galt, and the town had a population of some 1,240 (mainly English and Scottish with some Irish). At that time Guelph boasted some seven taverns (the British Hotel, Farmer’s Arms and Ratcliffe’s being the most prominent), five churches, four physicians, three grist mills, one saw mill, three tanneries, fifteen stores, six blacksmiths, six wagon makers, eight cabinet makers, ten tailors, thirteen shoemakers, two undertakers, two schools and two banks, plus dozens of other professions both large and small (Smith 1846:72).

In 1851, Guelph received a village charter, and on January 30, 1852 the first train arrived in Guelph from Toronto, ushering in an era of growth and prosperity. Significant developments then took place, and some of the town’s most prominent buildings were erected, designed by both Toronto-based and local architects (City of Guelph 2010). In 1856, Guelph was incorporated into a town, and populations subsequently soared to nearly 5,000 in 1865, over 6,000 in 1870 and over 8,000 in 1875. In 1879, the Town was incorporated into a City with a population of 10,000. At the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the City of Guelph boasted some 12,000 inhabitants, and it was a prosperous manufacturing and commercial centre and a key distribution point for trade (Historical Atlas Publishing Co. 1906:4).

### 3.2 Study Area

In an attempt to reconstruct the historic land uses of the project areas and study areas, ARA examined two historical maps that documented past residents, structures (i.e., homes, businesses and public buildings) and features between the mid-19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and one aerial image from the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Specifically, the resources outlined in Table 2 were consulted.

**Table 2: Historic Maps and Aerials Consulted**

Year	Map Title	Reference
1861	Map of the County of Wellington, Canada West	Leslie & Wheelock
1877	Topographical and Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ont.	McGill University
1916	Galt Sheet No. 56 [040P08]	
1935	Guelph, Ontario [040P08]	
1954	Aerial Photo	U of T

During Pre-Contact and Early Contact times, the vicinity of the study area, the entirety of which is located within the Geographic Township of Guelph, would have comprised a mixture of coniferous trees, deciduous trees and open areas. Indigenous communities would have managed the landscape to some degree. During the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the area and began to clear the forests for agricultural and settlement purposes. The vicinity of the study area was well-settled for the remainder of the Euro-Canadian period, being located southwest of the historic community of Guelph.

The project location and study area were relatively densely occupied by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, with a total of 22 farmsteads in proximity to the historically surveyed road that is contemporary

County Road 124. Registries of the era identified the area of Guelph as a bustling settlement with substantial surrounding agricultural properties and development. Located within the subject lands was the historic Gourock post office and an inn, attesting to the desirability of this area for residents and individuals transiting through the region, namely between the settlements at Galt and Guelph. Armstrong & Delion (1879:119) note that the Gourock post office is on the Guelph and Galt stage coach road in the Township of Guelph, at a distance of five miles from Guelph with daily mail delivery. Thomas David Thomas was the Post Master, while James Keough was the keeper of the adjacent inn. The Gourock Post Office Store advertised a “large and well selected stock” selling dry goods, groceries, hardware and crockery, among other goods, as well as repairing sewing and other machinery. It was also noted that farm produce was taken in exchange for goods “at the highest rates” (Armstrong & Delion 1879:119). Such historical accounts provide strong confirmation of the vibrant residency of the subject lands with a mixture of urban and rural populations involved in multifold enterprises from provisioning of goods and services to industry and agriculture.

The limits of the project location are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted resources in Map 2 to Map 6. The study area is focused along modern Wellington Country Road 124, a roadway corridor that has been in use since at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and adjacent to which properties developed. An overview summary of land occupancy and associated structural features for the subject lands is provided in Table 3.

**Table 3: Occupational History and Past Land Uses**

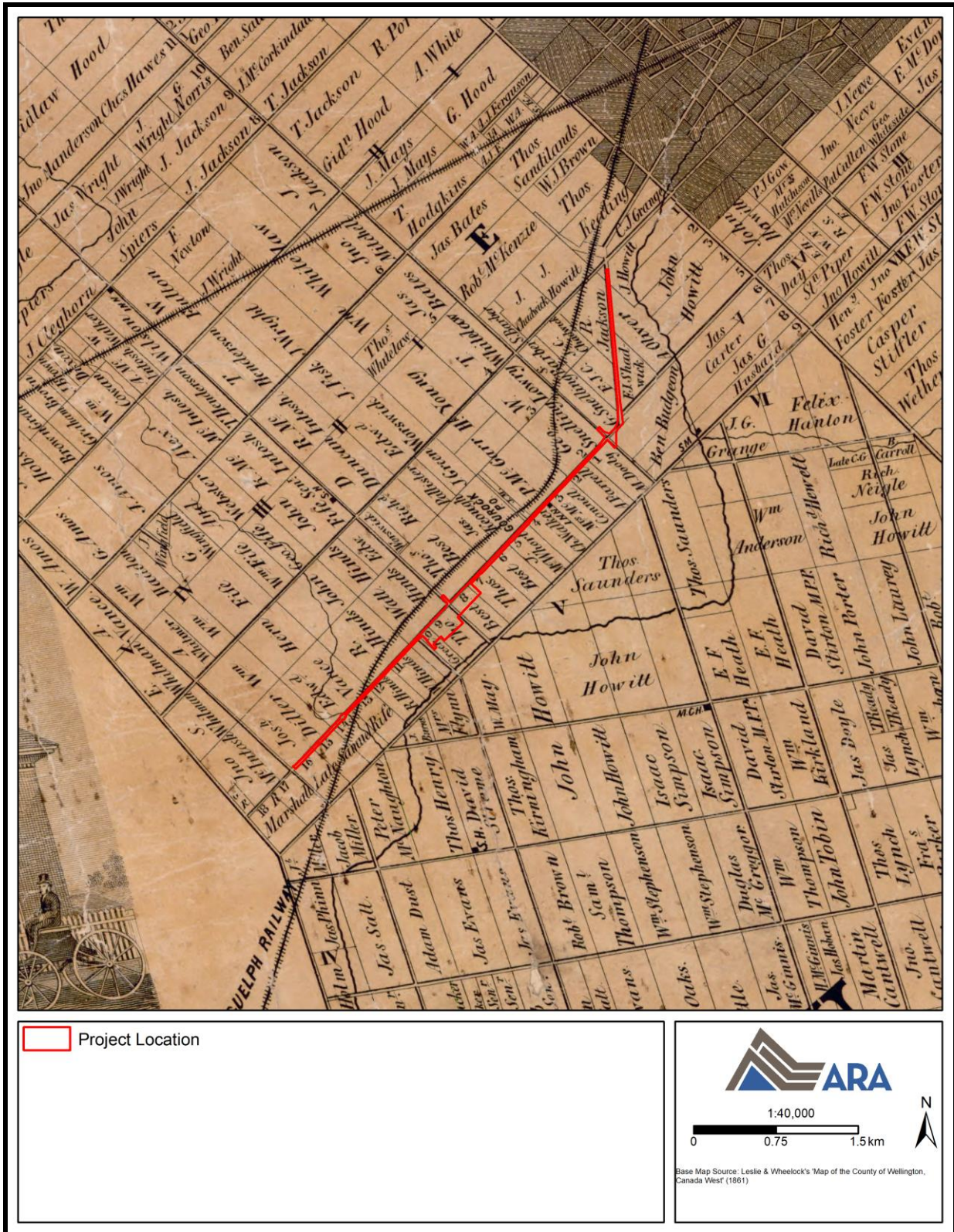
Lot	Concession and/or Division	Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> Century Land Use	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Land Use	Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> Century Land Use
16	Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd.	Part of Late Samuel Rife property; no structures indicated, Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects south part of lot	Part of Samuel Rife property; a structure is indicated on the NNW of the lot, Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects south part of lot	Part of Wellington Road 124 and an agricultural field on the southeast
2	Con. 4, Div. B	Part of Joshua Diller and Edward Vance properties, the latter being bisected by the Galt-Guelph Railway line; a creek bisects both properties, no structures indicated	Part of J. McIntosh, and D. McIntosh properties, no structures indicated; a creek bisects the lot NW-SE.	Part of Wellington Road 124; multiple agricultural fields along northwest; part of the Ellis Creek Complex Provincial Swamp and a tributary of the Speed River traverse the property
15	Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd	Part of Late Samuel Rife property; no structures indicated, Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects centre part of lot	Part of Samuel Rife property; no structures indicated, Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects centre part of lot.	Part of Wellington Road 124 and an agricultural field on the southeast.
14	Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd	Part of Late Samuel Rife property; no structures indicated, a creek bisects the lot NW-SE, Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects north part of lot	Part of Samuel Rife property; a structure is indicated in the middle of the lot, a creek bisects the lot NW-SE, Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects north part of lot	Part of Wellington Road 124, a residential area adjacent to the road, and an agricultural field on the southeast; part of the Ellis Creek Complex Provincial Swamp and a tributary of the Speed River traverse the property

Lot	Concession and/or Division	Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> Century Land Use	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Land Use	Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> Century Land Use
13	Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd	Part of Late Samuel Rife property; no structures indicated, Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects north part of lot	Part of Samuel Rife property; no structures indicated, Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects north part of lot	Part of Wellington Road 124, a railway line bisects the area SW-NE, agricultural field
12	Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd	R. Hinds property, a creek bisects the southern part of the lot; no structures indicated	R.W. Hinds property, a creek bisects the southern part of the lot; a structure is indicated in the WNW	Part of Wellington Road 124 and an agricultural field on the southeast; part of a railway line bisects the area SW-NE
2	Con. 3, Div. B	Part of R. Hinds and Watt. Hinds properties both bisected by the Galt-Guelph Railway line; a creek bisects the R. Hind property; no structures indicated.	Part of R. Hinds property and W. Hinds estate; Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects this lot along SE	Part of multiple agricultural fields along northwest
11	Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd	Part of W. Hinds property; no structures indicated; a creek bisects the southern part of the lot	R.W. Hinds property, a creek bisects the southern part of the lot; a structure is indicated in the WNW.	Part of Wellington Road 124, several building establishments
10	Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd	Part of Thomas Green property; no structures indicated; a creek bisects the SE part of the lot	Part of Geo. Blatchford property; no structures indicated; a creek bisects the SE part of the lot.	Part of Wellington Road 124 and Wellington Road 32, part of a treed and partially cultivated lot
9	Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd	Part of Thomas Green property; no structures indicated; a creek bisects the southern part of the lot	Part of Walter Sorby property; a creek bisects the SE part of the lot; a structure is indicated in the WNW of the lot.	Part of Wellington Road 124, part of a treed lot and agricultural lands
8	Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd	Part of Thomas Best property; no structures indicated; a creek bisects the southern part of the lot	Part of Walter Sorby property; a creek bisects the SE part of the lot; a structure is indicated in the SSE of the lot	Part of Wellington Road 124 and agricultural lands
2	Con. 2, Div. B	Part of Thomas Best and Jas. Keough properties, both are bisected by the Galt-Guelph Railway line, the label for the Gourrock Post Office is in the ENE part of Jas. Keough property; no structures indicated.	No occupants identified (non-subscribers); Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects this lot along SE; two structures are identified in SE adjacent to Gourrock Rd.	Part of Wellington Road 124 and agricultural lands
7	Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd	Part of Thomas Best property; no structures indicated.	Part of Walter Sorby property; no structures indicated	Part of Wellington Road 124, part of a treed lot and agricultural lands
6	Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd	Part of Thomas Best property; no structures indicated	Part of Walter Sorby property; a structure is indicated in the ENE of the lot	Part of Wellington Road 124, part of a treed lot and agricultural lands

