

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROPOSED SUBDIVISION

PART LOT 13, CONCESSION 2, ERIN AS I MS126136
(FOURTHLY) EXCEPT PART 1, 61R6497
OSPRINGE SETTLEMENT AREA
WELLINGTON COUNTY



Prepared for:

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Field Data

Gina Martin

Historian

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mr. Terrell Heard retained Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (SJA) to conduct the cultural heritage assessment on the property proposed for subdivision development located at part Lot 13, Concession 2, Erin as in MS126136, (Fourthly) except Part 1, 61R6497, Ospringe Settlement Area, in Wellington County.

SJA undertook a comprehensive cultural heritage assessment for the built heritage and cultural heritage landscape of the study area and immediate surroundings. There were no water sources located directly on or adjacent to the study area.

There were 20 municipal addresses located on or adjacent to the study area. Every built feature was subject to a field evaluation. The built features were photographed and then evaluated for cultural heritage interest, value and merit. Those that were not located directly on the property were assessed from the roadside. Roadscapes and cultural heritage landscapes were also included as part of the cultural heritage assessment.

Located approximately 3.75 kilometres northeast of the Erin town line, the study area is bounded to the northwest by agricultural land and the former Ospringe Elementary School, the northeast by Wellington County Road #125 (known as the Second Line north of the intersection), the southeast by Wellington County Road #124 and the southwest by residential/agricultural property. This area has been residential/agricultural since the earliest settlement of Wellington County. The bulk of the property is zoned "Agricultural" while the portion at the southeast angle containing the buildings has a zoning classification of "Rural Residential" as in the Town of Erin's Comprehensive Zoning Bylaw #07-67 and its amendments.

County Roads 124 and 125 (also known as Second Line north of the intersection) bound the property on the south and east sides. Both are well travelled paved roads that have been upgraded and widened. Neither roadway retains any cultural heritage value, interest or merit. There is no development scheduled for these roadways.

There are no buildings on the study area designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. The Town of Erin Heritage Committee has indicated that the house located across the street from the study area, #8895 (incorrectly identified as address #8863 by Heritage Committee) Highway 124, is a Victorian house, but in poor condition and scheduled for demolition. There were no buildings in the study area identified with heritage concerns by the Erin Heritage Committee. An adjacent building, the church located at #8888 Highway 124, was, however, noted as being a building of heritage value.

The building located at 5414 Second Line is the only building with cultural heritage value or interest directly within the study area. The building is a rare and unique example of a style of building (reuse of existing toll gate house). The property has direct associations with a person (George Anderson, early settler) and activity (former toll gate house) that is significant to the community. The property has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture. The

property has contextual value in that it supports the character of an area; is physically, visually and historically linked to its surroundings, and is a landmark.

The one building with cultural heritage and interest adjacent to the study area is the building located at 8888 CR124 (CR – County Road, also referred to as Highway 124). The church building is considered representative of a type of church from the 1880s. The property has historical value or associative value: it has direct association with an organization/institution that is significant to the community; and, it has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of the community. The property has contextual value: it is important in defining the character of the area; it is physically, functionally, visually and historically linked to its surroundings, and it is a landmark.

There are no significant cultural heritage landscapes or roadscares identified for or adjacent to the property.

The remaining buildings have no significant design/physical value, contextual value or historical value. None of the buildings located within the study area are provincially significant.

It is recommended that the proponent and the Town of Erin meet to discuss the presented options for the built heritage within the study area. Consensus must be reached prior to moving forward with the development.

Alternative options are presented for the identified built heritage feature in Table 3 and Section 7.2 of this report. The proposed development of the study area as a subdivision indicates that there will be direct impact to the identified heritage resource with proposed development.

In addition, a Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment must be conducted for the study area by a licenced archaeologist prior to any development of the property. This may result in the recommendation for additional archaeological investigations within parts of the study area.

Recommendations for mitigation include adaptive reuse of heritage features, protection of heritage features, restoration, removal of heritage features to other locations, and sympathetic development..

CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Part Lot 13, Concession 2, Erin as in MS126136, (Fourthly) except Part 1, 61R6497, Ospringe Settlement Area, Wellington County

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (SJA) was retained by Mr. Terrell Heard to conduct the cultural heritage assessment on the property located on part Lot 13, Concession 2, Erin as in MS126136, (Fourthly) except Part 1, 61R6497, Ospringe Settlement Area, in Wellington County (Figures 1 to 5). The study area is part of County Ward 9 (<https://sgis.wellington.ca/>).

A comprehensive cultural heritage assessment was undertaken by SJA on the built heritage and cultural heritage landscape. There are no waterways or water sources located directly on the study area.

Every built feature was subject to a field evaluation, wherein the built features were photographed and evaluated as to cultural heritage interest, value and merit.

North, west and east of the study area are existing residential lots, while to the south are some residences, a church, and a large open agricultural field on the south side of County Road #124. The study area, itself, consists of an open grassy field with a small dip in elevation in the far northwest corner. The remainder of the study area is relatively level in topography.

Individual municipal addresses (n=20) and their associated structures for the study area and adjacent to the study area are presented below in Table 1 and are also keyed by municipal address number on Figure 6.