Lot	Concession and/or Division	Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> Century Land Use	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Land Use	Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> Century Land Use
5	Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd	Part of J. McWhort property; no structures indicated	Part of J. Cunningham (?) property; the Gourrock Post Office is identified in the NNE of the lot, no other structures indicated.	Part of Wellington Road 124, part of a treed lot and agricultural lands
4	Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd	Part of Ch. Walker property; an inn is located at the NNE corner of the lot.	Part of J. Woodhouse property; no structures indicated	Part of Wellington Road 124, a treed lot with farmstead driveway and agricultural lands
2	Con. 1, Div. B	Part of J.M. P. McGarr and Geo. Snelling properties; the Galt-Guelph Railway line bisects all three properties; no structures indicated.	No occupants identified (non- subscribers) on several properties with G. Snelling property in east part; Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects this lot SE–NW; a structure is identified in the NE	Part of Wellington Road 124, a treed lot with several farmstead driveway and agricultural lands
3	Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd	Part of Mrs. McConnell property; no structures indicated	Part of J. Keough Jr. property; no structures indicated	Part of Wellington Road 124, a treed lot with farmstead driveway and agricultural lands
2	Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd	Part of A Farrell property; no structures indicated	Part of A. Farnall property; no structures indicated	Part of Wellington Road 124, a treed lot with farmstead driveway and agricultural lands
1	Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd	Part of M. Dooly property; no structures indicated	Part of M. Deely property; no structures indicated	Part of Wellington Road 124 and Whitelaw Road, a treed lot and agricultural lands
G	Div. E	Part of Ben Budgeon property; no structures indicated	Part of B. Bludgeon property; two structures are indicated in proximity, one on the WNW of the lot and another on the SSE of the lot	Part of Wellington Road 124 and Whitelaw Road, a treed lot and agricultural lands
A	Div. E	Part of G. Snelling property; the Galt-Guelph Railway line bisects the NW part of the property; no structures indicated	Part of S. Barber property; a structure is indicated in the SE of the lot; the Great Western Railway track bisects this lot.	Farmstead at corner of Wellington Road 124 and Whitelaw Road, a well treed lots
F	Div. E	Part of F.J. Shadwick property; no structures indicated	Part of F.J. Chadwick (Shadwick?) property; no structures indicated	Part of Wellington Road 124, a treed lot and agricultural lands with a structure in the southwest
B	Div. E	Part of F.J.C. (Chadwick?) property; no structures indicated	Part of F.J. Chadwick (Shadwick?) property; no structures indicated; the Great Western Railway track bisects this lot	Part of Wellington Road 124, a treed lot with farmstead driveway and agricultural land
E	Div. E	Part of A. Oliver property; no structures indicated	Part of F.J. Chadwick (Shadwick?) property; no structures indicated	Part of Wellington Road 124, a treed lot and agricultural

<b>Lot</b>	<b>Concession and/or Division</b>	<b>Mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century Land Use</b>	<b>Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Land Use</b>	<b>Mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century Land Use</b>
C	Div. E	Part of R. Jackson property; the Galt-Guelph Railway line bisects the NW part of the property; no structures indicated	Part of F.J. Chadwick (Shadwick?) property; no structures indicated; the Great Western Railway track bisects this lot	Part of Wellington Road 124, a treed lot with farmstead driveway and agricultural land
D	Div. E	Part of J. Howitt property; no structures indicated	Part of J. Howitt property, no structures indicated.	Part of Wellington Road 124 and agricultural land

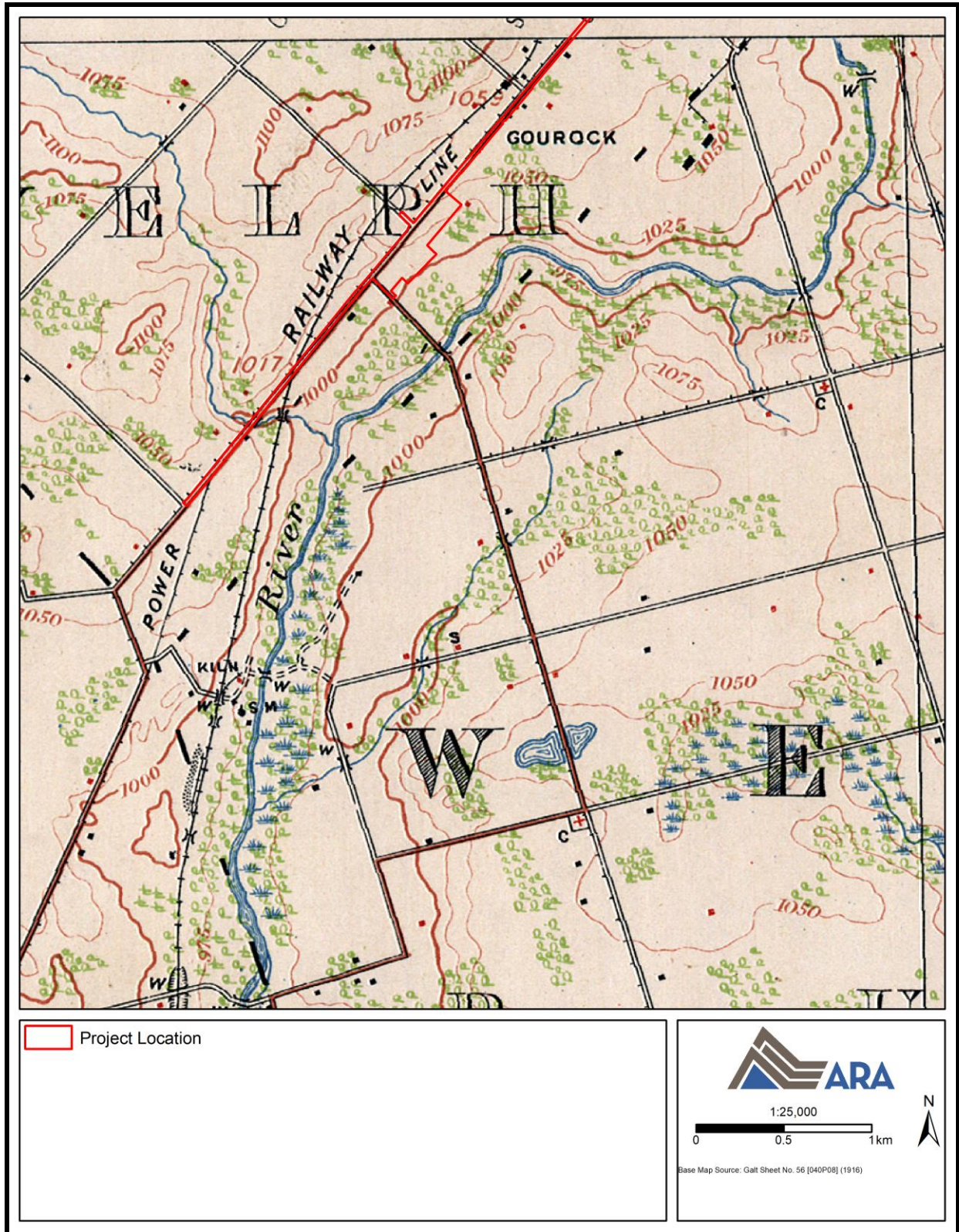
What is clear from the consideration of these historic resources is that the area around the modern subject lands, following closely along the course of Wellington Road 124, was well settled by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The ample area for agricultural development, the presence of creeks and tributaries of the Speed River suitable for milling, several historically surveyed roads, as well as the Galt and Guelph Railway line, and superseding railways, would have made this area desirable for settlement. Such desirability is well evidence by the large number of structures, farms, an inn and post office identified on historic maps of the surrounding lands. Settlement of this area remained largely similar into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, with key enterprises remaining based in agriculture and industry. The main evident transition from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century is the increased agglomeration of population into larger surrounding areas, in this case mainly Guelph, while the former inns and rural stores, such as the Post Office at Gourock, progressively transitioned towards increasingly agrarian environs, before once again becoming part of a larger urban settlement with the progressive expansion of the landscape footprint of Guelph in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Land use at the time of assessment can be classified as a mixture of agricultural, industrial, commercial, and, to a comparatively lesser extent, residential areas.