Figure 1: Regional Location of Study Area

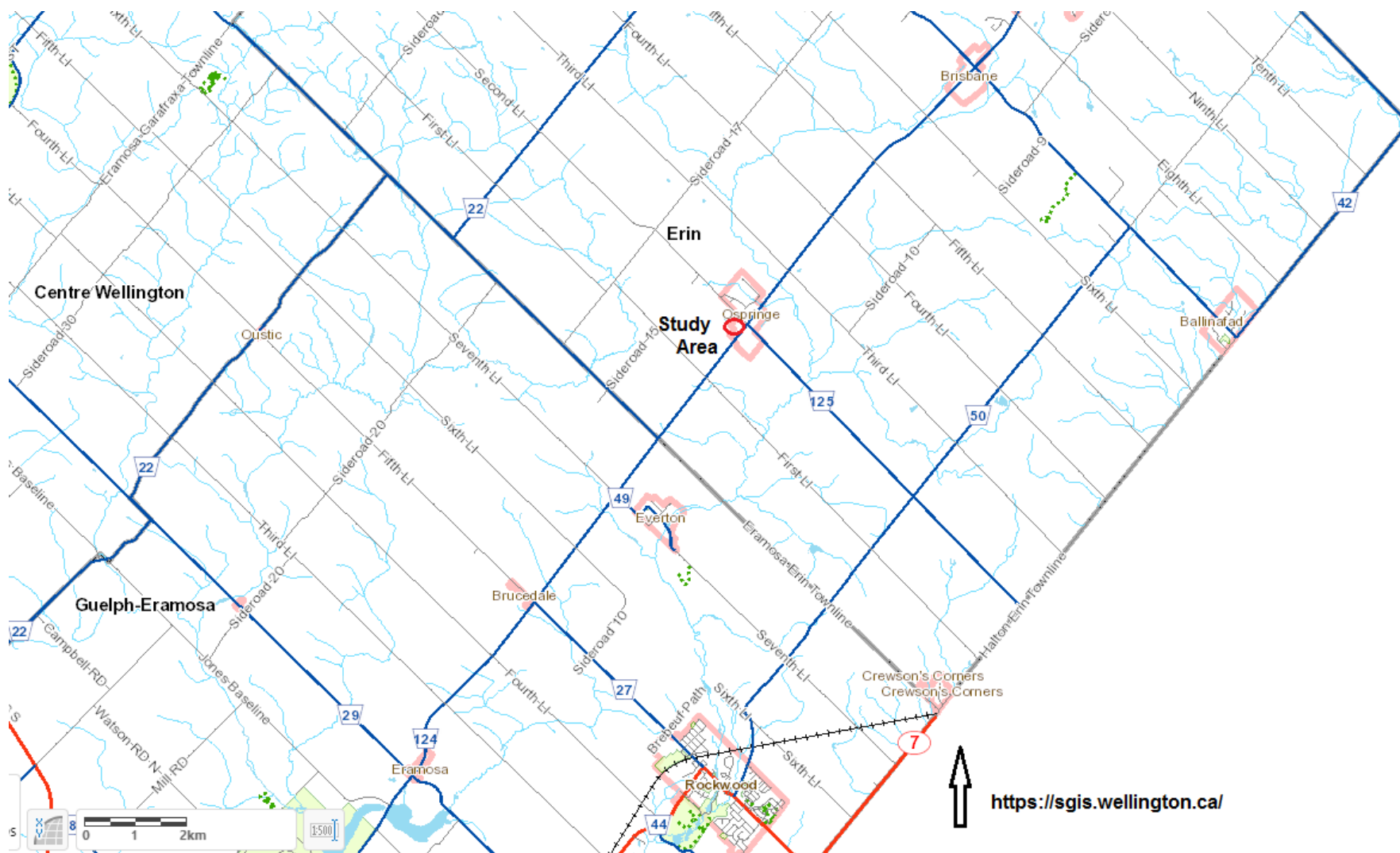


Figure 2: General Location of Study Area

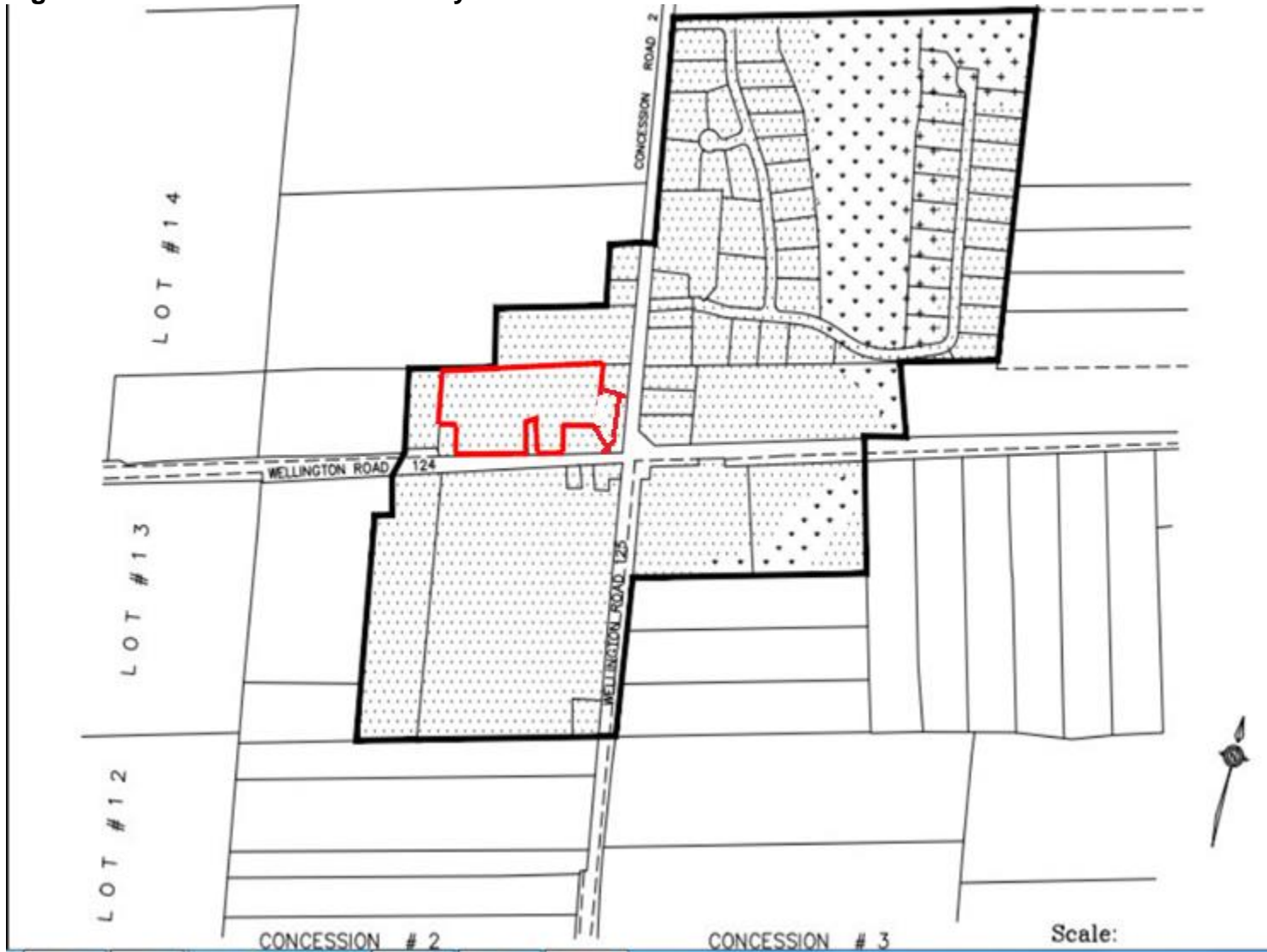


Figure 3: Concept Plan 1

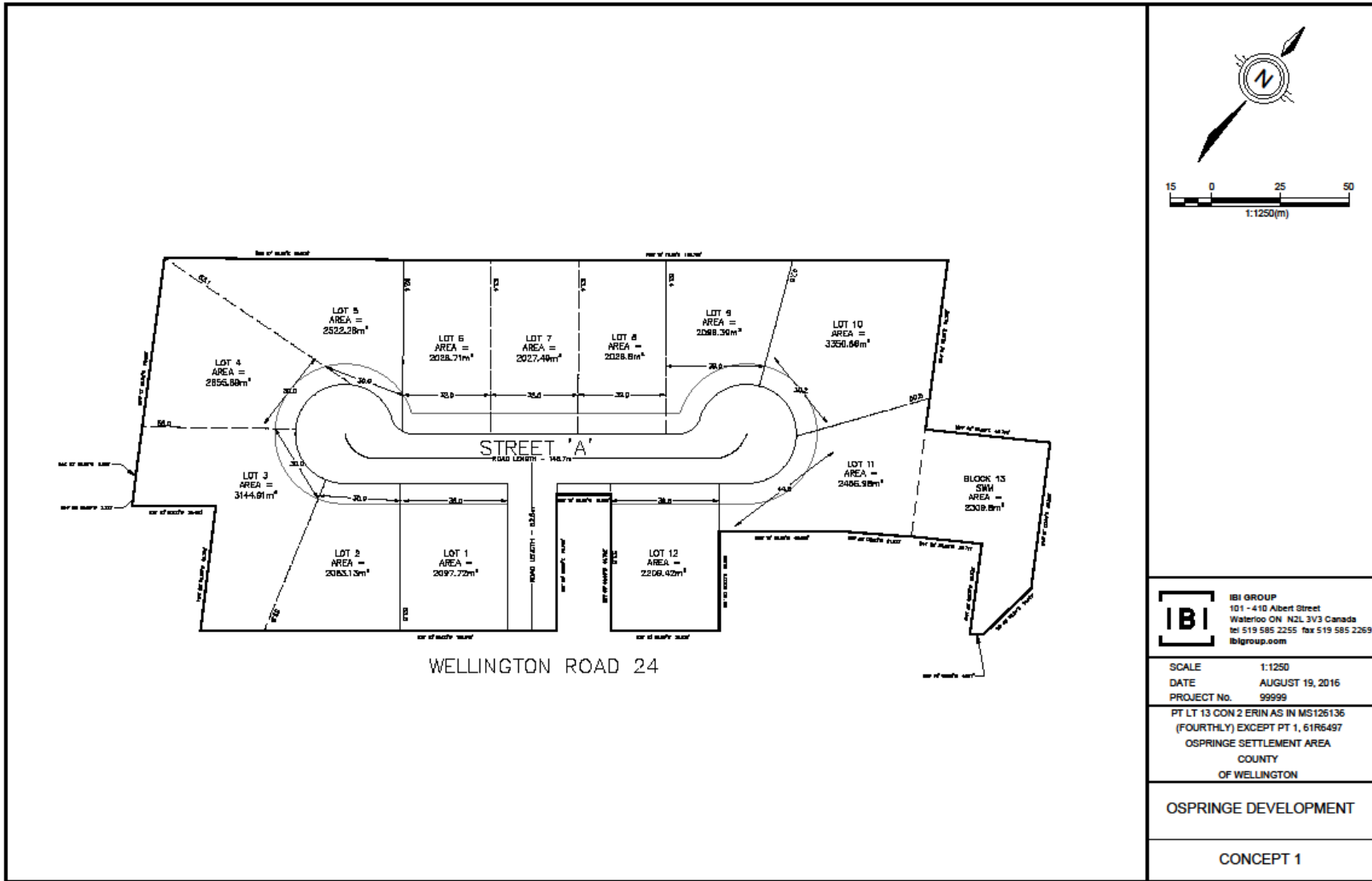


Figure 4: Concept Plan 2

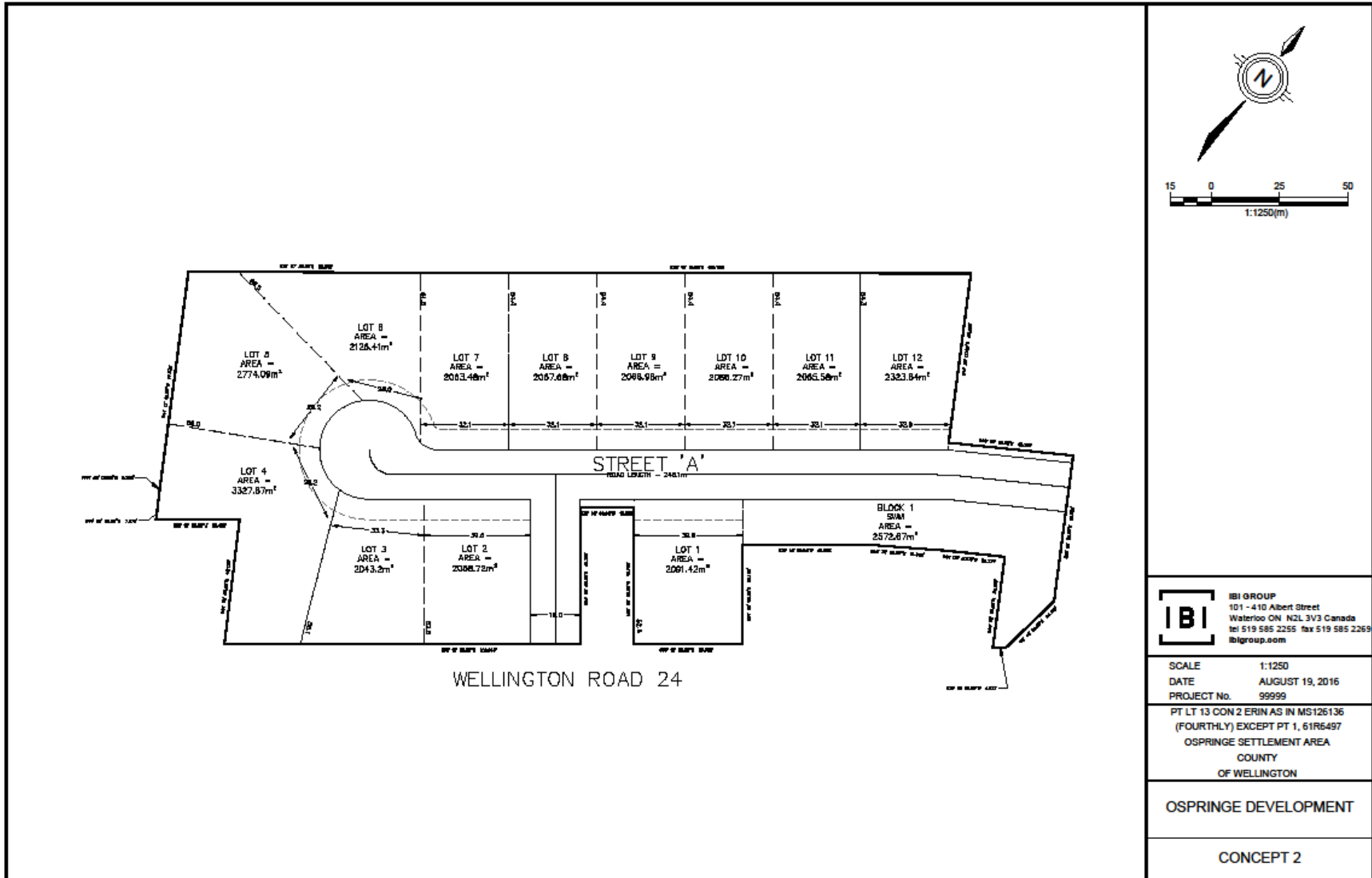


Figure 5: Google Earth Imagery of Study Area



Figure 6: Keyed Municipal Addresses In and Adjacent to Study Area

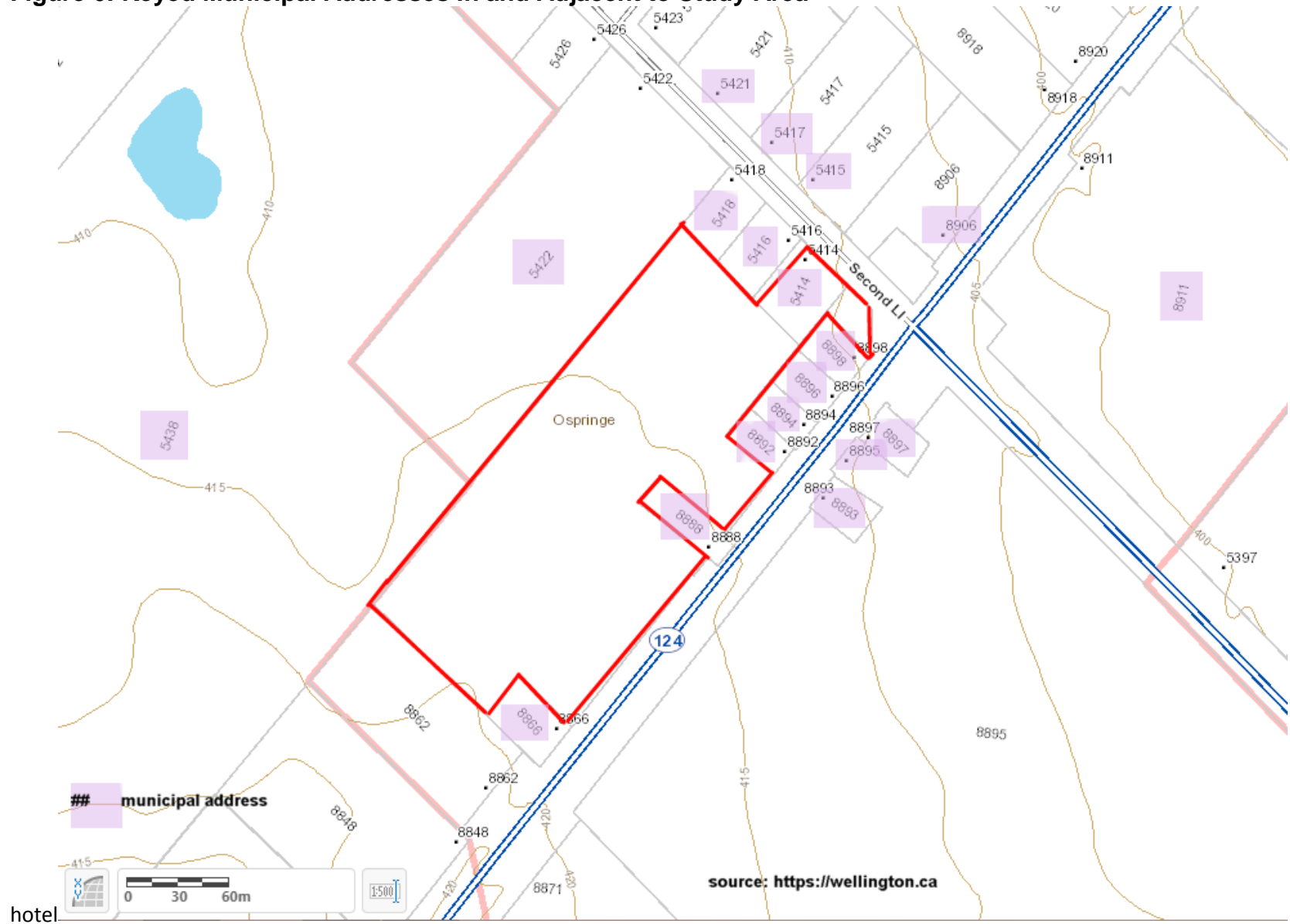


Table 1: Key to Figure 6

	Brief Descriptor	Municipal Address
1	Modern house	8866 County Road 124
2	Church	8888 County Road 124
3	Residence and garage	8892 County Road 124
4	Residence and workshop/barn	8894 County Road 124
5	2 storey Georgian-like residence	8896 County Road 124
6	1.5 storey Georgian-like residence	8898 County Road 124
7	Apartment/offices/gas station	8906 County Road 124
8	Commercial centre – John Deere	8911 County Road 124
9	Residence and garage	8897 County Road 124
10	Residence	8895 County Road 124
11	Residence	8893 County Road 124
12	Residence and attached garage	5415 Second Line
13	Residence and attached garage	5417 Second Line
14	Residence and attached garage	5421 Second Line
15	Former public school	5422 Second Line
16	Residence	5418 Second Line
17	Residence and garage	5416 Second Line
18	Residence	5414 Second Line
19	Only laneway visible from road	5438 Second Line
20	Associated with 5414 Second Line	No municipal address, NW corner of CR124 and 2 nd Line

1.1 Project Description

A proposed subdivision has been put forward for the development of this property (Figures 3 and 4). The study area is located on part Lot 13, Concession 2, Erin as in MS126136, (Fourthly) except Part 1, 61R6497, Ospringe Settlement Area, in Wellington County.

The study area encompasses part of lot 13 in the second concession of historic Erin Township located on the northwest corner of the intersections of County Roads 124 and 125, (also referred to as Highways 124 and 125) in the hamlet of Ospringe. Located approximately 3.75 kilometres northeast of the Erin town line, the study area is bounded to the northwest by agricultural land and the Ospringe Elementary School, the northeast by Wellington County Road #125 (known as the Second Line north of the intersection), the southeast by Wellington County Road #124 and the southwest by residential/agricultural property. This area has been residential/agricultural since the earliest settlement of Wellington County. The bulk of the property is zoned “Agricultural” while the portion at the southeast angle containing the buildings has a zoning classification of “Rural Residential” as in the Town of Erin’s Comprehensive Zoning Bylaw #07-67 and its amendments.

1.2 Credentials

Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (SJA) was retained by Mr. Terrell Heard to conduct the cultural heritage assessment for the study area. A curriculum vitae is presented in Appendix E of this report.

SJA has conducted multiple similar studies for green energy projects across the province, development blocks in the City of Brantford, City of Brampton, City of Vaughan and other projects across the province of Ontario. Scarlett Janusas is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP), the Association of Professional Archaeologists (APA), the Council for Northeastern Archaeology (CNEHA), and, the Society for Historic Archaeology (SHA).

Scarlett Janusas is the President of Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. Scarlett obtained a 4 years honours degree from the University of Western Ontario, and then received an MA in Anthropology with a specialization in archaeology from Trent University. Scarlett holds a current and active archaeological licence (P027) and has over 39 years of experience in the archaeology and heritage fields.

In addition to the archaeological background and administrative roles, Scarlett also has conservation and heritage planning service expertise. She developed the first archaeological master plan in Ontario for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo, updated the same with new GIS technical support, developed an economic marine archaeological masterplan for the Christian Island First Nations, updated the Point Pelee National Park Cultural Management Plan, and most recently (2015) developed an archaeological sensitivity plan and archaeological protection plan for the Highway 407 Extension (Phase 1 and Phase II). Scarlett has completed numerous cultural heritage evaluations and cultural heritage impact studies for green energy projects, and most recently a cultural heritage evaluation in Thunder Bay; Block 59, City of Vaughan; and a city block (1 Wellington) in Brantford, Ontario.