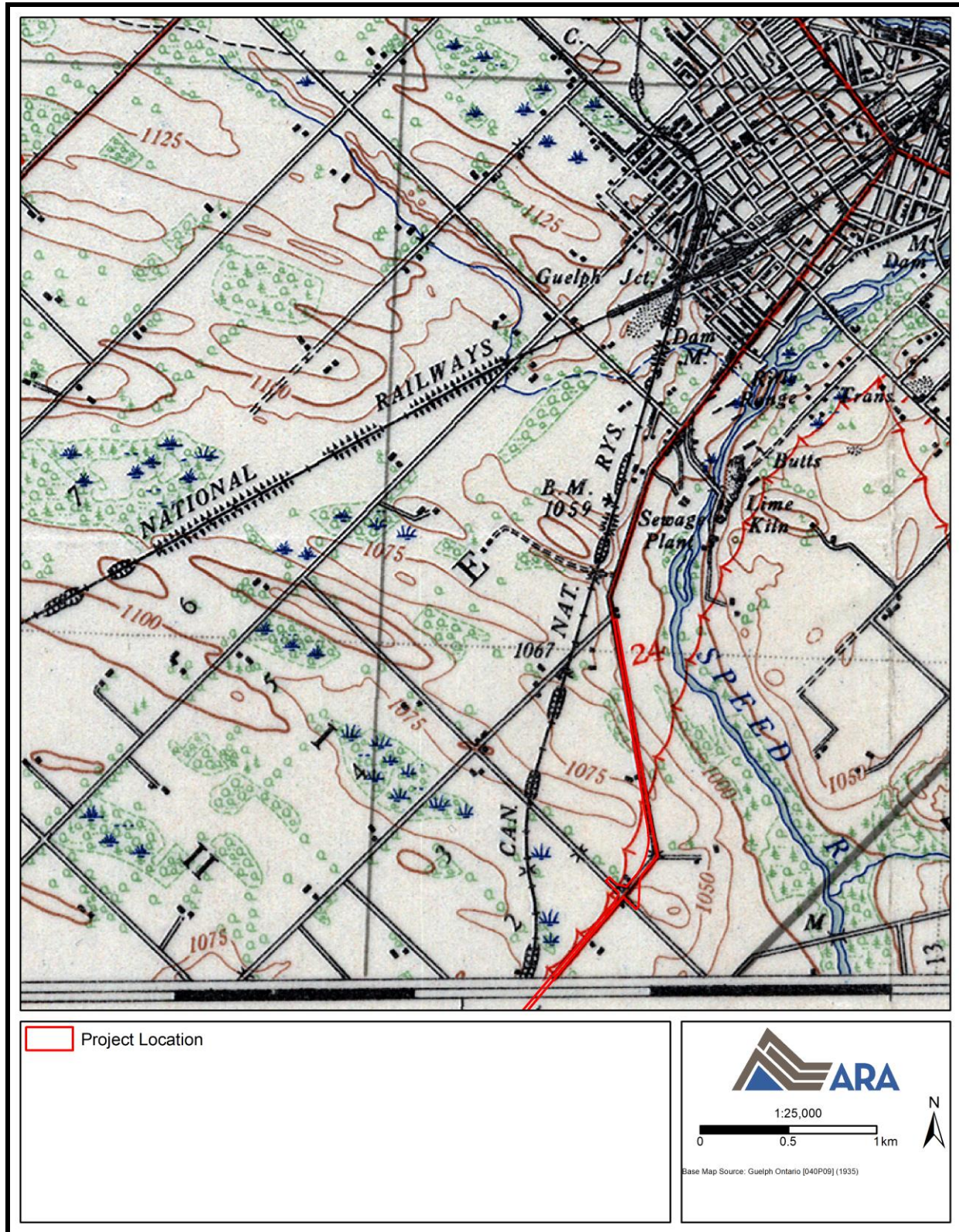
**Map 2: Detail of Leslie and Wheelock's Map of the County of Wellington, Canada West (1861), Showing the Project Location**

(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OHCMP 2018)

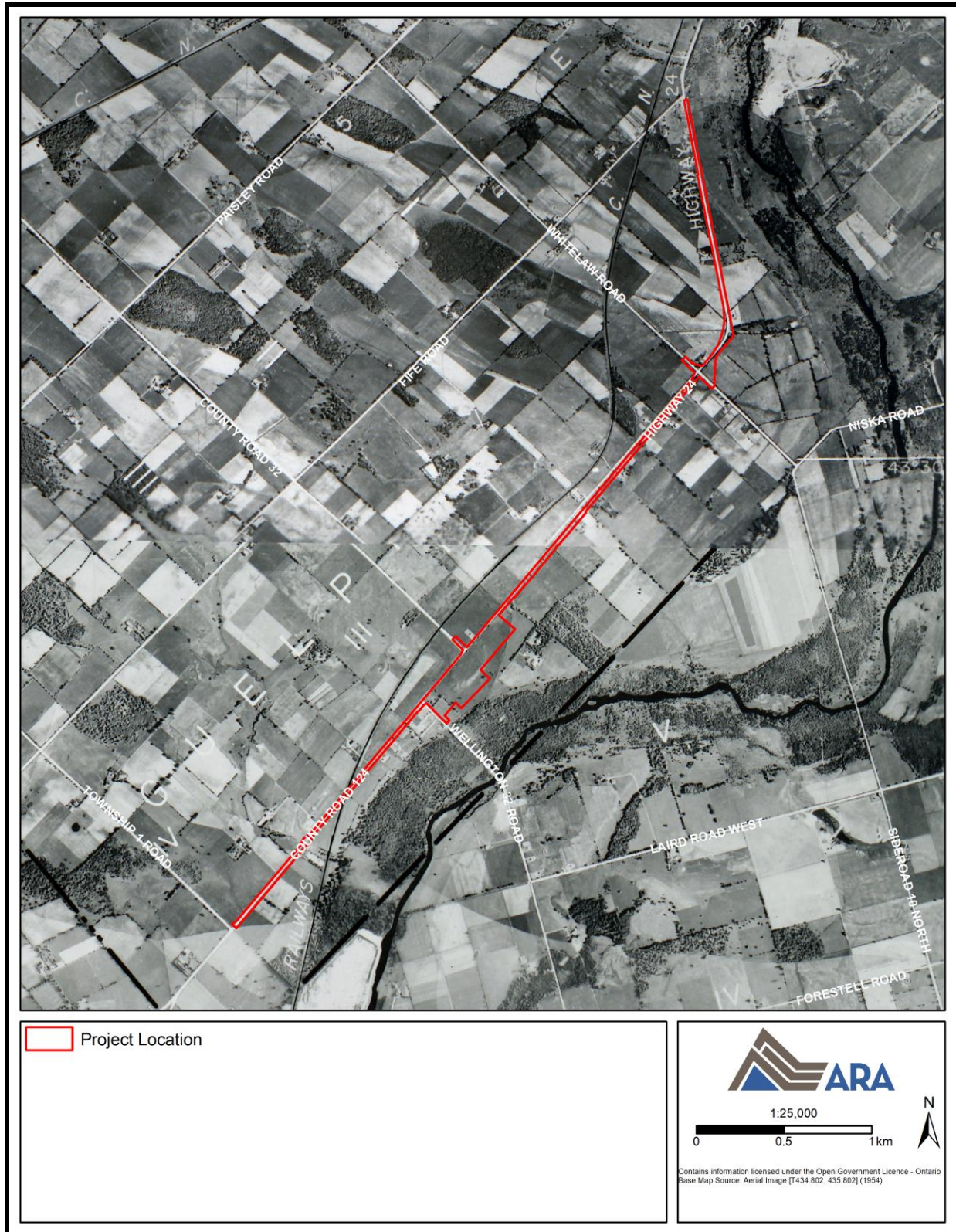




**Map 4: Topographic Map (1916), Showing South Half of the Project Location**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OCUL 2018)



**Map 5: Topographic Map (1935), Showing North Half of Project Location**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OCUL 2018)



**Map 6: Historic Aerial Image (1954), Showing Project Location**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Toronto 1954)

## **4.0 HERITAGE CONTEXT**

To determine whether any previously-identified properties with CHVI are located within, adjacent to or in proximity to the limits of the study area, ARA consulted a number of heritage groups and online heritage resources as well as completed a field survey.

### **4.1 Consultation**

The former Ministry of Culture's current list of Heritage Conservation Districts was consulted. No designated districts were identified in the study area (MTCS 2018). The list of properties designated by the MTCS under Section 34.5 of the *OHA* was consulted. No properties in the study area are listed. The OHT *Plaque Database* and the Parks Canada *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations* were searched. Neither the project areas nor adjacent properties located within the study areas are commemorated with an OHT plaque, nor are any recognized as National Historic Sites (OHT 2018; Parks Canada 2018).

After a search on May 11, 2018, it was determined that the County of Wellington and the Township of Guelph/Eramosa do not have heritage inventories or Municipal Heritage Registers posted online.

MTE Consultants Inc. provided a contact at the County of Wellington with whom they had been working and ARA staff reached out to this individual via email on May 23, 2018 and June 5, 2018. At the time of writing this report, no response had been received. However, ARA had been in contact with the County of Wellington's Manager of Development Planning in 2017 related to a project in the Town of Erin and they indicated that they are not responsible for heritage as it is the responsibility of the lower tier municipality, and that the County does not have a heritage register.

ARA also reached out the Deputy Clerk at the Township of Guelph/Eramosa via email on June 5, 2018 to inquire about any heritage interests the Township or Municipal Heritage Committee may have related to the study area. The Township provided a response on June 6, 2018 and indicated that there are no participating or abutting properties recognized under the *Ontario Heritage Act* through listing on the Municipal Heritage Register or designation, or any other type of provincial or federal recognition in the study area; no known Cultural Heritage Landscapes in or adjacent to the study area; and no other known heritage interests in the study area.

### **4.2 Field Survey**

A field survey was conducted on May 8, 2018 to photograph and document the study area surroundings, and to record any local features that could enhance ARA's understanding of their setting in the landscape and contribute to the cultural heritage evaluation process. As noted in Method Section 2.3.3, properties with potential cultural heritage resources were examined during the field survey and those that were determined at that time not to possess heritage interest were eliminated. This type of preliminary investigation (a windshield survey) was appropriate given the scale of the study area. The heritage staff conducting the assessments reached conclusions

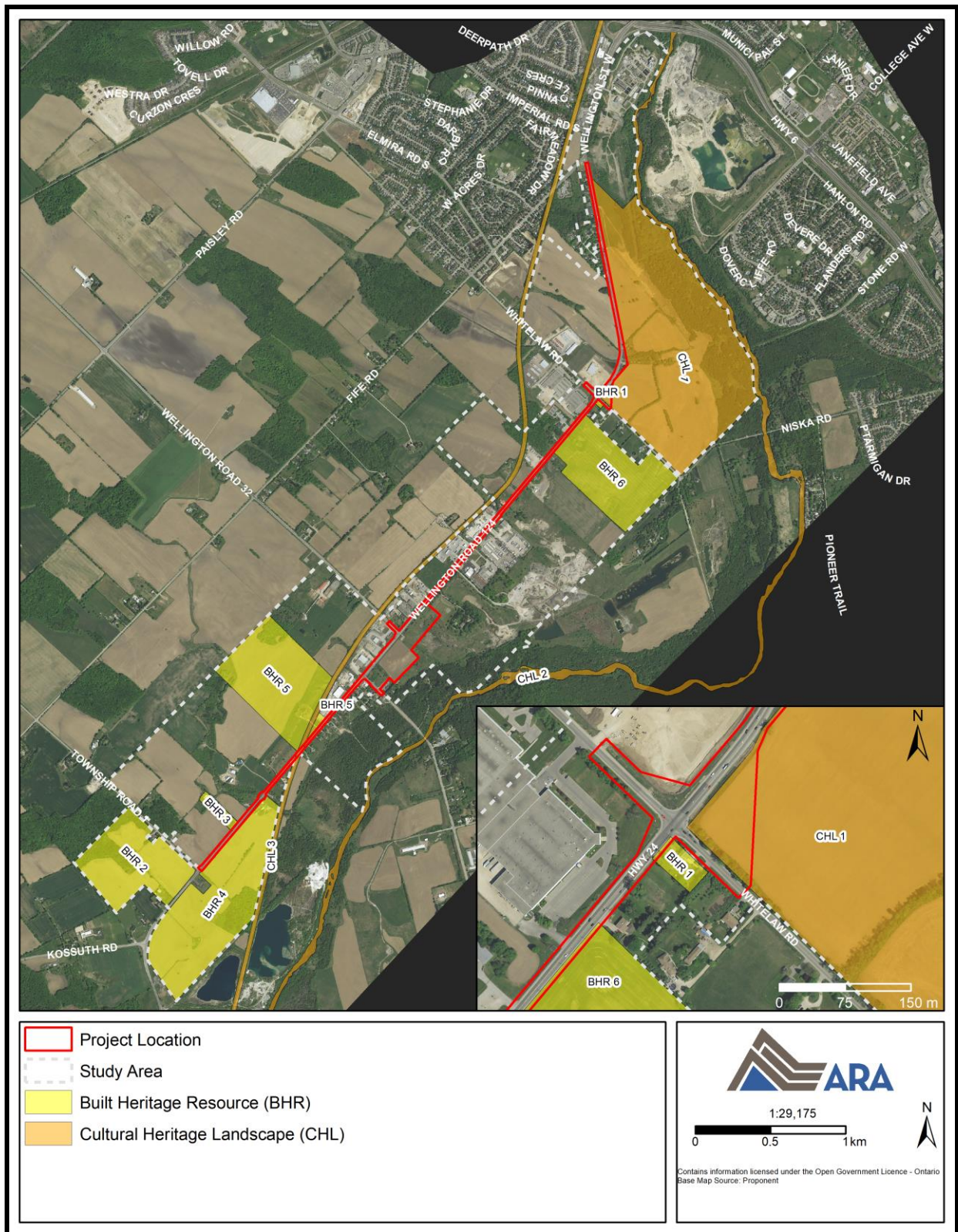
regarding potential CHVI based on visual evidence and on their significant experience evaluating BHRs and CHLs using the criteria outlined in O. Reg. 9/06 and O. Reg. 10/06 of the *OHA*. A standardized checklist based on O. Reg. 9/06 was created for all properties with potential cultural heritage resources. This checklist aided in the evaluation process and was used to judge whether a given resource (BHR or CHL) possessed design or physical value, historical or associative value, or contextual value. Once evaluated these potential cultural heritage resources were considered candidate cultural heritage resources.

## **5.0 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**

The County Road 124 Municipal Class EA project is to involve approximately 5.73 km length of County Road 124 within the existing road allowance, with the exception of two roundabouts requiring some additional lands between Township Road 1 and Fife Road. The following cultural heritage resources were identified within the study area as having potential CHVI: 5050 Whitelaw Road (BHR 1), 6902 County Road 124 (BHR 2), 6920 County Road 124 (BHR 3), 6939 County Road 124 (BHR 4), 6974 County Road 124 (BHR 5), and 7144 County Road 124 (BHR 6). Three CHLs were identified in the study area: 7189 & 7263 County Road 124 (CHL 1), Speed River (CHL 2), and the G&GR Railway (CHL 3).

A summary of the results of the evaluation of the BHRs and CHLs against the criteria set out in O. Reg. 9/06 (as no properties were deemed to require evaluation against O. Reg. 10/06) can be found in Table 4 and Table 5. Information sheets containing the evaluations for each cultural heritage resource can be found in Appendix A.

The assessment determined that all six BHRs and three CHLs met one or more of the O. Reg. 9/06 criteria. Accordingly, these can now be classified as candidate heritage properties - BHRs (BHR Nos. 1–6) and CHLs (CHL Nos. 1–3). The locations of all candidate BHRs and CHLs are illustrated on Map 7.



**Map 7: Assessment Results**  
 (Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

**Table 4: BHRs and CHLs with CHVI**

Type and Number	Address/Name	CHVI (Y/N)	Criteria Met
BHR 1	5050 Whitelaw Road	Yes	Design or Physical Value
BHR 2	6902 County Road 124	Yes	Contextual Value
BHR 3	6920 County Road 124	Yes	Contextual Value
BHR 4	6939 County Road 124	Yes	Design or Physical Value and Contextual Value
BHR 5	6974 County Road 124	Yes	Design or Physical Value and Contextual Value
BHR 6	7133 County Road 124	Yes	Design or Physical Value
CHL 1	7189 & 7263 County Road 124	Yes	Design or Physical Value and Contextual Value
CHL 2	Speed River	Yes	Historical or Associative Value and Contextual Value
CHL 3	G&GR Railway	Yes	Historical or Associative Value

**Table 5: Candidate BHRs and CHLs Value Statements and Heritage Attributes**

Type and Number	Address/Name	Value Statement(s)	Heritage Attributes*
BHR 1	5050 Whitelaw Road	Good example of a stone farmhouse and associated with the farming community of Gourock, and the Dooley family.	Key heritage attributes include: two storey, three bay building with stone construction of two bays; two stone chimneys; datestone; and prominent location on the corner of Whitelaw Road and County Road 124.
BHR 2	6902 County Road 124	Barn and wood outbuilding contribute to the agricultural character of the area.	Key heritage attributes include: barn with gable roof and stone foundation; wood outbuilding with gable roof; location setback from road.
BHR 3	6920 County Road 124	Heavily treed lot and barn contributes to the rural character of the area.	Key heritage attributes include: barn with gable roof.
BHR 4	6939 County Road 124	Representative example of a Gothic Revival farmhouse and farm complex contributes to the agricultural character of the area.	Key heritage attributes include: Gothic Revival farmhouse with gable roof; lancet window opening in central gable; central entranceway flanked by a window on each side; rear addition; and barn with gable roof and stone foundation.

Type and Number	Address/Name	Value Statement(s)	Heritage Attributes*
BHR 5	6974 County Road 124	Good example of a bank barn with an extended forebay and barn contributes to the agricultural character of the area.	Key heritage attributes include: stone wall visible to the southeast of the modern house; bank barn with gable roof and stone foundation; extended forebay and four small windows in the side elevation; additional outbuildings; setback from the road on a rise of land; and situation adjacent to the G&GR Railway.
BHR 6	7133 County Road 124	Representative example of an Arts & Crafts style residential structure.	Key heritage attributes include: two-storey Arts & Crafts style house; large gable on façade; gable over front door supported by large brackets; dark bricks and wood accents; and placement setback from the road surrounded by mature trees.
CHL 1	7189 & 7263 County Road 124	Representative agricultural landscape and contributes to the agricultural character of the area.	Key heritage attributes include: agricultural fields; proximity to the Speed River; and views to the forested Speed River valley.
CHL 2	Speed River	Influenced the settlement of the area. Has been the ancestral home of First Nations peoples for 10,000 years; the Speed River CHL is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area as it dominates the landscape; the Speed River CHL is physically, functionally, visually and historically linked to its surroundings as it was a principle factor in influencing settlement patterns; the Speed River feeds into the Grand River, and the Grand River watershed is one of the best-known watersheds in southwestern Ontario and is nationally designated as a Canadian Heritage River; the Speed River CHL is a landmark in the community; views to and from the river represent important scenic landscapes.	Key heritage attributes include: dams, mill ponds and industrial buildings along the river; agricultural uses and settlement along the river; recreational access including public parks, natural areas and trails; and areas of archaeological potential.

<b>Type and Number</b>	<b>Address/Name</b>	<b>Value Statement(s)</b>	<b>Heritage Attributes*</b>
CHL 3	G&GR Railway	The G&GR CHL is a representative and early example of railway construction.	Key heritage attributes include: its original form and layout (i.e., length, width and construction methods); and its physical appearance and setting; views of the railway crossings and vistas along the trajectory of the historic route; and at grade crossing at County Road 124.

\*Heritage Attributes may include, but are not limited to, those listed in this table.

## **6.0 DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

According to the Notice of Commencement, “Wellington County Road 124 has experienced growing traffic congestion between Guelph Eramosa Township Road 1 and Fife Road. The County is therefore considering improvements to County Road 124 to address the congestion, road safety, intersection improvements and drainage” (County of Wellington 2018:1).

MTE Consultants Inc. provided additional information on the extent of the improvements, specifically noting that “the alternatives will be confined to within the existing Rd 124 road allowance, with the exception of between the two Road 32 intersections and at Whitelaw Road where new roundabouts will be examined” (Per. Comm Dave Hallman March 29, 2018). At the time of writing, detailed designs have not yet been developed.

## **7.0 ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS**

Municipal road projects have the potential to affect cultural heritage resources. The MTCS *InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (MCL 2006b:3) provides a list of potential impacts to consider when evaluating any proposed development. Outlined in Section 2.0, impacts can be classified as either direct or indirect. Direct impacts (those that physically affect the heritage resources themselves) include, but are not limited to: initial project staging, excavation/levelling operations, construction of access roads and renovations or repairs over the life of the project.

Indirect impacts include but are not limited to: alterations that are not compatible with the historic fabric and appearance of the area, the creation of shadows that alter the appearance of an identified heritage attribute, the isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, the obstruction of significant views and vistas, and other less-tangible impacts.

As outlined in Section 2.3, ARA considers a larger study area as part of its business practice and evaluates cultural heritage resources located within the project location and on all abutting properties to ensure that all potential direct and indirect impacts to resources are addressed. This project entails improvements to the road as part of the EA process. The proposed alternatives and detailed designs that would provide a better understanding of project impacts have not yet been developed. Therefore, the potential impacts and mitigation options related to the project will be discussed at a high level.

No shadows will be cast near any of the identified cultural heritage resources, as the proposed improvements will take place at ground level. None of the heritage attributes outlined in Appendix A will be isolated from their surrounding environment, context or significant relationship. No rezoning will occur. Archaeological and environmental impacts are to be addressed in separate environmental and archaeological reports.

The proposed “improvements” will not result in direct or indirect impacts to significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features associated with BHRs as views are not heritage attributes of the BHRs (see Appendix A). Views and/or vistas are part of the CHVI of CHL 1 and CHL 3, but generally road improvements will not impact views to and from the

Speed River Valley (part of CHL 1), or vistas along the historic route of the G&GR Railway (CHL 3). Construction activities have the potential to create vibrations that could impact built cultural heritage resources located close the road (BHR 1 and 4).