Gina Martin is a past land conveyancer, and very familiar with the land registry office and its documents, and an historian and genealogist (over 28 years' experience). Gina obtained a BA in History from Trent University, and is a director and senior genealogist with the Trent Valley Archives, and is a member of the Peterborough Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee. She is the recipient of several awards for her work in history: the F.H. Dobbin Award acknowledging exceptional coverage of historical event: the Peterborough Special Heritage Award for recognition of outstanding contributions to Peterborough's heritage, etc. Her working stint at the law firm of Gordon, Lillico and Bazuk, and later, the law firm of Borden and Elliot, allowed her to hone her talents at the Land Registry Office. She has been an associate of SJA for six years.

Pete Demarte has a B.A. (Hons.) Degree in Anthropology with an Interdisciplinary Minor in Archaeology from McMaster University, and is currently working toward completing his M.A. in Archaeology at Trent University. Pete has nine years' experience performing archaeological fieldwork and report preparation in Ontario, holds a Research Licence (R1073) with the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and is a

member in good standing with the Ontario Archaeological Society and the Society of American Archaeology. His Ontario publications include those related to his work in archaeological excavations (Stages 1 - 4), artifact analysis, graphics and built heritage and cultural landscape impact assessments (while with York North Archaeological Services). Pete has directed fieldwork both as an undergraduate T.A. and M.A. candidate with Trent University (Belize), and as Field Director with Ontario-based CRM companies. He has surveyed and excavated Pre-Contact, Early Euro-Canadian and Multi-Component sites throughout the province, including the Canadian Shield region, and is proficient in the use of various GIS data collection and mapping methods, including LiDAR surveys. Pete joined SJAI in 2015 as a project archaeologist and assistant to cultural heritage assessments.

Jordon MacArthur has a B.A. (Hons.) Degree in Archaeology. Jordon has worked with SJAI since 2011 and is working towards obtaining her research licence with the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. Jordon is an active participant in conducting both archaeological and cultural heritage assessments.

1.3 Purposes/Objectives

The purpose of this report is to conduct a cultural heritage assessment for the Study Area to determine impacts to both known and potential heritage resources.

The cultural heritage impact assessment will:

- provide a summary of requirements for built heritage with respect to the County of Wellington Official Plan (2017) and Provincial Policy Statement (2014)
- identify all built heritage within the proposed subdivision development (Figures 3 and 4) and identify heritage value where applicable
- provide heritage management strategies.

There are 20 municipal addresses located either on or adjacent to the study area (Table 1). Each of these was subject to a visual assessment and heritage evaluation. Those properties that were not located directly on the study area were subject to roadside observations only. In addition to the built heritage, roadscares and cultural heritage landscapes were evaluated.

2.0 PHYSICAL CONTEXT

2.1 Existing Land Use

The study area encompasses part of lot 13 in the second concession of historic Erin Township located on the northwest corner of the intersections of County Roads 124 and 125 in the hamlet of Ospringe. Located approximately 3.75 kilometres northeast of the Erin town line, the study area is bounded to the northwest by agricultural land and the former Ospringe Elementary School, the northeast by Wellington County Road #125 (known as the Second Line north of the intersection), the southeast by Wellington County Road #124 and the southwest by residential/agricultural property. This area has been residential/agricultural since the earliest settlement of Wellington County. The bulk of the property is zoned "Agricultural" while the portion at the southeast angle containing the buildings has a zoning classification of "Rural Residential" as in the Town of Erin's Comprehensive Zoning Bylaw #07-67 and its amendments.

There are no existing water sources located directly on the study area, or immediately adjacent to the study area. The study area was grassed at time of assessment.

The main pursuit of former inhabitants on the property appears to be agricultural, as determined from the archival records. Those individuals with properties adjacent to the study area, that is, along the roadways, were used either as residences or businesses.

The study area is not currently occupied by any residents, but there are two buildings located at 5414 Second Line, within the study area.

3.0 LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND PROTOCOLS

3.1 Provincial Interests in Planning for Cultural Heritage

Ontario Regulation 09/06 was used to determine cultural heritage value or interest (Ontario Heritage Act 1974). This section of the act sets our criteria that would be used to designate a structure under Section 29 of the Act. The following criteria are considered for this purpose:

- The property has design value or physical value because it,*
- i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,*
 - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or*
 - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.*
- 2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,*
- i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,*
 - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or*
 - iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.*
- 3. The property has contextual value because it,*
- i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,*
 - ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or*
 - iii. is a landmark. O. Reg. 9/06, s. 1 (2).*

The Planning Act is the legislative framework for land use planning. One of the objectives of the Act is to identify matters of provincial interest in both provincial and municipal planning decisions. Section 2 of the Planning Act identified matters of provincial interest, including the conservation of significant features of architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological and/or scientific interest. Municipalities are tasked with regarding these matters of provincial interest as part of their duties under the Planning Act.

The Ontario Heritage Trust provides the Heritage Toolkit as a resource to provincial interests.

3.2 Provincial Policy Statement

The PPS provides “policy direction on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development.” The 2014 Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) is issued under Section 3 of the Planning Act. It became effective April 30th, 2014.

“In respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter, section 3 of the Planning Act requires that decisions affecting planning matters “shall be consistent with” policy statements issued under the Act” (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014:1).

Section 2.6, (2.6.1 to 2.6.5) states (ibid: 29):

- 2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.
- 2.6.2 Development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.
- 2.6.3 Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected property will be conserved.
- 2.6.4 Planning authorities should consider and promote archaeological management plans and cultural plans in conserving cultural and archaeological resources.
- 2.6.5 Planning authorities shall consider the interests of Aboriginal communities in conserving cultural heritage and archaeological resources.

The 2014 PPS defines built heritage as (ibid: 38):

“a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest 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 Ontario Heritage Act, or included on local, provincial and/or federal registers”.

The 2014 PPS defines cultural heritage landscapes as (ibid: 40):

“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 named under the Ontario Heritage Act, villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, main streets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, viewsheds, natural areas and industrial complexes of heritage significance; and areas

recognized by federal or international designation authorities (e.g. a National Historic Site or District designation or a UNESCO World Heritage Site).

The 2014 PPS defines significance in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, as (ibid: 49):

“...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.”

Additional definitions are in the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014).

3.3 County of Wellington Official Plan

The County of Wellington’s Official Plan was adopted by the Wellington County Council on September 24, 1998, and was approved by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs on April 13th, 1999. It came into effect on May 6th, 1999 and was last updated on September 1, 2016 (https://www.wellington.ca/en/business/resources/PDS_Official-Plan_July-31-2017.pdf).

Part 4 of the plan addresses cultural heritage and archaeological resources.

Section 4.1 defines built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes as follows:

“Built Heritage - Wellington has a rich history reflected in many buildings and structures, either individually or in groups, which are considered to be architecturally or historically significant to the community, county, province or country.

Cultural Heritage Landscapes – A cultural heritage landscape is defined by geographical area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community. It involves a grouping(s) of individual heritage features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, and villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value. For cultural heritage landscapes to be significant, they must be valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of a place, an event, or a people.”

Section 4.1.1 addresses the identification of cultural heritage resources:

“Cultural heritage resources include, but are not necessarily restricted to the following criteria under Ontario Regulations 9/06 issued under the Ontario Heritage Act.

- a) A property has design value or physical value because it: i) is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method, ii) displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or iii) demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

- b) A property has historical value or associative value because it:
 - i) has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community, ii) yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or iii) demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

- c) A property has contextual value because it: i) is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area, ii) is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or iii) is a landmark."

Section 4.1.2 addresses the Ontario Heritage Act. Section 4.1.3 addresses Heritage Committees. Section 4.1.4 addresses Heritage Areas:

"It is the policy of this Plan that any development, redevelopment or public work shall respect the goals and objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of heritage resources. Development projects requiring planning approval which are of a size, scale or character not in keeping with the surrounding heritage resources shall not be allowed. The Heritage Area is broadly defined and contains many buildings which are not heritage resources. The intent of the Heritage Area is to identify an area in which a significant number of buildings contain heritage values and to ensure proper consideration is given to protecting these buildings when development proposals are put forward. A Heritage Area is not a Heritage Conservation District under the Ontario Heritage Act."

Section 4.1.5 addresses Policy Direction:

- "a) significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved. Conserved means the identification, protection, use and/or management of cultural heritage and archeological resources in such a way that their heritage values, attributes and integrity are retained. This may be addressed through a conservation plan or heritage impact assessment in accordance with Section 4.6.7.

- b) The need for a Heritage Impact Assessment and/or Conservation plan will be based on the heritage attributes or reasons for which the resource is identified as significant, and will normally be identified in pre-consultation on development applications.

- c) Wellington County will work with its local municipalities to identify significant cultural heritage landscapes. The identification of significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be implemented through at least one of the following options: i) added to an Official Plan through an Amendment that shows the resource as an overlay designation on the Schedule, and adds site specific policies where needed; ii) included in the municipal register of properties that Council considers to be of cultural heritage value or interest but have been designated; iii) designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.

- d) The need for a Heritage Impact Assessment

- e) Wellington will encourage the conservation of significant built heritage resources through heritage designations and planning policies which protect these resources.
- f) The re-use of heritage buildings is often a valid means of ensuring their restoration, enhancement or future maintenance. Projects to re-use heritage buildings may be given favourable consideration if the overall results are to ensure the long term protection of a heritage resource and the project is compatible with surrounding land uses and represents an appropriate use of land.
- g) Where a property has been identified as a protected heritage property, development and site alteration may be permitted on adjacent lands where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches may be required in order to conserve the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property affected by the adjacent development or site alteration.
- h) The County recognizes the important cultural significance of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River, and the need to conserve its inherent values.
- i) Where development and site alteration is allowed, significant archaeological resources must be conserved. Such resources will be conserved through removal, and documentation, or preservation on site. Where significant archaeological resources must be preserved on site, development and site alteration will only be allowed if the heritage integrity of the site is maintained.
- j) Where the County has determined a proposed development has areas of archaeological potential, an assessment of the property will be required to identify archaeological resources. Resources identified and determined to be significant will be conserved. The County may also require parts of a site to be excluded from development in order to maintain the heritage integrity of the site.
- k) The County or local municipality may develop an archaeological master plan to be used as a planning tool where addressing archaeological conservation concerns. The principal components of the master plan would be: i) an inventory of all registered and known archaeological sites in the County; ii) archaeological potential mapping based on locally relevant criteria; iii) implementation guidelines for use of the master plan and management of the area's historical heritage."

3.4 Town of Erin Official Plan

The Town of Erin Official Plan outlines existing policies in the municipality pertaining to cultural heritage resources.

Section 3.3 of the plan provides a "framework for the identification, protection and enhancement of the Towns heritage resources" (Town of Erin 2012: 14). This plan identifies specific objectives pertaining to the identification and conservation of heritage resources. These include a) To encourage the protection of those heritage resources which contribute in a significant way, to the identity and the character of the town; b) To

encourage the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of buildings, structures, areas or sites in Erin which are considered to be of significant architectural, historical or archaeological value; and c) To encourage new development, redevelopment and public works to be sensitive to, and in harmony with, Erin's heritage resources.

Heritage resources are described in section 3.3.3 as:

- a) A property or area of historic value or interest, possessing one of the following attributes: i) An example of the Town's past social, cultural, political, technological or physical development; ii) A representative example of the work of an outstanding local, national or international personality; iii) A property associated with a person who has made a significant contribution to the social, cultural, political, economic, technological or physical development of the Town, County, Province or Country iv) A property which dates from an early period in the Town's development
- b) A property or area of architectural value or interest, possessing one of the following attributes: i) A representative example of a method of construction which was used during a certain time period or is rarely used today; ii) A representative example of an architectural style, design, or period of building; iii) An important Town landmark; iv) A work of substantial engineering merit; v) A property which makes an important contribution to the urban composition or streetscape of which it forms a part.
- c) A property or area recognized by the Province as being archaeologically significant.
- d) An area in which the presence of properties collectively represent a certain aspect of the development or cultural heritage landscape of the Town, or which collectively are considered significant to the community as a result of their location or setting.

Section 3.3.4 states that by-laws may be passed to designate heritage buildings, landscapes, or districts based on Part IV and Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act. These by-laws are based on the following criteria:

- a) An area associated with a particular aspect, era or event in the history of the development of the municipality; or
- b) An area characterized by a style of architecture, design, construction or ambience which is considered architecturally or historically significant to the community as a result of location or setting; or
- c) An area considered unique or otherwise significant to the community as a result of location or setting; or
- d) An area characterized by a group of buildings which are not architecturally or historically significant individually but are when considered collectively.

3.5 Local Committees and Resources

Wellington County has a Heritage Committee; Information, Heritage and Seniors Committee; which advises Council on the identification, conservation and promotion of resources that are identified as being of cultural heritage value or interest. These

resources include buildings, sites, certain streetscapes and districts, cemeteries, cultural landscapes and any other real property that can be designated or registered under Parts IV and V of the Ontario Heritage Act. Guelph Heritage provides a list of heritage buildings and other structures for both the City of Guelph and the rest of the County of Wellington (<http://www.guelphheritage.ca/>). None of the addresses listed in Table 1 appear on the list (accessed October 24th, 2017).

The Wellington County Historical Society works with the Wellington County Museum and Archives to preserve historical records, and in the collection and display of artifacts.

The Town of Erin has a heritage committee, and has established and maintains a heritage inventory. A request was sent to the heritage committee requesting input on the property and adjacent properties. There was no on line heritage inventory. The committee is responsible for determining which properties within the Town of Erin meet the criteria for heritage designation. The Town of Erin was contacted with respect to any concerns they had with the proposed development and any known heritage resources, cultural landscapes, etc. The request was made to the County Clerk, who then referred SJAI to the Town of Erin Heritage Committee (Appendix D).

The Town of Erin Heritage Committee has a “list” or registry of properties within the Town of Erin with approximately 500 properties or buildings listed. The registry was originally created to include all buildings built from 1930 and earlier. There is not a comprehensive background on most of these listed.

“The property in question, on the north-west corner of the Second Line and Highway 124, does not have a heritage assessment nor an archaeological assessment associated with it.