If mature trees along County Road 124 are to be impacted/removed during the road “improvement” project activities, this may result in minor alterations to the rural setting and specifically to: the character of the existing frontage of BHRs 1 and 2; potentially directly impact the heavily treed lot of BHR 3; and tree-lined driveway of BHR 6. There is the potential to directly impact G&GR Railway (CHL 3) if the road improvements result in alteration of the “at grade” railway crossing.

There appear to be no cultural heritage resources at the two Road 32 intersections where roundabouts may be located. However, 5050 Whitelaw Road (BHR 1) is located close to the northwest corner of County Road 124 and Whitelaw Road, another intersection being examined for a potential roundabout. A roundabout at this location could have direct negative impacts on BHR 1 and may also alter the agricultural fields that are part of CHL 1.

The EA project and this associated report have the potential to have a positive impact on cultural heritage resource documentation in the Township. Previously-unrecognized cultural heritage resources (six BHRs and three CHLs) discussed in this assessment may be worthy of inclusion on a Municipal Heritage Register.

## **8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The study area consists of approximately 5.73 km of County Road 124 within the existing road allowance between Township Road 1 and Fife Road as well as all adjacent properties. A windshield survey of the study area was conducted, and all potential cultural heritage resources noted were evaluated against the criteria of Ontario Regulation 9/06. Of those, the following were identified within the study area as having potential cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI): 5050 Whitelaw Road (BHR 1), 6902 County Road 124 (BHR 2), 6920 County Road 124 (BHR 3), 6939 County Road 124 (BHR 4), 6974 County Road 124 (BHR 5), and 7144 County Road 124 (BHR 6). Three CHLs were identified in the study area: 7189 & 7263 County Road 124 (CHL 1), Speed River (CHL 2), and the G&GR Railway (CHL 3).

Preliminary potential impacts were identified including: removal of mature trees that contribute to the rural setting along many of the property lines (BHRs 1 and 2) and as heritage attributes lining driveways or surrounding houses (BHRs 3 and 6); direct impacts to the “at grade” railway crossing for the G&GR Railway (CHL 3); a roundabout at the County Road 124 and Whitelaw Road intersection could have direct negative impacts on 5050 Whitelaw Road (BHR 1) and 7189 & 7263 County Road 124 (CHL 1); and construction activities have the potential to create vibrations that could impact built cultural heritage resources located close the road (BHR 1 and 4).

As a result of this Built Heritage Resource and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment, the following mitigation strategies are recommended to address the identified potential adverse impacts:

- That during the planning and design phases, cultural heritage resources be avoided where possible and any construction staging areas be located on lands located well away from any of the candidate BHRs and CHLs;
- That during the design phases, the removal of mature trees on BHRs 1, 2, 3 and 6 should be avoided where possible. For any trees that cannot be saved during construction, replacement with similar trees should be examined;
- That the historic at-grade crossing of the G&GR Railway (CHL 3) be maintained during the detailed design phase and that the railway crossing be returned to its pre-construction condition;
- That if a roundabout is planned at Whitelaw Road, a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report should be undertaken to fully examine and evaluate the CHVI of BHR 1 and CHL 1. If the properties are found to be worthy of conservation, a Heritage Impact Assessment should be undertaken to examine mitigation options consistent with the identified CHVI of the properties and local heritage policies (i.e., alternate design, relocation of the building, etc.);
- That consideration should be given to the type of construction techniques and machinery used in close proximity to cultural heritage resources (BHRs 1 and 4) to minimize any vibration impacts;
- That once a preferred alternative has been selected and design work has begun, a Heritage Impact Assessment report should be undertaken to confirm the anticipated impacts outlined in this report, evaluate any additional impact of the proposed design, as well as outline avoidance/mitigation measures to minimize the impact. The HIA may outline mitigation measures including additional landscaping that may be required to minimize visual impacts or design approaches may be suggested. Mitigation measures may be discussed with Planners at the County and the Township;
- That public consultation may result in additional potential cultural heritage resources being identified. These potential cultural heritage resources should be reviewed by a qualified heritage consultant to: 1) determine their CHVI, 2) evaluate potential project impacts, and 3) suggest strategies for future conservation of any candidate cultural heritage resources;
- That previously-unrecognized cultural heritage resources with CHVI discussed in this assessment may be worthy of inclusion on a Municipal Heritage Register; and
- That this Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment should be provided to staff/planners at the Township of Guelph/Eramosa and County of Wellington.

The EA process includes preliminary studies, an examination of alternatives and selection of a preferred alternative prior to the development of preliminary and detailed designs. Impacts to cultural heritage resources should be considered during all phases of the EA process. Further, these preliminary mitigation recommendations are subject to review and confirmation during the detailed design phase, in consideration of the more detailed understanding of design and project constraints.

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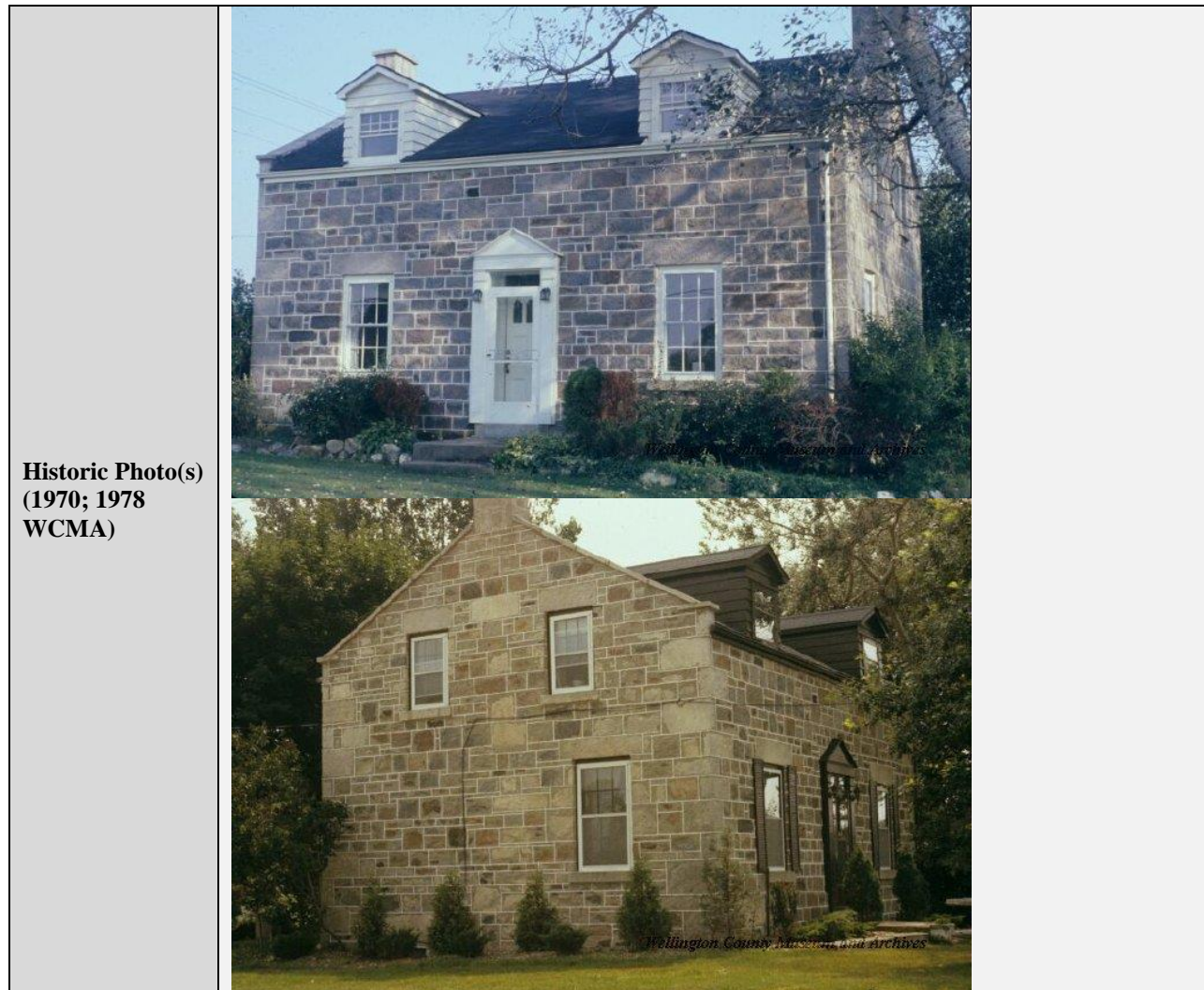
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**Appendix A: Identified Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes**

**BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE NO. 1**

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	
<b>Street Address</b>	5050 Whitelaw Road
<b>Name</b>	n/a
<b>Recognition</b>	None
<b>Location</b>	Township of Guelph/Eramosa
<b>Type of Property</b>	Residential
<b>Date(s)</b>	1854 (Datestone; WCMA)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two storey, three bay building</li> <li>• Side gable roof with a chimney at one end, three dormers on the facade, and a second chimney located between the second and third bays</li> <li>• Two-bays appear to be cut stone construction,</li> <li>• The third bay is an addition added post 1978</li> <li>• Prominent location at the corner of Whitelaw Road and County Road 124</li> <li>• Residence of Martin Dooley and family into the 1880s (LAC 1861–1881)</li> <li>• Dooley was an Irish Catholic farmer who was born ca. 1801 (LAC 1861)</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Datestone</b></p>
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	May 8, 2018; May 31, 2018




EVALUATION OF PROPERTY			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
<b>Design or Physical Value</b>	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	✓	Good example of a stone farmhouse.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value		
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement		
<b>Historical or Associative Value</b>	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	✓	Associated with the farming community of Gourock, and the Dooley family.
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture		
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community		
<b>Contextual Value</b>	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area		

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	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings		
	Is a landmark		

<b>RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT</b>	
<b>CHVI Evaluation</b>	Has CHVI.
<b>Heritage Attributes</b>	Key heritage attributes include: two storey, three bay building with stone construction of two bays; two stone chimneys; datestone; and prominent location on the corner of Whitelaw Road and County Road 124.

**BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE NO. 2**


DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	
<b>Street Address</b>	6902 County Road 124
<b>Name</b>	n/a
<b>Recognition</b>	None
<b>Location</b>	Township of Guelph/Eramosa
<b>Type of Property</b>	Residential
<b>Date(s)</b>	Unknown
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modern house</li> <li>• Barn with gable roof and stone foundation</li> <li>• Second wood outbuilding with gable roof and extension on the southeast elevation</li> <li>• House and outbuildings set back from road</li> <li>• Historic property of John McIntosh (Leslie &amp; Wheelock 1861; Walker &amp; Miles 1877)</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	May 8, 2018

EVALUATION OF PROPERTY			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)

<b>Design or Physical Value</b>	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method		
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value		
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement		
<b>Historical or Associative Value</b>	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community		
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture		
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community		
<b>Contextual Value</b>	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	✓	Barn and wood outbuilding contribute to the agricultural character of the area.
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings		
	Is a landmark		

<b>RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT</b>	
<b>CHVI Evaluation</b>	Has CHVI.
<b>Heritage Attributes</b>	Key heritage attributes include: barn with gable roof and stone foundation; wood outbuilding with gable roof; location setback from road.

**BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE NO. 3**


DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	
<b>Street Address</b>	6920 County Road 124
<b>Name</b>	n/a
<b>Recognition</b>	None
<b>Location</b>	Township of Guelph/Eramosa
<b>Type of Property</b>	Residential
<b>Date(s)</b>	Unknown
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barn with gable roof</li> <li>• House and outbuildings set back from the road</li> <li>• Tree-lined driveway</li> <li>• View of buildings obscured from road</li> <li>• Historic property of Joseph Diller (Leslie &amp; Wheelock 1861); John McIntosh (Walker &amp; Miles 1877)</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	May 8, 2018

EVALUATION OF PROPERTY			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
<b>Design or Physical Value</b>	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method		
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value		
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement		
<b>Historical or Associative Value</b>	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community		
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture		
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community		
<b>Contextual</b>	Is important in defining, maintaining or	✓	Heavily treed lot and barn contributes to the

<b>Value</b>	supporting the character of an area		rural character of the area.
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings		
	Is a landmark		

<b>RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT</b>	
<b>CHVI Evaluation</b>	Has CHVI.
<b>Heritage Attributes</b>	Key heritage attributes include: barn with gable roof.


**BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE NO. 4**

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	
<b>Street Address</b>	6939 County Road 124
<b>Name</b>	n/a
<b>Recognition</b>	None
<b>Location</b>	Township of Guelph/Eramosa
<b>Type of Property</b>	Residential
<b>Date(s)</b>	Unknown
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative example of a Gothic Revival farmhouse with gable roof, lancet window opening in central gable, and central entranceway flanked by a window on each side</li> <li>• House has addition on rear</li> <li>• Barn with gable roof and stone foundation</li> <li>• Has additional outbuildings not visible from the road</li> <li>• House and barn situated close to the road</li> <li>• Historic property of R. Marshall and Samuel Rife (Leslie &amp; Wheelock 1861); Jacob Miller and Samuel Rife (Walker &amp; Miles 1877)</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	May 8, 2018

<b>EVALUATION OF PROPERTY</b>			
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>Value Statement(s)</b>
<b>Design or Physical Value</b>	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	✓	Representative example of a Gothic Revival farmhouse.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value		
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement		
<b>Historical or Associative Value</b>	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community		
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture		
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community		
<b>Contextual Value</b>	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	✓	Farm complex contributes to the agricultural character of the area.
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings		
	Is a landmark		

<b>RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT</b>	
<b>CHVI Evaluation</b>	Has CHVI.
<b>Heritage Attributes</b>	Key heritage attributes include: Gothic Revival farmhouse with gable roof, lancet window opening in central gable, central entranceway flanked by a window on each side, and rear addition; and barn with gable roof and stone foundation.

**BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE NO. 5**


DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	
<b>Street Address</b>	6974 County Road 124
<b>Name</b>	n/a
<b>Recognition</b>	None
<b>Location</b>	Township of Guelph/Eramosa
<b>Type of Property</b>	Residential
<b>Date(s)</b>	Unknown
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appears to be a modern home</li> <li>• Stone foundations of previous structure or stone wall visible to the southeast of the modern house</li> <li>• Well preserved bank barn with gable roof and stone foundation</li> <li>• Second floor is extended, or cantilevered, over the first creating an extended forebay</li> <li>• Four small windows in side elevation of the barn</li> <li>• Some additional outbuildings are visible from the aerial photography but are not visible from the road</li> <li>• House and barn are setback from the road on a rise of land</li> <li>• G &amp; GR Railway runs between the structures on the property and County Road 124</li> <li>• Historic property of Ralph Hinds (Leslie &amp; Wheelock 1861; Walker &amp; Miles 1877)</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	May 8, 2018

EVALUATION OF PROPERTY			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
<b>Design or Physical Value</b>	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	✓	Good example of a bank barn with an extended forebay.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value		
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement		
<b>Historical or Associative Value</b>	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community		
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture		

	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community		
<b>Contextual Value</b>	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	✓	Barn contributes to the agricultural character of the area.
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings		
	Is a landmark		

<b>RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT</b>	
<b>CHVI Evaluation</b>	Has CHVI.
<b>Heritage Attributes</b>	Key heritage attributes include: stone wall visible to the southeast of the modern house; bank barn with gable roof and stone foundation, extended forebay and four small windows in side elevation; additional outbuildings; setback from the road on a rise of land; and situation adjacent to the G & GR Railway.

**BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE NO. 6**


DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	
<b>Street Address</b>	7133 County Road 124
<b>Name</b>	n/a
<b>Recognition</b>	None
<b>Location</b>	Township of Guelph/Eramosa
<b>Type of Property</b>	Residential
<b>Date(s)</b>	Unknown
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative example of an Arts &amp; Crafts house</li> <li>• Large gable on the façade</li> <li>• Gable over the front door supported by large brackets</li> <li>• Use of dark bricks and wood accents is typical of the Art &amp; Crafts style</li> <li>• House is setback from the road surrounded by mature trees</li> <li>• Historic property of A. Farrell (Leslie &amp; Wheelock 1861; Walker &amp; Miles 1877)</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	May 8, 2018

EVALUATION OF PROPERTY			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
<b>Design or Physical Value</b>	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	✓	Representative example of an Arts & Crafts style residential structure.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value		
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement		
<b>Historical or Associative Value</b>	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community		
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture		
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or		

	theorist who is significant to a community		
<b>Contextual Value</b>	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area		
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings		
	Is a landmark		

<b>RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT</b>	
<b>CHVI Evaluation</b>	Has CHVI.
<b>Heritage Attributes</b>	Key heritage attributes include: two-storey Arts & Crafts style house; large gable on façade; gable over front door supported by large brackets; dark bricks and wood accents; and siting setback from the road surrounded by mature trees.


**CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE NO. 1**

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	
<b>Street Address</b>	7189 & 7263 County Road 124
<b>Name</b>	n/a
<b>Recognition</b>	None
<b>Location</b>	Township of Guelph/Eramosa
<b>Type of Landscape</b>	Agricultural
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural landscape with rolling agricultural fields that overlook the Speed River</li> <li>• Views to forested Speed River Valley</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	May 8, 2018

EVALUATION OF PROPERTY			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
<b>Design or Physical Value</b>	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	✓	Representative agricultural landscape.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value		
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement		
<b>Historical or Associative Value</b>	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community		
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture		
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community		
<b>Contextual Value</b>	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	✓	Contributes to the agricultural character of the area.
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings		
	Is a landmark		

RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	
<b>CHVI Evaluation</b>	Has CHVI.
<b>Heritage Attributes</b>	Key heritage attributes include: agricultural fields; proximity to the Speed River and views to the forested Speed River valley.

**CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE NO. 2**


DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	
<b>Street Address</b>	n/a
<b>Name</b>	Speed River
<b>Recognition</b>	Part of the Grand River, a Canadian Heritage River
<b>Location</b>	Township of Guelph/Eramosa
<b>Type of Landscape</b>	River
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Speed River is a tributary of the Grand River and is part of its designation as a Canadian Heritage River. The river provided power for industry (i.e. mills in nearby Hespeler). Agriculture also sprang up along the river as it provided a reliable source of water. Urban centres such as Hespeler grew out of these early settlement patterns as areas where people congregated.</li> <li>The Speed River is winding and provides many beautiful views as well as recreational opportunities.</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	 <p>Google, 2018</p>
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	May 8, 2018

EVALUATION OF PROPERTY			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
<b>Design or Physical Value</b>	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method		
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value		
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement		
<b>Historical or Associative Value</b>	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	✓	Influenced the settlement of the area. Has been the ancestral home of First Nations peoples for 10,000 years.
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture		

	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community		
<b>Contextual Value</b>	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	✓	The Speed River CHL is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area as it dominates the landscape.
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	✓	The Speed River CHL is physically, functionally, visually and historically linked to its surroundings and it was a principle factor in influencing settlement patterns.
	Is a landmark	✓	The Speed River is feeds into the Grand River, and the Grand River watershed is one of the best-known watersheds in southwestern Ontario and is nationally designated as a Canadian Heritage River. The Speed River CHL is a landmark in the community. The views to and from the river represent important scenic landscapes.

<b>RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT</b>	
<b>CHVI Evaluation</b>	Has CHVI.
<b>Heritage Attributes</b>	Key heritage attributes include: dams, mill ponds and industrial buildings along the river; agricultural uses and settlement along the river; recreational access including public parks, natural areas and trails; and areas of archaeological potential.

**CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE NO. 3**

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	
<b>Street Address</b>	n/a
<b>Name</b>	G&GR Railway
<b>Recognition</b>	None
<b>Location</b>	Township of Guelph/Eramosa
<b>Type of Landscape</b>	Rail line
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the University of Toronto, this section of rail line was part of the G&amp;GR (Galt and Guelph Railway) that was completed from Preston to Guelph in 1857 (2009)</li> <li>• By 1877 the line had come under the ownership of the Great Western Railway (Walker &amp; Miles 1877)</li> <li>• It was acquired by the GEXR in 1998 (U of T 2009)</li> <li>• At grade crossing along County Road 124</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	May 8, 2018

EVALUATION OF PROPERTY			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
<b>Design or Physical Value</b>	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	✓	The G&GR CHL is a representative and early example of railway construction.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value		
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement		
<b>Historical or Associative Value</b>	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community		
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture		
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community		
<b>Contextual Value</b>	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area		

	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings		
	Is a landmark		

<b>RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT</b>	
<b>CHVI Evaluation</b>	Has CHVI.
<b>Heritage Attributes</b>	Key heritage attributes include: its original form and layout (i.e., length, width and construction methods); and its physical appearance and setting, specifically the views of the railway crossings and vistas along the trajectory of the historic route; and at grade crossing at County Road 124.