There was an assessment created for the proposed, Thomasfield subdivision on the south west side of the same intersection. The only significant building on that section is the brick Victorian original farmhouse, # 8863 [note, incorrect address – it is actually 8895 Highway 124], and it is in bad shape, and will be demolished.

The only heritage building, of any significance on the north side would be the church at 8888 Highway 124. This is a major part of the local community, and as such, we value our churches very highly” (Cheyne 2017).

A request was made to the Ontario Heritage Trust for any information for the study area, or to identify any concerns regarding the study area or nearby heritage buildings/landscapes. The Ontario Heritage Trust was accessed through Mr. Thomas Wicks (Appendix D). The Ontario Heritage Trust had no lands or easements in the area, and declared no further interest in the project.

The websites for County of Wellington and the Town of Erin, and the webpage for Historic Places in Canada were also accessed to provide any additional information. A full historical accounting and all related resources used are presented in Sections 3.0 and 6.0.

4.0 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Location and Environment

The study area encompasses part of lot 13 in the second concession of historic Erin Township located on the northwest corner of the intersections of Highways 24 and 25 in the hamlet of Ospringe. Located approximately 3.75 kilometres northeast of the Erin town line, the study area is bounded to the northwest by agricultural land and the Ospringe Elementary School, the northeast by Wellington County Road #25 (known as the Second Line), the southeast by Wellington County Road #24 and the southwest by residential/agricultural property. This area has been residential/agricultural since the earliest settlement of Wellington County. The bulk of the property is zoned “Agricultural” while the portion at the southeast angle containing the buildings has a zoning classification of “Rural Residential” as in the Town of Erin’s Comprehensive Zoning Bylaw #07-67 and its amendments.

There are two buildings located at the southeast corner of the property, neither of which are designated under Section IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act. They are also not listed on any heritage register maintained by the Town of Erin.

4.2 Cemetery Search

A search conducted October 22, 2017 with the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services indicated that there are no cemeteries located within any part of the study area.

4.3 Historical Settlement and Development

The study area lies within the historic Township of Erin which is a part of present day Wellington County. During the mid-1700s, what is now Ontario was still part of the Province of Quebec. On July 24, 1788, the Governor General to the Crown, Lord Dorchester, issued a proclamation dividing Quebec into a series of geographic regions. The future Wellington County fell within the Nassau District, extending from the Bay of Quinte near present day Belleville down into the Lake Erie region. The Provincial Act of 1792 divided the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada at which time Lord John Graves Simcoe assumed the government of Upper Canada, later Ontario.

At the first session of the first parliament of Upper Canada, the Nassau District became known as the Home District. It remained this way until 1816 when the Gore District was formed taking in all of the Home District. By an Act of Parliament in 1837, parts of future Wellington County, including the entire Township of Erin, were included in the newly formed District of Wellington, so named for the Duke of Wellington, Arthur Wellesley. At that time, a courthouse and jail were built in what is now the City of Guelph.

In 1840, County officials received their commissions and the District Council for the County of Wellington formed with eighteen municipalities including the Township of Erin. At this time, George Henshaw became the first representative for Wellington. Finally, in

1852, the old district system was abolished and the County of Wellington now stood on its own as a municipality of Ontario.

Erin Township was originally surveyed in two parts, the southern portion being plotted out in 1819 by Deputy Surveyor Charles Kennedy of Esquesing Township and Donald Black of Eramosa, and the northern section in 1820 by Black and Mr. John Burk. The study area lies within the southern part surveyed by Kennedy and Black. It was the surveyors who gave Erin Township its name. History records that it was the first township surveyed after Albion and Caledon in Peel County. Albion was named to commemorate England and Caledon for Scotland. Ireland was now honoured by its poetic name of Erin. As a note of interest, the original surveying instruments used by the team are on display at the Wellington County Museum and Archives.

The new township had a total of 70,400 acres made up of rolling land and spring water creeks. There was good drainage from the two streams flowing on either side of the township. The southern part of the township drained westward into the Eramosa River which met up with the Speed River at Guelph and finally emptied into the Grand River. In the early years, the waters were filled with trout and salmon but, by 1855, the gradual building of dams and mills put an end to the upstream salmon runs, thus depleting many of the rivers of salmon.

With the completion of the surveys, Erin Township quickly began to take some shape. The first settler in the township was Archibald Patterson who, in 1820, settled on lot 2, concession 8. Donald McMillan also arrived in 1820 with his wife and several young children. They settled on lot 18, concession 9; the lot being a gift from the Crown to his wife, who had the distinction of being the first white woman in the area. Other early settlers were Abraham Beck, William How, Alex McArthur, Aaron Teeter and Obadiah Reynolds. William How opened the first store in the township and Aaron Wheeler built the first grist mill. The first town meeting was held January 5, 1824 at the home of Abraham Buck. At that time, Henry Trout Sr. was appointed Township Clerk. He was also appointed an assessor along with Archibald Patterson. By 1830, there were 386 people living in the township. In spite of the Irish name, many of Erin Township's early settlers were Scottish. There was even a "Scottish Block" where Gaelic was the main language spoken. The township council even appointed interpreters, individuals fluent in both English and Gaelic, to attend courts and other official occasions to smooth out any language difficulties.

As the population grew, so too did the number of small hamlets springing up throughout the township. These included Hillsburgh, Ballinafad, Currie Hill, Everton and Ospringle, the latter in which the study area is situated. Located at the intersection of today's county roads #24 and #25, Ospringle began when her first settlers arrived in 1831. In that year, the Munn family settled on lot 18, concession 3 followed a few months later by George Campbell on lot 15. The following year came Dugald Ferguson from Argyleshire, Scotland who settled on lot 10. The hamlet itself began to take shape in 1842 with the arrival of three families from the town of Ospringle in England. These families figure directly into the story of the study area and will be discussed later. Over the next number of years, the hamlet saw the appearance of general stores, several

hotels, blacksmiths, tanneries, a school and two churches. Eventually there were stage coach runs three times a week between Guelph and Erin with Ospringe being a major stop along the way.

4.3.1 Specific Lot History

According to Land Index records at the Archives of Ontario, the Crown issued a Location Ticket in 1821 for the east 100 acres of lot 13, concession 2 in Erin Township to John Dunmead of Clinton Township near Grimsby. The lot was a designated military lot, meaning that it was one of the lots reserved by the Government of Upper Canada for retired members of the military as payment for their services. He was issued a Patent for this lot on October 6, 1824. John Dunmead was born in the United States in 1787 and arrived in New Brunswick at the age of ten with his United Empire Loyalist parents. Later, he and several siblings made their way to Ontario and settled near Grimsby (Table 2).

Table 2: Land Records for Lot 13, Concession 2, Erin Township, Chain of Title

PATENT	Oct. 6, 1824	John Dunmead	NE ½ lot 13 – 100 ac.
		▼	
Barg/Sale 279	March 12, 1830	John Skelly	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
		▼	
Barg/Sale 1833	March 4, 1843	William Skelly	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
		▼	
Barg/Sale 1834	June 19, 1848	George Anderson	East 50 acres lot 13
		▼	
Will 8683	Jan. 29, 1900	George P. Anderson	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
		▼	
Will 9666	April 1, 1962	David Stewart	Pt. lot 13
Grant 18632	/April 5, 1952	David Stewart	“ “ “ “

During the War of 1812, Dunmead served as a private in the 1st Flank Company of the 4th Lincoln Regiment, first under Captain Abram Nelles, and later Captain Henry Nelles. His military records note that he witnessed General Isaac Brock being shot from his horse and that, on July 20, 1814, he was on duty on the scaffold at Burlington Heights for the Bloody Assizes of Ancaster when eight men convicted of treason were hanged. He also fought at the Battle of Lundy's Lane in present day Niagara Falls, an occasion

on which he was taken prisoner and secretly freed from his jail cell by Miss Mary Ross who eventually became his wife.

On January 1, 1815, John Dunmead and Mary Ross were married in Grimsby by Colonel Robert Nelles, who was a Justice of the Peace. They settled near Beamsville where they raised a family of eight daughters and two sons. By trade, John Dunmead was a stonemason and bricklayer, this being his recorded occupation on every census up until his death in Grimsby in 1875. However, he never claimed or occupied the study lot and sold it on March 12, 1830 to John Skelly (Bargain and Sale #279).

Like John Dunmead, John Skelly never occupied the study lot, settling first in nearby Eramosa Township and later in North Dumfries. He sold the entire 100 acres to his brother, William Skelly, on March 4, 1843 who also never occupied it (Bargain and Sale #1833). On June 19, 1948, William Skelly sold the east 50 acres of the lot to George Anderson who had been leasing and occupying the land since the fall of 1844 (Bargain and Sale #8683).

It was Anderson who would first settle the study lands and take a large part in the development of the hamlet of Ospringle.

George Anderson was born December 24, 1815 to James Anderson and his wife, the former Rebecca Moon, in the town of Ospringle located in the Canterbury area of the County of Kent in England (Table 3). He was the fourth of six children. On February 6, 1842, he married Maria Webb of Ospringle who was a daughter of John Webb and Sarah Sheppard. Within weeks of their marriage, George and Maria Anderson boarded the immigrant ship "Wellington" along with his siblings and Mrs. Webb's parents (Figure 7). After five weeks and three days at sea, they reached the New York harbour. They later arrived in Hamilton by tug boat and then travelled to Guelph, stopping at the Stone Hotel. They eventually went to Eramosa Township near the community of Speedsdale where they remained until the fall. After surviving a fire where they were staying, they eventually met up with William Skelly who agreed to lease, and then sell, to them his property in Erin. At this time Skelly also sold the west 50 acres of the lot to George Anderson's brother-in-law, Charles Baldic, who was married to his sister Eliza. Mrs. Anderson parents also purchased the lot directly across from the study lot on the Second Line Road. In a short time, other members of the family arrived from England including George Anderson's parents, James and Rebecca, along with Rebecca Moon Anderson's brother, John Moon, and his family.

Table 3: Anderson Family Tree

Descendants of James Anderson

Generation No. 1

1. JAMES¹ ANDERSON was born 1796 in Kelsey, England. He married REBECCA MOON September 13, 1815 in Stalesfield, County of Kent, England. She was born April 22, 1795 in Stalesfield, County of Kent, England, and died October 12, 1876 in Eramosa Township, Wellington County, Ontario.

Children of JAMES ANDERSON and REBECCA MOON are:

2. i. GEORGE² ANDERSON, b. December 24, 1815, Ospringe, Liberty, County of Kent, England; d. December 18, 1899, Village of Ospringe, Erin Township, Wellington County, Ontario.
- ii. CHARLES ANDERSON, b. February 14, 1821.
3. iii. ELIZA ANDERSON, b. February 29, 1824, Ospringe, Liberty, County of Kent, England; d. Bef. 1861.
4. iv. ISAAC ANDERSON, b. December 19, 1825, Ospringe, Liberty, County of Kent, England; d. 1907.
5. v. JESSE ANDERSON, b. February 28, 1828, Ospringe, Liberty, County of Kent, England; d. February 14, 1916, Fergus, Ontario.
- vi. REBECCA ANDERSON, b. October 29, 1829, Ospringe, Liberty, County of Kent, England.

Generation No. 2

2. GEORGE² ANDERSON (*JAMES*¹) was born December 24, 1815 in Ospringe, Liberty, County of Kent, England, and died December 18, 1899 in Village of Ospringe, Erin Township, Wellington County, Ontario. He married MARIA WEBB March 6, 1842 in Ospringe, Liberty, County of Kent, England. She was born August 15, 1822 in Ospringe, Liberty, County of Kent, England, and died February 29, 1916 in Village of Ospringe, Erin Township, Wellington County, Ontario.

Children of GEORGE ANDERSON and MARIA WEBB are:

- i. SARAH REBECCA³ ANDERSON, b. August 3, 1844, Eramosa Township, Wellington County, Ontario; d. October 12, 1930, Grimsby, Ontario; m. JOHN HAWKINS, January 1, 1864, Village of Ospringe, Erin Township, Wellington County, Ontario; b. 1838; d. 1910.
- ii. CHARLES WILLIAM ANDERSON, b. September 10, 1846, Village of Ospringe, Erin Township, Wellington County, Ontario; d. June 10, 1927, Toronto, Ontario; m. ADA ATTWOOD; b. 1858; d. 1936.
- iii. ELIZABETH M. ANDERSON, b. 1849, Village of Ospringe, Erin Township, Wellington County, Ontario; d. December 22, 1874, Village of Ospringe, Erin Township, Wellington County, Ontario; m. ARCHIBALD MCLEAN, August 12, 1874, Village of Ospringe, Erin Township, Wellington County, Ontario; b. 1844.
- iv. SUSAN ANDERSON, b. February 18, 1855, Village of Ospringe, Erin Township, Wellington County, Ontario; d. October 23, 1941; m. JAMES MCLEAN, July 10, 1878, Village of Ospringe, Erin Township, Wellington County, Ontario; b. 1858; d. 1918.
- v. GEORGE PIERCE ANDERSON, b. July 23, 1863, Village of Ospringe, Erin Township, Wellington County, Ontario.

3. ELIZA² ANDERSON (*JAMES*¹) was born February 29, 1824 in Ospringe, Liberty, County of Kent, England, and died Bef. 1861. She married CHARLES BODRICK March 5, 1842 in Ospringe, Liberty, County of Kent, England. He was born 1819 in Ospringe, Liberty, County of Kent, England, and died July 6, 1871 in Village of Ospringe, Erin Township, Wellington County, Ontario.

Children of ELIZA ANDERSON and CHARLES BODRICK are:

- i. CHARLES³ BODRICK, b. 1847.
- ii. REBECCA JANE BODRICK, b. 1848.

4. ISAAC² ANDERSON (*JAMES*¹) was born December 19, 1825 in Ospringe, Liberty, County of Kent, England, and died 1907. He married MARGARET HINDLEY October 2, 1850 in Arthur Township, Wellington County, Ontario, daughter of WILLIAM HINDLEY and ELIZABETH INGHAM. She was born September 20, 1830 in Lancashire, England, and died May 15, 1915 in West Luther Township, Wellington County, Ontario.