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## Appendix B: Key Team Member Two Page Curriculum Vitae

### Curriculum Vitae

Paul J. Racher, M.A., CAHP

Principal - Management and Senior Review (MSR) Team  
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### Biography

Paul Racher is a Principal of ARA. He has a BA in Prehistoric Archaeology from WLU and an MA in anthropology from McMaster University. He began his career as a heritage professional in 1986. Over the three decades since, he has overseen the completion of several hundred archaeological and cultural heritage contracts. Paul has years of experience related to linear transportation and rail projects, notably through the ongoing work to complete a Cultural Heritage Inventory for the Region of Waterloo's Stage 2 LRT from Kitchener to Cambridge, Ontario. He holds professional license #P007 with the MTCS. Paul is a former lecturer in Cultural Resource Management at WLU. He is a professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) and the President of the Ontario Archaeological Association (OAS).

### Education

- 1992-1997 PhD Programme, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto.  
Supervisors: E.B. Banning and B. Schroeder. Withdrawn.
- 1989-1992 M.A., Department of Anthropology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.  
Thesis titled: "The Archaeologist's 'Indian': Narrativity and Representation in Archaeological Discourse."
- 1985-1989 Honours B.A., Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario.  
Major: Prehistoric Archaeology.

### Professional Memberships and Accreditations

- Current Ministry of Tourism Culture and Sport Professional Licence (#P007).  
Professional Member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP), Volunteer on the ethics committee.  
Member of the Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS), Volunteer on the Professional Committee.  
Associate of the Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo.  
RAQS registered with MTO.

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## Work Experience

- Current **Vice-President, Operations, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**  
Responsible for winning contracts, client liaison, project excellence, and setting the policies and priorities for a multi-million dollar heritage consulting firm.
- 2000-2011 **Project Manager/Principal Investigator, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**  
Managed projects for a heritage consulting firm. In 10 field seasons, managed hundreds of projects of varying size.
- 2008-2011 **Part-Time Faculty, Wilfrid Laurier University.**  
Lecturer for Cultural Resource Management course (AR 336). In charge of all teaching, coursework, and student evaluations.
- 1995 **Field Archaeologist, University of Toronto.**  
Served as a supervisor on a multinational archaeological project in northern Jordan.
- 1992-1995 **Teaching Assistant, University of Toronto.**  
Responsible for teaching and organizing weekly tutorials for a number of courses.
- 1991-1994 **Part-Time Faculty, Wilfrid Laurier University.**  
Lectured for several courses in anthropology. Held complete responsibility for all teaching, coursework, and student evaluations.
- 1992-1996 **Partner in Consulting Company, Cultural Management Associates Incorporated.**  
Supervised several archaeological contracts in Southern Ontario. Participated in a major (now published) archaeological potential modeling project for MTO.
- 1989-1991 **Partner in Consulting Company, Cultural Resource Consultants.**  
Managed the financial affairs of a consulting firm whilst supervising the completion of several contracts performed for heritage parks in central Ontario.
- 1988-1991 **Principal Investigator/Project Director, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**  
Oversaw the completion of large contracts, wrote reports, and was responsible for ensuring that contracts were completed within budget.
- 1988 **Assistant Director of Excavations, St. Marie among the Hurons, Midland, Ontario.**  
Duties included crew supervision, mapping, report writing and photography.
- 1986-1987 **Archaeological Crew Person, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., Waterloo, Ontario.**  
Participated in background research, survey, and excavation on a number of Archaeological sites across Ontario.

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Kayla Jonas Galvin, M.A., CAHP  
Team Lead - Heritage  
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### **Biography**

Kayla Jonas Galvin, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.'s Team Lead – Heritage, has extensive experience evaluating cultural heritage resources and landscapes for private and public-sector clients to fulfil the requirements of provincial and municipal legislation such as the *Environmental Assessment Act*, the *Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* and municipal Official Plans. She served as Team Lead on the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport Historic Places Initiative, which drafted over 850 Statements of Significance and for *Heritage Districts Work!*, a study of 64 heritage conservation districts in Ontario. Kayla was an editor of *Arch, Truss and Beam: The Grand River Watershed Heritage Bridge Inventory* and has worked on Municipal Heritage Registers in several municipalities. Kayla has drafted over 150 designation reports and by-laws for the City of Kingston, the City of Burlington, the Town of Newmarket, Municipality of Chatham-Kent, City of Brampton and the Township of Whitchurch-Stouffville. Kayla is the Heritage Team Lead for ARA's roster assignments for Infrastructure Ontario and oversees evaluation of properties according to *Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties*. Kayla is a professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals and sits on the board of the Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals.

### **Education**

2016 MA in Planning, University of Waterloo. Thesis Topic: *Goderich – A Case Study of Conserving Cultural Heritage Resources in a Disaster*  
2003-2008 Honours BES University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario  
Joint Major: Environment and Resource Studies and Anthropology

### **Professional Memberships and Accreditations**

Current Professional Member, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP)  
Board Member, Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals.

### **Work Experience**

Current **Team Lead – Heritage, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**  
Oversees business development for the Heritage Department, coordinates completion of designation by-laws, Heritage Impact Assessments, Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessments, and Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluations.  
2009-2013 **Heritage Planner, Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo**  
Coordinated the completion of various contracts associated with built heritage including responding to grants, RFPs and initiating service proposals.

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### Work Experience (Continued)

- 2008-2009, **Project Coordinator–Heritage Conservation District Study, ACO**  
2012 Coordinated the field research and authored reports for the study of 32 Heritage Conservation Districts in Ontario. Managed the efforts of over 84 volunteers, four staff and municipal planners from 23 communities.
- 2007-2008 **Team Lead, Historic Place Initiative, Ministry of Culture**  
Liaised with Ministry of Culture Staff, Centre’s Director and municipal heritage staff to draft over 850 Statements of Significance for properties to be nominated to the Canadian Register of Historic Places. Managed a team of four people.

### Selected Professional Development

- 2018 Indigenous Canada, University of Alberta
- 2017 Empowering Indigenous Voices in Impact Assessments, Webinar, International Association for Impact Assessments
- 2015 Introduction to Blacksmithing, One-Day
- 2015 Leadership Training for Managers Course, Dale Carnegie Training
- 2014 Heritage Preservation and Structural Recording in Historical and Industrial Archaeology, Wilfrid Laurier University, 12 weeks
- 2014 Conservation and Craftsmanship in Sustainable City Building Presented by the Hamilton Burlington Society of Architects
- 2012 Region of Waterloo Workshop on Heritage Impact Assessments, Half-Day
- 2012 Conducting Historic Building Assessments Workshop, One-Day
- 2012 Window Restoration Workshop, One-Day
- 2011 Lime Mortars for Traditionally Constructed Brickwork, Two-Day Workshop, ERA Architects and Historic Restoration Inc., Toronto
- 2011 Energy & Heritage Buildings Workshop Two-Day Workshop, Heritage Resources Centre
- 2010 Architectural Photography, Mohawk College
- 2010 Project Management Fundamentals, University of Waterloo Continuing Education
- 2009 Cultural Heritage Landscapes Two-Day Workshop, Heritage Resources Centre
- 2009 Urban Landscape and Documentary Photography, Mohawk College
- 2008 Introduction to Digital Photography, Mohawk College
- 2008 Heritage Planning Four-Day Workshop, Heritage Resources Centre

### Selected Publications

- 2018 “Restoring Pioneer Cemeteries” *Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals Newsletter*. Spring 2018. *In print*.
- 2015 “Written in Stone: Cemeteries as Heritage Resources.” *Municipal World*, September 2015.
- 2015 “Bringing History to Life.” *Municipal World*, February 2015, pages 11-12.
- 2014 “Inventorying our History.” *Ontario Planning Journal*, January/February 2015.
- 2014 “Mad about Modernism.” *Municipal World*, September 2014.
- 2014 “Assessing the success of Heritage Conservation Districts: Insights from Ontario Canada.” with R. Shipley and J. Kovacs. *Cities*.
- 2014 “Vevers Estate Hamilton: From Historic Farmhouse to Environmental Showpiece.” *ACORN*, Spring 2014.

Lindsay Benjamin, MAES, CAHP  
Heritage Team Member  
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### **Biography**

Lindsay Benjamin is practiced at providing professional planning recommendations and expertise on complex studies, research projects, cultural heritage impact and archaeological assessments. Through her work as a Cultural Heritage Planner, Lindsay researched, drafted and implemented policies for the Regional Official Plan and other planning documents regarding the recognition, review and conservation of cultural heritage resources, including archaeological resources, heritage bridges, cultural heritage landscapes and scenic roads. She served as a Team Lead on the MTCS Historic Places Initiative that drafted over 850 Statements of Significance, was Series Editor for Phase 2 of *Heritage Districts Work!* a study of 32 heritage districts, and was the Primary Author of *Arch, Truss and Beam: The Grand River Watershed Heritage Bridge Inventory*. Lindsay has developed heritage property tax relief programs, worked on Municipal Heritage Registers and drafted designation by-laws in several municipalities. She holds a Master of Applied Environmental Studies degree from the University of Waterloo School of Planning and is a Professional Member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP).