Children of ISAAC ANDERSON and MARGARET HINDLEY are:

- i. REBECCA³ ANDERSON, b. July 20, 1852, Luther Township, Wellington County, Ontario; d. June 26, 1926; m. JAMES DANIEL BRESNAHAN, May 24, 1885, Luther Village, Wellington County, Ontario; b. 1857; d. 1897.
- ii. GEORGE HINDLEY ANDERSON, b. March 25, 1853, Eramosa Township, Wellington County, Ontario; d. January 30, 1931, Pleasant Ridge, Hamilton County, Ohio, USA; m. ANNIE ISABELLE MCROBERTS, August 4, 1879, Luther Village, Wellington County, Ontario; b. 1855; d. 1936.
- iii. JOHN JESSE ANDERSON, b. 1855, Eramosa Township, Wellington County, Ontario; d. 1939, Chumet City, Cook, Illinois, USA; m. IDA DODGE.
- iv. WILLIAM INGHAM ANDERSON, b. January 1857, Luther Township, Wellington County, Ontario; d. August 2, 1941, West Luther, Wellington Township, Ontario; m. SARAH MARIE BRESNAHAN, January 25, 1888, Arthur Township, Wellington County, Ontario; b. 1861; d. 1934.
- v. JAMES H. ANDERSON, b. April 2, 1859, Eramosa Township, Wellington County, Ontario; d. February 21, 1887, West Luther Township, Wellington County, Ontario; m. ANNIE SEGSWORTH, March 6, 1885; b. 1862.
- vi. ELIZABETH ANDERSON, b. April 7, 1861, Eramosa Township, Wellington County, Ontario; d. July 9, 1944, Vancouver, British Columbia; m. JAMES HOWARD PETERS, March 21, 1881, Luther Village, Wellington County, Ontario; b. 1857; d. 1915.
- vii. MARY ANN ANDERSON, b. January 7, 1862, West Luther Township, Wellington County, Ontario; d. 1949, West Luther Township, Wellington County, Ontario; m. SAMUEIL ALEXANDER PORTERFIELD, January 15, 1891, Toronto, Ontario; b. 1867; d. 1891.
- viii. HANNAH MARIA ANDERSON, b. December 4, 1867, West Luther Township, Wellington County, Ontario; d. 1939, West Luther Township, Wellington County, Ontario; m. CHARLES WESLEY DOBBS, August 9, 1922, Luther Village, Wellington County, Ontario; b. 1871; d. 1950.
- ix. ISAAC NEWTON ANDERSON, b. June 26, 1870, Eramosa Township, Wellington County, Ontario; d. January 28, 1935, Damascus, Wellington County, Ontario; m. AUGUSELLA CANNELL, December 15, 1897, Bruce County, Ontario; b. 1875; d. 1957.
- x. CATHERINE ANDERSON, b. June 23, 1872, Eramosa Township, Wellington County, Ontario; d. 1882, West Luther Township, Wellington County, Ontario.
- xi. ALBERT ANDERSON, b. October 18, 1876, Eramosa Township, Wellington County, Ontario; d. 1886.

5. JESSE² ANDERSON (*JAMES*¹) was born February 28, 1828 in Ospringe, Liberty, County of Kent, England, and died February 14, 1916 in Fergus, Ontario. He married (1) ELIZABETH HINDLEY Abt. 1854. She was born 1832 in England. He married (2) JANET ROBERTSON March 6, 1890 in Toronto, Ontario, daughter of GEORGE ROBERTSON and MARGARET ?. She was born November 26, 1847.

Children of JESSE ANDERSON and ELIZABETH HINDLEY are:

- i. WILLIAM³ ANDERSON, b. 1854.
- ii. ELIZA ANDERSON, b. 1856.

Figure 7: Ship Manifest –“Wellington” – 1842

Annus Anderson	48	Savonar
Rebecca do	40	
George do	26	
Maria do	20	
Isaac do	16	
Jesse do	13	
Charly Bundeck	37	do
Eliza do	30	
22	50	

Upon their arrival at their new land (circa 1842), they found the lots to be completely covered in forest and roads to be nearly non-existent save for a dirt path that ran a few hundred feet along the front of lot 13. The first task was to clear enough trees and brush to build dwellings. The exact location of the log house that George Anderson built is not entirely clear. However it is known that it fronted on the Second Line, now County Road #125. [County Road 125 south of the intersection and Second Line north of the intersection.] It was here that George and Maria Anderson's five children were born, namely Sarah, Charles, Elizabeth, Susanna (Susan), and George. All of the Anderson children lived their lives in Ospringle. Sarah married John Hawkins who was a blacksmith. Charles married Ada Attwood and, for a time, ran the hotel across the road from his parents. This hotel later became a store and was demolished in 1966 to accommodate the road widening (Figure 8). The house beside it still stands although altered substantially (municipal address 8898 CR125). Elizabeth married Archibald McLean who farmed and Susan married James McLean who worked as a thresher. George Pierce Anderson never married, living all of his life on the study lands (Figures 9 and 10).

Figure 8: Location of Old Hotel and Extant 8898 CR125 Structure
(Archives Canada Item F45-0-4-0-0-86)



Figure 9: Mrs. Maria Webb Anderson and daughters Sarah and Susanna
(Photo Credit: Women's Institute Tweedsmuir Histories – Wellington County Museum and Archives)



Figure 10: George Pierce Anderson

(Photo Credit: Women's Institute Tweedsmuir Histories – Wellington County Museum and Archives)



In 1842, the new Wellington District Council passed a by-law providing for the construction of a road running across lot 13 from the ninth line to Guelph. This would provide a more direct route to Guelph rather than the existing one that took travelers through a number of swampy areas. Settlers were to give up a piece of their land three rods wide running straight across their lots and to clear it for the new road. In 1844, brother-in-laws George Anderson and Charles Baldic, along with John Moon, Samuel Dunbar, Jacob Snyder and Duncan Robertson began the difficult task of clearing the underbrush and opening the road across their land from the Third Line west to the Eramosa and Erin town line which became known as the Guelph Road. In 1848, Hugh McNair and his brother-in-law settled on the Second Line below the four corners and commenced building the road that would eventually become County Road #125. They had to build it largely by hand since the area was swampy and the land too soft for a team of horses. To manage the upkeep of the dirt roads, a toll gate system was put in place with one gate and accompanying gate house put along the Guelph Road in the early 1960s about half way between Ospringe and the Eramosa River. For years, this toll gate was run by the Donald McNeill family.

As more people arrived, the little hamlet grew and now required a name. Given the sizeable number of settlers who had come to the area from Ospringe in England, it was decided that this would be the name of their new home, a suggestion put forward by George Anderson and John Webb. In the early 1940s, school classes were held in a room at the home of Duncan Robertson and later the home of Robert James. The first proper school was built in 1871 on land adjoining the study area to the southwest. This school was later removed when a new one was built on the Second Line. The first

church was built on land owned by John Webb near the northwest corner of the intersection.

According to the Agricultural Census of 1861, George Anderson had cleared 36 of his 50 acres with 26 acres under crop and ten acres of pasture. The remaining 14 acres were wild. His modest farm had a value of \$1000.00 and produced mostly wheat, oats, peas and potatoes (Figure 11). The George Tremaine map of 1862 illustrates the study area (Figure 12). Census reports for 1871, 1881 and 1891 all list him as a farmer, the occupation he appears to have continued up until his death on December 18, 1899 (Figures 13 to 20). In his will, he bequeathed his land to his son George Anderson Jr. with a life interest to his wife. He also directed that his son sell any portions of the property that he deemed advantageous. In 1911, he sold a parcel of land located on the opposite side of Guelph Road to Josiah Stewart of Ospringe who ran a hotel and later a store. However, this land is outside of the study area.

Figure 11: George Anderson Sr. – 1861 Agricultural Census

<i>George Anderson</i>	2	13	50	36	26	10
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Figure 12: 1862 George Tremaine Map Section

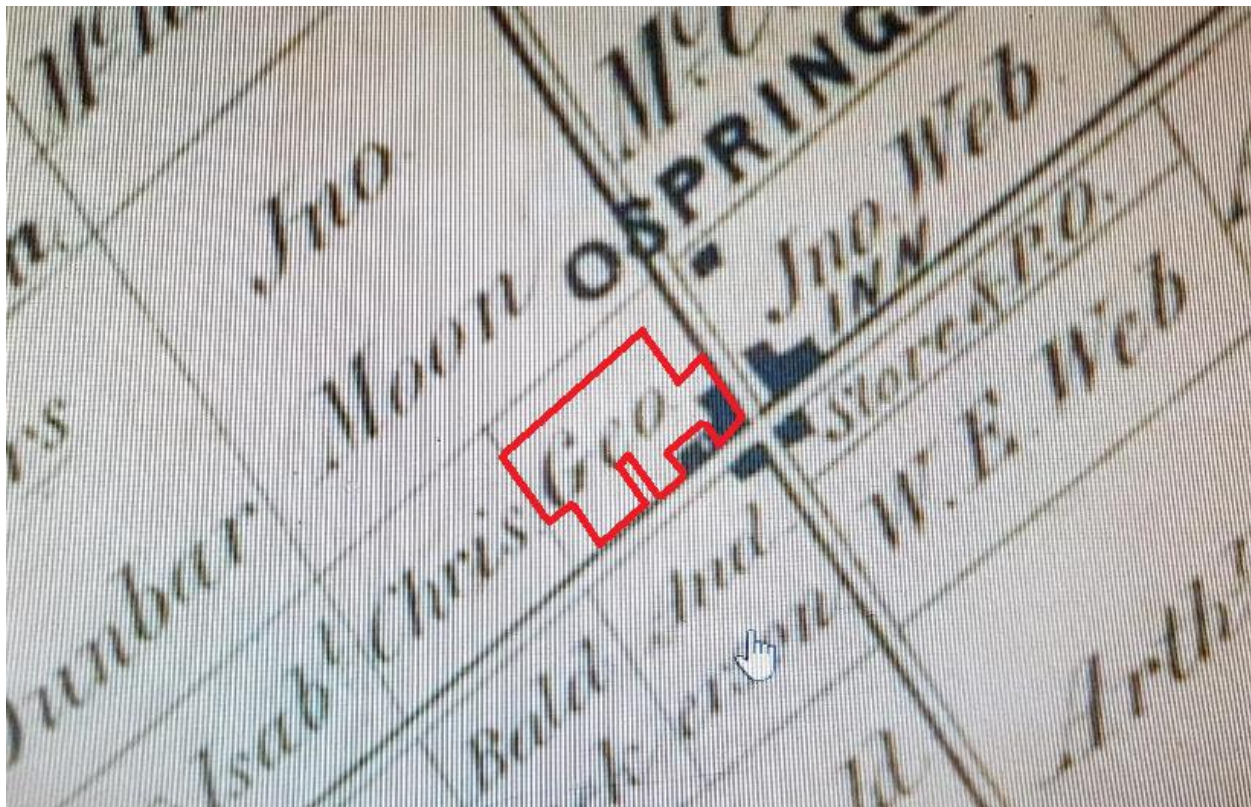


Figure 13: George Anderson Sr., - 1861 Personal Census

George Anderson	Farmer	England	C of England
Mary Anderson	-	England	C of England
Joseph Anderson	-	N Canada	
Charles Anderson	-	N Canada	
Elyza M Anderson	-	N Canada	
Jupia Anderson	-	N Canada	

Figure 14: George Anderson Sr. - 1871 Personal Census

Anderson George	M	55	-	England	C of Eng
" Maria	F	48	-	"	"
" Charles	M	24	-	Ontario	"
" Elsie	F	21	-	"	"
" Sannah	F	16	-	"	"
" George	M	7	-	"	"

Figure 15: George Anderson Sr., - 1881 Personal Census

Anderson George	M	69	1	England	"	England
" Maria	F	54	1	"	"	"
" George	M	17	1	"	"	"

Figure 16: George Anderson Sr. - 1891 Personal Census

Anderson George	M	75	M	-	England	-	England	England
Anderson Maria	F	69	M	W	"	-	"	"
Anderson George	M	27	-	S	"	-	"	"

Figure 17: George Anderson Sr. – Death Registration

NAME OF DECEASED. (SURNAME FIRST.)	SEX. (M. OR F.)	DATE OF DEATH.		AGE.	RESIDENCE.	
		Month.	Year.		No. OF HOUSE OR LOT.	CONCESSION OR STREET.
Anderson George	M	Dec.	18 th 1899	84	12	2

Figure 18: George Anderson Sr. – Directory – 1867

Anderson, George	2	13 f
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Figure 19: George Anderson Sr. – Directory 1876

Anderson George	f	2	13e	Ospringe
-----------------	---	---	-----	----------

Figure 20: George Anderson Sr. – Directory – 1896

Anderson Charles	"	f	2	13
Anderson George	"	f	2	13

In 1875, the Andersons moved to a new home. After living in the log house since their arrival to Erin Township in 1843, George Anderson purchased the aforementioned toll gate house from Mr. McNeill that was located further along the Guelph Road. The toll system in Erin had been shut down several years earlier and the little building was now vacant. Anderson moved the house to the southwest corner of the Ospringe intersection, this being the northeast corner of the study area (Figure 21). Mr. and Mrs. Anderson along with their son George Pierce Anderson lived in the house for their remaining years, Mrs. Anderson passing away February 29, 1916 and George Jr. on January 29, 1952 (Figures 22 and 23). In 1915, George Anderson Jr. built a large work shed behind the house from which for many years he ran a woodworking and carpentry business while continuing the farm. He constructed this building from parts of an old saw mill which he had purchased and dismantled. He was a well-liked citizen of Ospringe who was also a very fine musician, playing his violin at various functions within Ospringe as well as other parts of the township.