### **Education**

2013 MAES, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON  
Focus: Planning  
2009 Post-Graduate Diploma, Centennial College, Toronto, ON  
Publishing & Professional Writing  
2007 Honours BES, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON  
Major: Urban Planning, Co-op  
Distinction: Dean's Honours List

### **Professional Development**

2012-Present Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP), Professional Membership  
2013-2017 Ontario Heritage Planners Network Workshops  
2017, 2016 National Trust for Canada Conference  
2016 Heritage Inventories Workshop, City of Hamilton & ERA Architects  
2011-2015 Ontario Heritage Conference  
2012 Heritage Impact Assessments Workshop, Region of Waterloo  
2012 National Trust for Historic Preservation Conference, Spokane, WA  
2012 Conducting Historic Building Assessments Workshop, National Trust for Historic Preservation Conference, Spokane, WA  
2012 Canadian Institute of Planners National Conference, Banff, ON  
2012 Historic Window Restoration Workshop, Ontario Heritage Conference  
2011 Energy and Heritage Buildings Two-Day Workshop, Heritage Resources Centre  
2011 Heritage Conservation Districts Workshop, Heritage Resources Centre

### **Awards**

- 2014 Heritage River Award, Watershed Awards & Canadian Heritage River Celebration, Grand River Conservation Authority
- 2009 A. K. (Alice King) Sculthorpe Award for Advocacy - Architectural Conservancy of Ontario

### **Work Experience**

- 2017-Present **Heritage Team Member, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**  
Coordinate the completion of heritage projects, including the evaluation of the cultural heritage value or interest of a variety of cultural heritage resources.
- 2013-2017 **Cultural Heritage Planner, Region of Waterloo**  
Planned and implemented Arts, Culture and Heritage initiatives that support creativity and quality of life in the Region of Waterloo. Researched, developed and implemented Regional cultural heritage policies and programs. Fulfilled Regional and Provincial cultural heritage and archaeological review responsibilities under the Planning Act and Ontario Heritage Act.
- 2009-2013 **Heritage Planner, Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo**  
Facilitate the completion of various cultural heritage contracts by undertaking archival research, site visits, report writing, liaising with municipal staff and stakeholders and coordinating project scheduling and budgetary responsibilities.
- 2006-2007 **Project Manager, Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo**  
Established the process of nominating heritage properties to the National Register of Historic Places. Primary liaison between all stakeholder groups, responsible for motivating each group to participate and provide funding. Drafted over 130 Statements of Significance for properties to be nominated to the National Register. Managed a team of five employees.
- 2005-2006 **Heritage Conservation Easement Planning Assistant, Ontario Heritage Trust**  
Supported easement acquisitions through researching the historical and architectural value of potential acquisitions and extensive photo documentation. Screened and processed activity requests from property owners and stakeholders relating to the easement program. Conducted site visits to monitor conservation easement sites and prepared condition assessment reports.

### **Publications**

- 2017 Historic Interpretive Plaque, Village of German Mills
- 2016 Historic Interpretive Plaque, Huron Road Bridge
- 2015 Region of Waterloo Public Building Inventory
- 2015 Cultivating Heritage Gardens & Landscapes Workshop
- 2014 Historic Interpretive Plaque, West Montrose Covered Bridge
- 2014 Series of 17 Practical Conservation Guides for Heritage Properties

### **Volunteer Experience**

- 2017 Lieutenant Governor's Ontario Heritage Awards Jury Member

Penny M. Young, M.A., CAHP (#P092)  
Project Manager  
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### **Biography**

Penny Young has 27 years of cultural heritage management experience, 21 years working in government, as a Heritage Planner, Heritage Coordinator, Regional Archaeologist and Archaeological Database Coordinator where she managed and coordinated the impacts to cultural heritage resources including built heritage, archaeological sites and cultural heritage landscapes for compliance with municipal, provincial and federal legislation and policy. She has conducted results-driven and collaborative management of complex cultural heritage resource projects within the public sector involving developing project terms of reference, defining scope of work, preparation of budgets and conducting sites visits to monitor and provide heritage/archaeological and environmental advice and direction. At the Ministry of Transportation Penny revised, updated and developed policy, as part of a team, for the *Ontario Heritage Bridge Guidelines for Provincially Owned Bridge Guidelines for Provincially Owned Bridges*. She received the MTO Central Region Employee Recognition Award in 2001 and 2002. While at MTO she provided technical advice and input into the development of the *MTO Environmental Reference for Highway Design - Section 3.7 Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* and the *MTO Environmental Guide for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes*. She is a professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Planners (CAHP) and holds Professional License #P092 from MTCS. She also holds memberships in the Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI) and the Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS).

### **Education**

1990-1993 Master of Arts, Department of Anthropology McMaster University, Hamilton Ontario. Specializing in Mesoamerican and Ontario archaeology.  
1983-1987 Honours Bachelor of Arts (English and Anthropology), McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.

### **Professional Memberships and Accreditations**

Current Professional Member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP)  
Member of Ontario Archaeological Society  
Pre-Candidate Member of the Ontario Professional Planners Institute  
Current Ministry of Tourism Culture and Sport Professional Licence (#P092)

### **Work Experience**

Current **Project Manager, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**  
Coordinates ARA project teams and conducts heritage assessment projects including Heritage Impact Assessments, Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage

- Landscape Assessments, and Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluations. Additional responsibilities include the completion of designation by-laws and heritage inventories. Liaises with municipal staff, provincial ministries and Indigenous communities to solicit relevant project information and to build relationships.
- 2008-2016 **Heritage Planner, Culture Services Unit, Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport (MTCS)**  
Responsible for advising and providing technical review for management of cultural heritage resources in environmental assessment undertakings and planning projects affecting provincial ministries, municipalities, private sector proponents and Indigenous communities. Advised on municipalities' Official Plan (OP) policies cultural heritage conservation policies. Provided guidance on compliance with the Public Work Class EA, other Class EA legislation and 2010 *Standards and Guidelines for Provincial Heritage Properties*.
- 2014 **Senior Heritage Planner, Planning and Building Department, City of Burlington** (temporary assignment)  
Project manager of the study for a potential Heritage Conservation District. Provided guidance to a multiple company consultant team and reported to municipal staff and the public. Liaised with Municipal Heritage Committee and municipal heritage property owners approved heritage permits and provided direction on Indigenous engagement, archaeological site assessments and proposed development projects.
- 2011 **Heritage Coordinator, Building, Planning and Design Department, City of Brampton** (temporary assignment)  
Project lead for new Heritage Conservation District Study. The assignment included directing consultants, managing budgets, organizing a Public Information Session, and reporting to Senior Management and Council. Reviewed development/planning documents for impacts to heritage including OP policies, OP Amendments, Plans of subdivision and Committee of Adjustment applications and Municipal Class EA undertakings.
- 2010-2011 **Senior Heritage Coordinator, Culture Division, City of Mississauga** (temporary assignment)  
Provided advice to Senior Management and Municipal Council on heritage conservation of built heritage, archaeological sites and cultural heritage landscapes. Liaised with multiple municipal staff including the Clerks' office, Parks and development planners and the public. Supervised and directed project work for junior heritage planner.
- 1999-2008 **Regional Archaeologist, Planning and Environmental Section, Ministry of Transportation (MTO)**  
Responsibilities included: project management and coordination of MTO archaeology and heritage program, managed multiple consultants, conducted and coordinated field assessments, surveys and excavations, liaised with First Nations' communities and Band Councils, estimated budgets including \$200,000 retainer contracts.

Sarah Clarke, B.A.  
Research Manager  
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### **Biography**

Sarah Clarke is Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.'s Heritage Research Manager. Sarah has over 12 years of experience in Ontario archaeology and 10 years of experience with background research. Her experience includes conducting archival research (both local and remote), artifact cataloguing and processing, and fieldwork at various stages in both the consulting and research-based realms. As Team Lead of Research, Sarah is responsible for conducting archival research in advance of ARA's archaeological and heritage assessments. In this capacity, she performs Stage 1 archaeological assessment site visits, conducts preliminary built heritage and cultural heritage landscape investigations and liaises with heritage resource offices and local community resources in order to obtain and process data. Sarah has in-depth experience in conducting historic research following the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* series, and the *Standards and Guidelines for Provincial Heritage Properties*. Sarah holds an Honours B.A. in North American Archaeology, with a Historical/Industrial Option from Wilfrid Laurier University and is currently enrolled in Western University's Intensive Applied Archaeology MA program. She is a member of the Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS), the Society for Industrial Archaeology, the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS), the Canadian Archaeological Association, and is a Council-appointed citizen volunteer on the Brantford Municipal Heritage Committee. Sarah holds an R-level archaeological license with the MTCS (#R446).

### **Education**

Current MA Intensive Applied Archaeology, Western University, London, ON. Proposed thesis topic: Archaeological Management at the Mohawk Village.  
1999–2010 Honours BA, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario  
Major: North American Archaeology, Historical/Industrial Option

### **Professional Memberships and Accreditations**

Current Member of the Ontario Archaeological Society  
Current Member of the Society for Industrial Archaeology  
Current Member of the Brant Historical Society  
Current Member of the Ontario Genealogical Society  
Current Member of the Canadian Archaeological Association  
Current Member of the Archives Association of Ontario

### **Work Experience**

Current **Team Lead – Research; Team Lead – Archaeology, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**  
Manage and plan the research needs for archaeological and heritage projects. Research at offsite locations including land registry offices, local libraries and

- local and provincial archives. Historic analysis for archaeological and heritage projects. Field Director conducting Stage 1 assessments.
- 2013-2015 **Heritage Research Manager; Archaeological Monitoring Coordinator, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**  
Stage 1 archaeological field assessments, research at local and distant archives at both the municipal and provincial levels, coordination of construction monitors for archaeological project locations.
- 2010-2013 **Historic Researcher, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.**  
Report preparation, local and offsite research (libraries, archives); correspondence with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport; report submission to the MTCS and clients; and administrative duties (PIF and Borden form completion and submission, data requests).
- 2008-2009 **Field Technician, Archaeological Assessments Ltd.**  
Participated in field excavation and artifact processing.
- 2008-2009 **Teaching Assistant, Wilfrid Laurier University.**  
Responsible for teaching and evaluating first year student lab work.
- 2007-2008 **Field and Lab Technician, Historic Horizons.**  
Participated in excavations at Dundurn Castle and Auchmar in Hamilton, Ontario. Catalogued artifacts from excavations at Auchmar.
- 2006-2010 **Archaeological Field Technician/Supervisor, Wilfrid Laurier University.**  
Field school student in 2006, returned as a field school teaching assistant in 2008 and 2010.

### **Professional Development**

- 2018 Grand River Watershed 21<sup>st</sup> Annual Heritage Day Workshop and Celebration (One day)
- 2018 Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation Historical Gathering and Education Conference (One day)
- 2017 Ontario Genealogical Society Conference. (Two days)
- 2016 Ontario Archaeological Society Symposium (One day)
- 2015 Introduction to Blacksmithing Workshop, Milton Historical Society (One day)
- 2015 Applied Research License Workshop, MTCS (One day)
- 2014 Applied Research License Workshop, MTCS (One day)
- 2014 Heritage Preservation and Structural Recording in Historical and Industrial Archaeology. Four-month course taken at Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, ON. Professor: Meagan Brooks

### **Presentations**

- 2018 **The Early Black History of Brantford.** Brant Historical Society, City of Brantford.
- 2017 **Mush Hole Archaeology.** Ontario Archaeological Society Symposium, City of Brantford.
- 2017 **Urban Historical Archaeology: Exploring the Black Community in St. Catharines, Ontario.** Canadian Archaeological Association Conference, Gatineau, QC.

### **Volunteer Experience**

- Current **Council-appointed citizen volunteer for the Brantford Municipal Heritage Committee.**