Figure 21: Toll Gate House on Study Lot – circa 1875

(Photo Credit: Women's Institute Tweedsmuir Histories – Wellington County Museum and Archives)



Figure 22: Maria Anderson – Death Registration

Anderson
Maria
Female
94 years
February 29-1916
County Kent England
Osprings Eric Sp

Figure 25: Ospringe corner looking south – Anderson House on the right.
 (Photo Credit” Women’s Institute Tweedsmuir Histories – Wellington County Museum and Archives)



Figure 26: Modern Photograph of Anderson Home (2008)



Before his death, George Anderson Sr. sold a few parcels of land from his farm. In 1871 he sold a $\frac{1}{4}$ acre parcel to his son-in-law, John Hawkins who built a large blacksmith shop. This building adjoined the toll gate house. Hawkins also built a brick home for himself and his wife on the other side of the blacksmith shop. He ran the shop until his death in 1908 at which point Archie Sinclair took over followed by James Martin of the village. The shop was torn down in 1921 (Figure 28).

Figure 27: Hawkins Blacksmith Shop (1900) next to Anderson house.
 (Photo Credit: Women's Institute Tweedsmuir Histories – Wellington County Museum and Archives)



The Illustrated Historic Atlas of 1877 illustrates the study area (Figure 28).

Figure 28: 1877 Illustrated Historic Atlas Map Section



In 1888, George Anderson Sr. sold another $\frac{1}{4}$ acre parcel of land adjoining the Hawkins property to his daughter Susan McLean where she and her husband built their home. Also in 1888, he sold a larger piece of land located further south of the McLean property along the Guelph Road to the Trustees of the Ospringle Presbyterian Church. Today this remains the location of the Knox United Church.

The topographic map of 1933 depicts the study area (Figure 29). There were no changes to the 1939 or 1948 editions of the topographic map.

Figure 29: Topographical Map 40P9 – 1933 (University of Toronto Map and Data)
(No changes in 1939 and 1948 editions)



4.4 Summary

The entire lot was patented in 1821 to John Dunmead but he never resided on the property. It was sold in 1830 to John Skelly, and then in 1843 to William Skelly, both of who never resided on the property. George Anderson purchased 50 acres of the lot and was the first to occupy the lot. He built a log house, exact location unknown, which fronted Second Line. In 1848, Lot 13, was split by the construction of a roadway (County Road #124). At one time, a toll gate was located along the Guelph Road, also known as the Gravel Road. Anderson claimed/purchased the toll gate house and moved it to the lot in the southeast corner of the study area. Due to road widenings, this was then moved to another part of the lot. The latter is located at municipal address 5414 Second Line. Associated with this building, although not necessarily contemporaneous with it, is a woodworking building, still in its original location.

4.5 Summary of Archaeological Assessments

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment has not yet been completed for the study area, although the proponents have retained an archaeologist to conduct the work in 2017.

A search was conducted through the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's on line database (Pastport) on October 23rd, 2017 for Lot 13, Concession 2, former Erin Township. There was one archaeological site registered for Lot 13, Concession 2, but this is located off the current study area.


A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment has been conducted on the south side of County Road 124, west of County Road 125 by Paul Racher. One site was located near the corner of the intersection and was registered as AkHa-22. The site measured approximately 58 by 50 metres in size, and produced 805 artifacts. The site was determined to be a farmstead, Euro-Canadian, dating to between 1840 and 1880. The site was determined to have cultural heritage value or interest and has been recommended for additional archaeological assessment. Due to location sensitivity, a map has not been included with the location of the site, but Figure 30 illustrates the limits of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment. On the second field visit by SJAI, it appeared that the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AkHa-22 was underway, but no one was present on site (evidenced of Stage 3 test units). It is unknown if Stage 4 archaeological assessment has been recommended for the site.

No development should proceed until any archaeological concerns have been satisfied with respect to the current property.

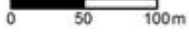

Figure 30: Archaeological Assessment on Adjacent Property



	Image Location and Direction	Areas Assessed
	Fixed Reference Landmark (FRL)	Pedestrian Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m
	Study Area	Test Pit Survey at an Interval of ≤ 5 m
	Project Lands	Combination Survey to Confirm Permanently Wet
	Findspot 1 (AkHa-22)	Areas Not Assessed
		No Archaeological Potential - Disturbed
		No Archaeological Potential - Permanently Wet
		Archaeological Potential - Requires Pedestrian Survey
		Constraint



1:3,927

Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence - Ontario
Base Map Source: Wellington County

5.0 IDENTIFICATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES & BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES

5.1 Introduction

Historic research included a review of any possible adjacent or on property archaeological assessments, a request for archaeological sites in and around the study area, a review of secondary resources, and historic mapping. Note that the archaeological assessment, while scheduled by the proponent, had not occurred at the time of this report for the study area.

5.2 Methodology

SJAI conducted a review of the historic maps, secondary sources, PastPortal (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport on line management tool), checked for archaeological reports, and researched the Town of Erin and County of Wellington information for municipally designated properties, listed properties, conservation districts, and any other significant heritage sites, including known cemeteries on the property.

Each structure on the property was assessed using the checklist from the “Canadian Inventory of Historic Building.” Each structure was the subject of a field visit, and each building photographed (four elevations, wherever possible) and recorded on the checklist. The checklist provided essential location details but also recorded architectural details. Photographs were keyed to maps indicating location of photograph, direction, and photo number as listed in the associated appendices.

5.3 Summary of Survey Findings

Roadscape, cultural landscape and each built heritage feature is described in subsequent sections, and recommendations for preservation, or alternative strategies described in section 7 of this report.

5.4 Cultural Landscapes

No cultural heritage landscapes have been identified by the County of Wellington or the Town of Erin for the study area or adjacent to the study area.

There are essentially three different types of cultural heritage landscapes: designed landscapes, evolved landscapes and associative landscapes.

Cultural heritage landscapes are clusters of related heritage structures, lands, vegetation, archaeological resources and other heritage resources, and include agricultural landscapes, industrial landscapes, cemetery landscapes, sacred landscapes as well as heritage conservation districts.

The following describes cultural landscapes (https://www.caledon.ca/en/live/resources/Cultural_Heritage_Landscapes_Inventory_Report-Section5.pdf).

“While any landscape upon which humankind has left their imprint is a cultural landscape, only those cultural landscapes that have a deep connection with the history of the jurisdiction can be identified as a cultural heritage landscape. To be considered significant from a heritage perspective it must be demonstrated...that ... [the property] meets one or more of the following criteria:

- A. Is associated with events that made significant contributions in the broad patterns of area history; i.e. strong association with central themes.
- B. Is closely associated with the lives of individuals and/or families who are considered significant to the history of the area.
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a particular settlement pattern or lifeway whether derived from ethnic background, imposed by the landscape, was the practice of a specific historic period or a combination of the above.
- D. Manifests a particularly close and harmonious long-standing relationship between the natural and domestic landscape.
- E. Has yielded or is likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.
- F. Is strong associated with the cultural and/or spiritual traditions of First Nations or any other ethnic and/or religious group.”

There are no significant cultural heritage landscapes identified by either the Town of Erin or the County of Wellington for or adjacent to the study area. Landscape views of the study area and surrounding views are presented in Appendix A, and photographs of the same are illustrated in Figure 31. These images verify that there are no significant cultural heritage landscapes in the area.

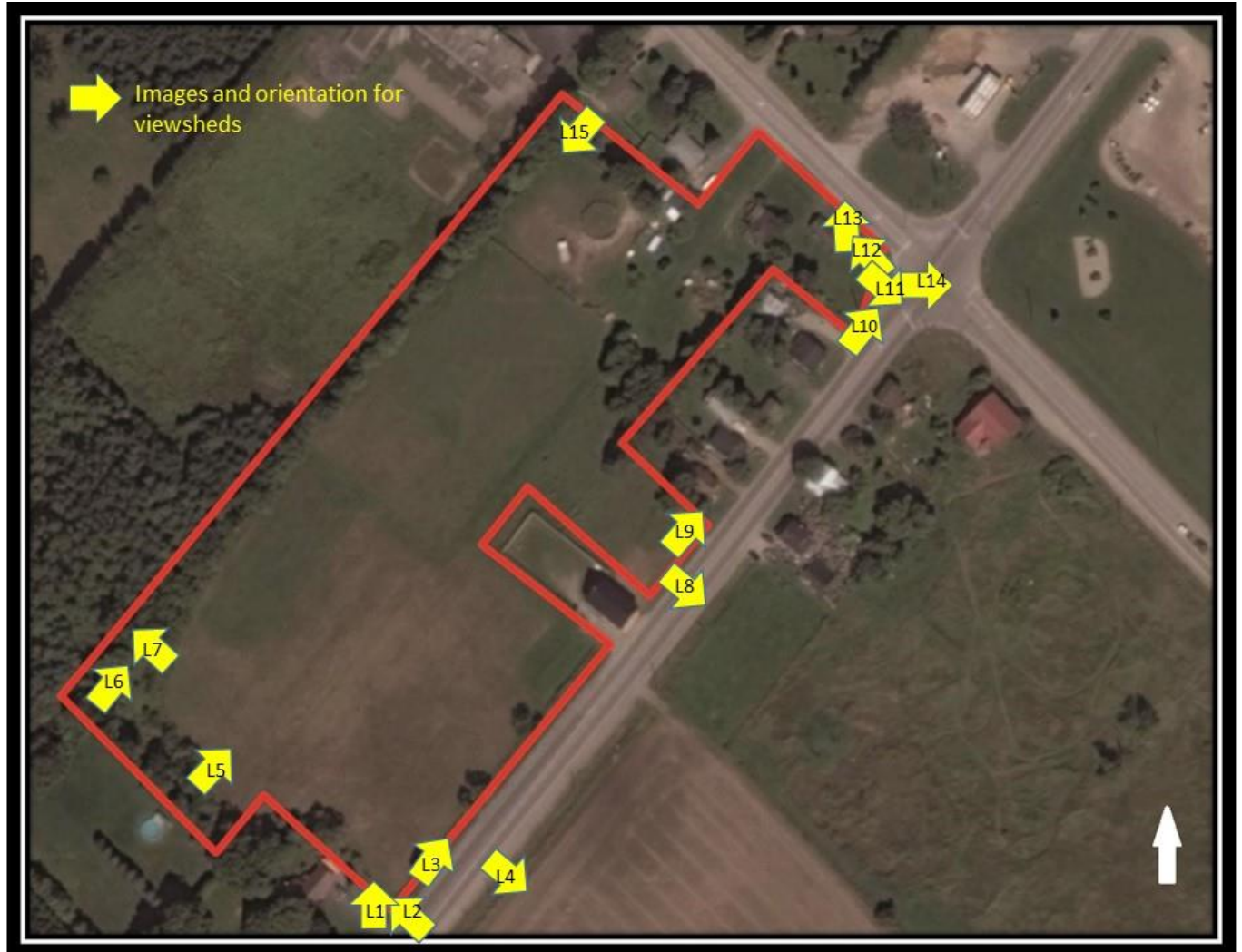
5.4.1 Roadscapes

Roadscapes may have heritage value or associative value if connected with former early roadways. Figure 32 illustrates the location of images of roadscapes. Images for roadscapes are illustrated in Appendix B.

County Road 124 (east-west approximate orientation) was once known as the Guelph Road, or Gravel Road. It was paved in 1952 by the Department of Highways and in 1966, the County Roads 124 and 125 (and Second Line) were expanded.

County Road 125 (also known as Second Line north of the intersection) runs both northwest and southeast of the study area. At the intersection of County Road 125 and County road 124, County Road 125 is initially three paved lanes (one lane on the east side, and two lanes – one turning lane- on the west side). There are concrete curbs at the intersection, and then they disappear and become gravel shoulders (about 1.5 to 2 metres wide) adjacent to shallow ditches. Hydro poles and buried utility lines are located primarily along the east side of County Road 125. Stop lights are located at the intersection of County Roads 125 and 124. To the southeast of the study area, County

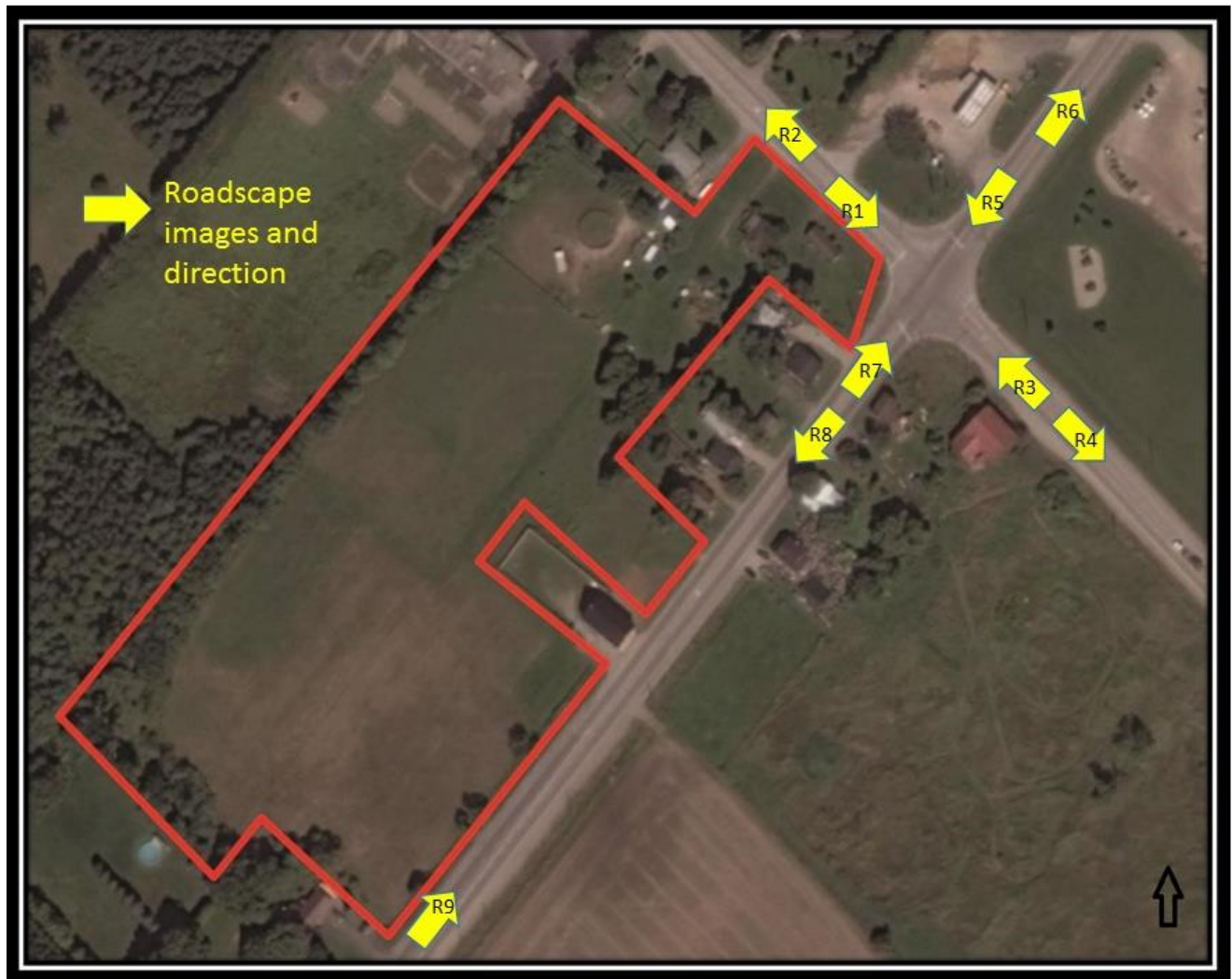
Figure 31: Locations of Photographs for Landscape Views



Road 125 also has concrete curbs which become gravel shoulders with moderate ditches, and hydro poles located on both sides of the road. Initially the south side of County Road 125 is also three paved lanes to accommodate a turning lane, but then is reduced to two paved lanes. County Road 124, runs approximately on an northeast to southwest orientation. At the intersection on both sides of County Road 124 are curbs, paved roads, three lanes, one of which is a turning lane. As County Road 124 continues northeast, the lanes reduce to three, there is a gravel shoulder and moderately deep ditches. As the road continues to the southwest, there are three lanes, paved, and the curbs graduate into gravel shoulders with moderate ditches, and hydro poles.

Neither of the County Roads is considered to exhibit cultural heritage value or interest, having been subject to intense modification and improvements over time. None of the original characteristics of these two roadways has been retained.

Figure 32: Locations of Photographs for Roadscapes



5.4.2 Cemeteries

A search conducted October 22, 2017 with the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services indicated that there are no cemeteries located within any part of the study area (Figure 33). There are no known cemeteries located within the study area.

5.4.3 Boundary Demarcations

The property is bounded by Country Road 124 along the south edge (aligned southwest to northeast) and Second Line (County Road 125) (aligned northwest to southeast). The church located at 8888 CR124 has a stone wall demarcating its limits. To the north of the study area are agricultural fields, forest and light industry. To the west the study

area is bounded by agricultural fields, forest and residential areas. The property along the south by post and page wire fencing; and, steel chain link fence and forest along the northern boundary of the study area.

Figure 33: Cemetery Search



[Data last updated on Oct 24, 2017 at 16:01 hours]

Search Results

Your search result on County/District: **WELLINGTON, COUNTY OF**, Municipality: **ERIN, TWP OF**, Lot: **13**, Concession: **2**, requested on Oct 24, 2017 returns **0** record. Please verify your search criteria or [click here for search tips](#).

[\[MAIN SEARCH SCREEN\]](#) | [\[NEW SEARCH\]](#)

The Licensing, Inspections and Investigations Branch provides this information as a public service. All search results are current as of the date of the search. As this is an unofficial search, if you require an official search or clarification, or to report any errors or discrepancy, contact the Licensing, Inspections and Investigations Branch at:

[Ministry of Government and Consumer Services](#)
Licensing, Inspections and Investigations Branch
56 Wellesley Street West, 16th Floor
Toronto, ON M7A 1C1
Toll-free: 1-800-889-9768
Call in Toronto: 416-326-8800
TTY: 416-229-6086 or 1-877-666-6545
Fax: 416-326-8665
E-mail: consumer@ontario.ca

5.4.4 Vegetation Related to Land Use

The study area, at time of assessment, was a grassy area edged by forest.

5.4.5 Circulation Network (roadways/trails)

There are no apparent trails on or near the study area.

5.5 Built Resources on Study Area

Table 1 identifies 20 municipal addresses located in or adjacent to the study area. These are: 14 residences, one church, one former public school, one former woodworking shop, one commercial centre, and one apartment/market/gas station. There is also one empty lot described in this section, located at the southwest corner of CR124 and 125.

There are no listed or designated structures, or heritage conservation districts located either within or immediately adjacent to the study area.

Appendix C details the field visits to each of the built structures with photographs. Each of the properties located within or adjacent to the study area (Figure 6) is detailed below. Included in the photographic record for structures in the study area are views of the exterior of the buildings. Two field visits were conducted on October 4th and October 25th, 2017.

5.5.1. #1, Empty Lot – SW Corner of CR 124 and 125

This lot is described as it pertains to the history of Ospringle. The lot was originally owned by F.S. Clarke, who operated the first grocery store in Ospringle. Clarke sold the store to John Fielding, who expanded the building and ran it as the Anglo-American Hotel. The hotel was later bought by Charles Anderson. The stage coach apparently made three stops a week at this locale. Anderson then sold the building to Josiah Stewart in 1910, who turned it back into a grocery store and residence. It changed hands a number of additional times, and then was finally purchased by Mr. and Mrs. David G. Robertson of Guelph. The Guelph Road (or Gravel Road, CR124) was paved by the Department of Highways in 1952. The Department of Highways purchased the property and removed it in 1966 (bealsinfor/geneology/sources/erintownshiphistory.html). The building is illustrated in Figure 8 in July of 1966. An earlier photograph of the building and the stage coach are illustrated in Figure 34.

There are no extant structures located on the lot, and there are no heritage concerns.

Figure 34: Early Hotel and Stage Coach



5.5.2 #2, 8866 County Road 124

The exact date of construction for this house is not known, however, it is a house constructed within the last 40 to 60 years. It is not a designated heritage property nor does it lie within a Heritage Conservation District.

The buildings' original use was a single dwelling.

Field Visit: As this property is not part of the study area, only roadside observation could be made. The house is a raised bungalow with attached two car garage. Plan shape is rectangular with a push out of the house at the front, and recessed entryway. The exterior building material is red brick, irregularly laid, suggesting possibly only a brick façade over other unidentified material. The recessed entryway has grey “fake” stone, laid horizontally. Roof is low gable with a steel roof overlay. There appears to be a basement under the main house (excluding garage) as evidenced by ground floor windows. Foundation material is also covered with the red brick. Windows and doors are all modern. There is a three stack red brick chimney located over the left side of the house. There is decorative wood paneling located under the main façade windows and over the garage doors. There are concrete stairs, aligned with the front façade, leading to the main entrance. The main entrance appears to be offset and accessed via the small front covered porch.

This is a modern house and is not considered to have any heritage value or interest.

5.5.3 #3, 8888 County Road 124

The exact date of construction is provided in a date stone on the front façade of the church – 1888. It is not a designated heritage property nor does it lie within a Heritage Conservation District. The Town of Erin Heritage Committee has identified this structure as having heritage value.

Prior to its construction, the congregation used to meet at a hotel regularly for four years. The church, now the Knox Presbyterian Church, was originally Congregationalist. According to Stephen Thoring (Thoring n.d.), the church was celebrating its 150th anniversary. Construction of the church began in 1862 but in a different location than where the church of 1888 currently stands. The original frame church was located southeast of the intersection between CR124 and CR125. Thoring indicates that the Congregationalists had impact on the early history of Wellington County, but fell into a decline during the 19th century. Those remaining as Congregationalists were joined either with the United Church or with Presbyterian Church.

The new building was located on a lot purchased from George Anderson. Volunteers assisted in the building of the church, but bricklaying and carpentry work were contracted out. The blacksmith, Dave Waddell, provided decorative iron work. The cornerstone was laid on July 2nd, 1888. The location was originally “an elevated one, requiring steps up from the road and a sidewalk across the lawn to the door. The building immediately became one of the landmarks of Erin” (ibid).

In 1891, a drive shed was also built for the church. Electricity was installed in 1944, a new (for then) was put on in 1949, and in 1952 an oil furnace replaced the coal and wood furnace.

Country Road 124 (then known as Highway 24) was widened and rebuilt in 1953, and the church front lawn as lost to the widening. The original front steps were replaced with new concrete ones and a new concrete entrance. The church once had a steeple, but this was removed in 1963. The basement was renovated in 1975 (ibid).

The buildings' original use was a church and continues to be so.

Field Visit: This property is identified as the Knox Presbyterian Community Church (Ospringle). It is a single detached building with a rectangular floor plan. There are no towers or spires. There appears to be a basement, as evidenced by basement windows (all new). There is a wooden vestibule located at the side of the church leading down, but one can assume there is also an interior stairway which leads down to the basement. The exterior of the building is patterned red and yellow brick. The patterning is located below the eaves and around the windows. The red brick is laid in stretcher bond pattern. The foundation is fieldstone rubble coursed. The roof is high gable and sheathed with metal roofing. The apex of the front façade was probably once open, but now covered with black aluminum siding. The front façade has eaves on either side leading up to the former gable and meeting horizontally beneath the façade. There are four decorative brackets. The yellow patterned brick aligns itself with the eave on either side of the roof line, and then extends down from below the horizontal eave into a modified W-shape. A closed up window is located below this also with patterned brick around the window. The window has a triangular structural opening shape and a concrete sill. Directly beneath this high window is a segmental structural opening shaped window, also covered up (i.e. no longer functional). It too has a patterned brick surround and concrete sill. The two main windows on the front façade have centre pointed structural opening shapes, are stained glass, with wooden construction with a concrete sill. Both windows have a patterned brick surround around the top half of the window. The bottom half has no surround. There are four buttresses, evenly spaced, along the front façade, the two central ones higher than the two flanking buttresses. A buttress is a projecting support. Given that these buttresses do not connect with the roof, it is assumed that they were decorative rather than structural. The front door is centrally located, is slightly recessed, has a centre pointed shape, with a window top transom, with stained glass. Below the transom are two wooden doors, each with three panels. The highway widening of 1953 destroyed the original steps and entryway, replaced by concrete and rebar, which is now deteriorating. There is some iron work located along the entryway for the full width of the church. This may be original iron work from the late 1880s. A sealed well head is located along the east side of the church and another one towards the rear of the property. There is a low fieldstone wall defining the rear yard.

The church building is considered representative of a type of church from the 1880s. The property has historical value or associative value: it has direct association with an organization/institution that is significant to the community; and, it has the potential to

yield information that contributes to the understanding of the community. The property has contextual value: it is important in defining the character of the area; it is physically, functionally, visually and historically linked to its surroundings, and it is a landmark.

The church is considered to have heritage value or interest.

5.5.4 #4, 8892 County Road 124

The exact date of construction for this house is not known, however, it is a house constructed within the last 50 to 85 years. It is not a designated heritage property nor does it lie within a Heritage Conservation District.

The buildings' original use was a single dwelling. It appears to continue to be a single dwelling home. In the 1951 map (Figure 24), this address is described as a one storey insulbrick house.

Field Visit: As this property is not part of the study area, only roadside observation could be made. The house is a raised bungalow with the main part of the house a square plan. There is a rear addition, and two push outs; one at the side and one is the front vestibule. The current exterior is aluminum clapboard siding. There is a handicap ramp leading to the front door. The front door is located offside (to the left) and consists of a modern door with two modern windows on either side. The main front façade window consists of three double hung windows presented as one window. All of the window surrounds are covered with aluminum, suggesting a wooden frame. The south facing façade has a modern window in the front addition, and at least one window set further back along the façade that is double hung. There appears to be a deck on this side as well. Above grade basement windows set in a concrete or concrete parged foundation indicate a full basement. All windows and doors appear to be modern. The roof is a low gable with a gable on the side façade. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The stand-alone garage is of wooden frame construction, for a single vehicle. Modifications to the exterior of the house are substantial.

This house has undergone major exterior modifications. The house, in 1951, was covered with insulbrick, a popular covering in the 1930s (patented in 1932) but continued being popular into the 1960s, suggesting at least a construction date of about this same time. The house is not considered to have any heritage value or interest.

5.5.5 #5, 8894 County Road 124

The exact date of construction for this house is not known, however, it is a house constructed within the last 50 to 80 years. It is not a designated heritage property nor does it lie within a Heritage Conservation District.

The buildings' original use was a single dwelling. It appears to continue to be a single dwelling home. The 1951 map (Figure 24) described the house as a one storey frame house.

Field Visit: As this property is not part of the study area, only roadside observation could be made. The house is a single story residence with front enclosed vestibule, and rear

addition. Windows and doors all appear to be modern, and the structure vinyl clad. A basement window on the ground level suggests there is a basement but it appears to only be under the main building, and not the rear addition.

There is a wooden garage with a bell-craft shaped roof, board and batten construction. There is modern window and door in the garage. It is possible this garage was a former barn, now used as a workshop.

This house has undergone major exterior modifications, and is not considered to have any heritage value or interest. It is unknown if the garage is contemporaneous with the house, however, it has been altered with minor modifications of window and door. It is unknown if the interior has also been altered.

5.5.6 #6, 8896 County Road 124

The exact date of construction for this house is not known, but based on the absence of it on a 1951 map (Figure 24), it is suggested that the building post-dates 1951. It is not a designated heritage property nor does it lie within a Heritage Conservation District.

The buildings' original use was a single dwelling. It appears to continue to be a single dwelling home.

Field Visit: As this property is not part of the study area, only roadside observation could be made. The house is a one and half story residence with Georgian style qualities. The house has two chimneys, one brick, and the other now a steel chimney (probably associated with a wood stove) at either end of the roof line. The structure is constructed of red brick, stretcher bond, with brick quoins. The front door (single) is centrally spaced with two symmetrical windows on either side of the door. The windows are double hung. There is a window under the eaves, located above the door, which is not original to the building. The side façade shows two 2nd floor symmetrical windows, and one window located on the ground floor behind the chimney. Foundation is not visible, and there does not appear to be a full basement. The roof is medium gable with asphalt shingles. The garage/workshop has a bell-craft shaped roof on workshop, metal roof and possibly wooden frame construction.

This house has retains Georgian style qualities with its spacing of windows and door. The interior of the building is unknown. It is unknown if the garage is contemporaneous with the house, however, it has been altered with minor modifications of window and door. It is unknown if the interior has also been altered.

5.5.7 #7, 8898 County Road 124

The exact date of construction for this house is not known, however, it has a Georgian style which dates it to between 1750 – 1850, but probably closer to 1850 as it relates to the occupation of Ospringe. It is not a designated heritage property nor does it lie within a Heritage Conservation District.

The buildings' original use was a single dwelling. It appears to continue to be a single dwelling home. The house is visible in a ca. 1900 photograph (Figure 26) to the left of

the former blacksmith shop. The latter, the blacksmith shop, is no longer present. The house is described in the specific lot history as being owned by George Anderson Sr.'s son-in-law, John Hawkins who built a large blacksmith shop. Hawkins also built a brick home for himself and his wife on the other side of the blacksmith shop. The blacksmith shop would have been located east of 8898 County Road 124. The building currently standing in this location is covered with a wooden clapboard construction. Brick may be under the clapboard – however, the side façade is much larger than the one in the photograph (Figure 28). Further investigation of the actual building material will be necessary to determine if the two are the same building.

Field Visit: As this property is not part of the study area, only roadside observation could be made. The house is a one and half story residence with Georgian style qualities. The front of the house presents as a Georgian style house with a central doorway, single, and two symmetrical windows on either side of the doorway. The house is wooden clapboard construction, with no evidence of a basement or type of foundation. There is only one chimney and this relates to a wood stove and is located approximately in the centre of the roofline. The roof is a low gable shape covered with asphalt shingle. The side view shows an addition to the rear of the main building. Windows on the side facades are not symmetrical. On one side there are three windows, two adjacent to each other forming one window, and then there is a third window toward the rear of the building which is asymmetrical with the other two windows, and appears to be of a more modern vintage. On the ground floor are two sets of symmetrical windows that appear double hung. On the opposing façade, there are three windows. The first two are single windows and spaced from each other, and the third window is spaced further away, asymmetrical, towards the rear of the building. On the ground level are three windows, two are symmetrical while the third, located towards the rear of the building, is asymmetrical (smaller). All the windows are hung in wooden frames with wooden sills. The small rear addition has a modern door off the side façade. There is an aluminum/steel workshop/garage separated from the building. Under the apex of the side façade is wood which is aligned perpendicular to the clapboard siding. All eaves on the main building are simple.

This house has retains Georgian style qualities, however, only from the front façade. This house appears to retain elements from a number of different house styles. The interior of the building is unknown. The building is not considered to have heritage value or interest.

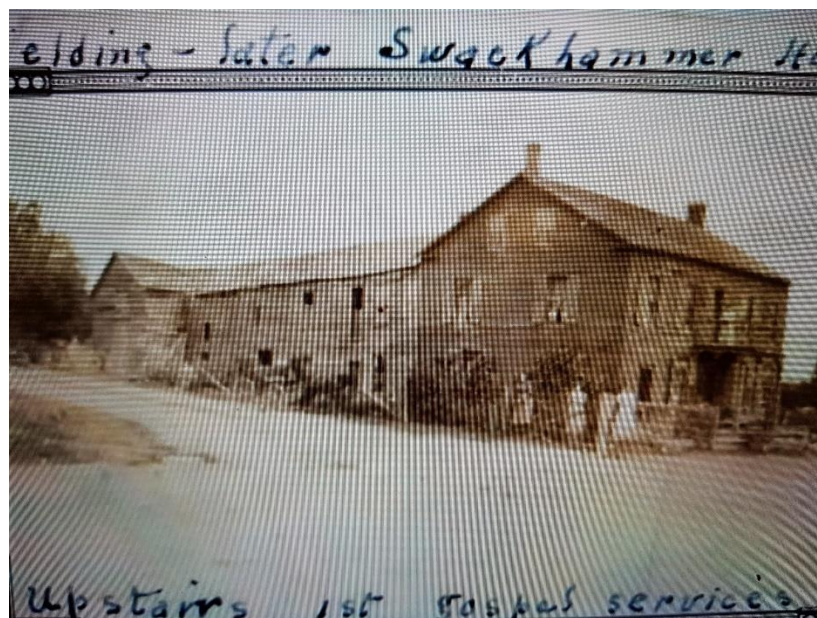
5.5.8 #8, 8906 County Road 124

The exact date of construction for these structures is not known, however, it is suggested that these were built within the last 30 years. The address is not a designated heritage property nor does it lies within a Heritage Conservation District.

The buildings' original use was as a dwelling/offices and convenience stores and a gas station. It appears to continue to have the same functions. Prior to the gas station, the lot was occupied by the Fielding Hotel, owned by Thomas Fielding. It was later owned by Hiram Swackhammer, and then sold to Robert Young in 1908. It was demolished and built into Josiah Stewarts house, and later the site of Robertson's Marketeria. Mr.

and Mrs. David G. Roberston of Guelph purchased this lot after they gave up their store on the opposite corner (southwest) to the Department of Highways for a road widening in 1966. They built a modern “Marketeria” beside Ed Stewart’s Service Station, the latter which had been built in 1949 (bealsinfo/geneology/sources/erintownshiphistory.html). The 1951 map (Figure 28) indicates that the lot contained a cement block garage and gas pumps. Figure 35 illustrates the old hotel. Church services were held here for a time prior to the building of a church.

Figure 35: Former Fielding Hotel



Field Visit: As this property is not part of the study area, only roadside observation could be made. The gas station belongs to the ESSO brand of gas station franchises. It also has a large propane tank on site. The building is a two storey office/residence with first floor shops. It appears modern in construction.

Neither the building nor the gas station are considered to have cultural heritage value or interest.

5.5.9, #9, 8911 County Road 124

The exact date of construction for this commercial facility is unknown, however, it is likely to have been constructed within the last 30 years. It is not a designated heritage property nor does it lie within a Heritage Conservation District.

There are multiple buildings on site, all part of the commercial John Deere centre. The 1951 map (Figure 24) indicates that this property was occupied by a 1 ½ frame storey house, shed and barn. None of these are extant. Both the Tremaine and 1877 Historic Atlas show buildings in this area: a post office and store. Figure 36 illustrates a

photograph of the two buildings. There is no evidence of any of these building remaining above grade.

Figure 36: Former Store and Post Office



Field Visit: As this property is not part of the study area, only roadside observation could be made. The commercial centre appears to have a number of industrial metal buildings of relatively recent vintage (within last 30 years). None are considered to have cultural heritage value or interest.

5.5.10, #10, 8897 County Road 124

The exact date of construction for this house is not known, however, it is a house constructed between 1870 and 1910. It is not a designated heritage property nor does it lie within a Heritage Conservation District.

The buildings' original use was a single dwelling and continues to be used as such. The building is visible in Figure 8, as the building to the rear of one of the old hotels in the area. The return eaves are still present, but the front and side facades have been radically changed, probably in response to the widening of the roadway in 1966.

Field Visit: As this property is not part of the study area, only roadside observation could be made.

The plan of the building is single detached, rectangular plan, 2 storey house with a rear addition. The house has return eaves, but has been drastically altered. There is a free standing single car garage to the west of house which appears to be of a more modern construction.

Neither the house nor the garage are considered to have cultural heritage value or interest.

5.5.11, #11, 8895 County Road 124

The exact date of construction for this house is unknown, however, it is a Victorian style house, which was a popular style from 1840 – 1900 (www.architectureontario.com). This building is on the Town of Erin Heritage Inventory as 8863 Highway 124 (actual address according to Google Earth and field check is 8895 Highway 124). Although identified as a house from the Victorian period, the Heritage Committee has also indicated that it is in very poor shape and scheduled for demolition. Because of this evaluation, it is not considered to have significant heritage value.

The buildings' original use was a single dwelling but is currently abandoned.

Field Visit: As this property is not part of the study area, only roadside observations could be made. The first impression is the highly deteriorated state of the front porch and possibly the rest of the building, further emphasized by keep out signs, probably due to possible danger. The house is a 1 ½ storey, L-shaped floor plan, Italianate style. Red or orange brick is one of the more common building blocks for Victorian homes. The red brick for this house is patterned, and the building is the classic style of the Ontario Farmhouse including the covered porch. The windows, Italianate in shape, have eyebrow lintels defined by the patterned brick. There is also bargeboard (gingerbread) by one dormer.

The interior of the building was not inspected, and it is unknown if any of the Victorian interior remains. The builder is unknown. The 1951 map (Figure 28) describes the building as a storey brick house with a rear addition. The photographs in Appendix C also show a rear addition.

The building is typical of Ontario Farmhouse Victorian style houses. However, the condition of the house (very poorly deteriorated) is the reason for scheduled demolition. The Town of Erin Heritage Committee does not consider this building to be of sufficient significance to retain it. As such, it has not been recorded in Table 4 as having heritage value.

5.5.12 #12, 8893 County Road 124

The exact date of construction for this house is unknown, however, it is possible that it is at least 100 years of age. It is not a designated heritage property nor does it lie within a Heritage Conservation District.

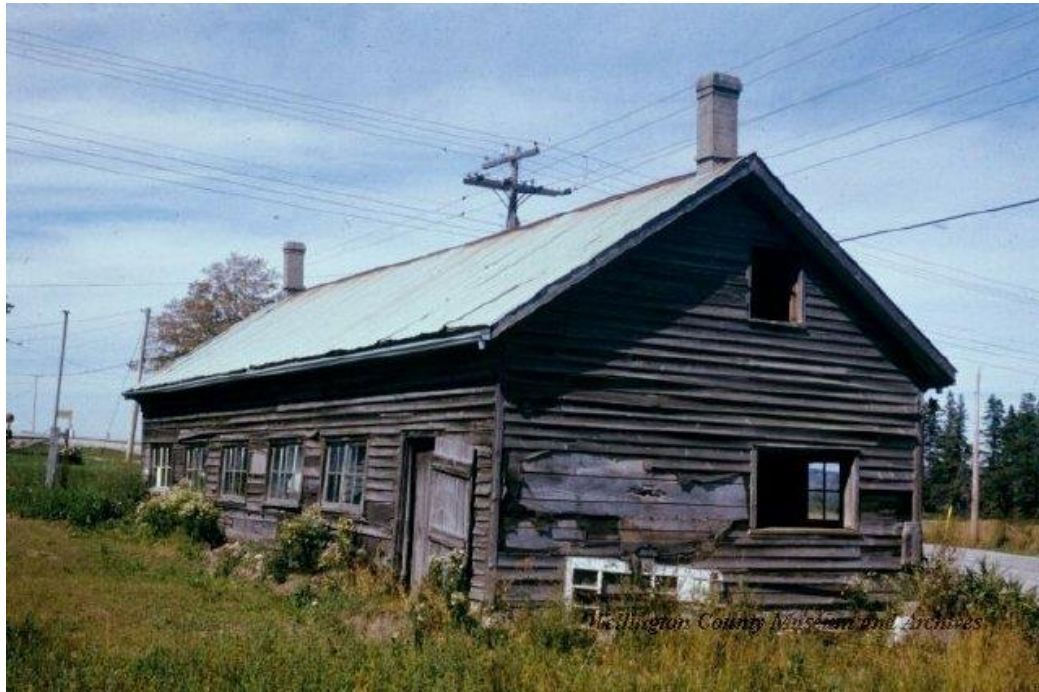
The buildings' original use was a single dwelling and it continues to be used as such.

The 1951 map (Figure 28) indicates that this house was a two storey insul brick house. Insulbrick, a popular covering in the 1930s (patented in 1932), continued being popular into the 1960s, suggesting at least a construction date of about this same time. The house is not considered to have any heritage value or interest.

5.5.13 #13, 5415 Second Line

The exact date of construction for this house is not known, however, it is a house constructed between 1980 and 2000. It is not a designated heritage property nor does it lie within a Heritage Conservation District. Prior to the existing house being built, there was a store located adjacent to the roadway (Figure 37). There is no evidence of this building, and it was demolished sometime in the 1970's. It was recorded by the Wellington County Museum and Archives as a frame store.

Figure 37: Former Frame Store at 5415 Second Line



The buildings' original use was a single dwelling and it continues to be used as such.

Field Visit: As this property is not part of the study area, only roadside observation could be made.

The plan of the building is single detached, rectangular plan, with a bump out for the double car attached garage with a loft above the garage. The house has a cinder block foundation, a full basement under the main house (excluding garage) as evidenced by basement windows at grade. The door is offset to the left, and the house has modern windows and doors. The house has a high gable roof, covered with asphalt shingles, and has skylights.

This is a modern house, dating probably to the 1980s to 2000. The house and garage are not considered to have cultural heritage value or interest.

5.5.14 #14, 5417 Second Line

The exact date of construction for this house is not known, however, it is a house constructed between 1980 and 2010. It is not a designated heritage property nor does it lie within a Heritage Conservation District.

The buildings' original use was a single dwelling and continues to be used as such.

Field Visit: As this property is not part of the study area, only roadside observation could be made.

The plan of the building is single detached, rectangular plan, with a bump out for the double car attached garage with the building continuing above the garage. The house has two gables, but no associated windows. Both gables have decorative barge board. There is a centrally located door with stone/brick steps leading to a small landing. The door has plain window transoms both over the door and on the left side of the door. There are two windows over the garage, symmetrical. There is a main window to the right of the main door. All doors/windows are modern. The building is clad in grey brick (façade) and vinyl siding. This is a modern house, dating probably to the 1980s to 2010. The house and garage are not considered to have cultural heritage value or interest.

5.5.15 #15, 5421 Second Line

The exact date of construction for this house is not known, however, it is a house constructed between 1980 and 2010. It is not a designated heritage property nor does it lie within a Heritage Conservation District.

The buildings' original use was a single dwelling and continues to be used as such.

Field Visit: As this property is not part of the study area, only roadside observation could be made.

The building is single detached, rectangular plan, modern bungalow with an attached one car garage. The building is faced with red brick. The roof is a low gable shape covered with synthetic scalloped tiles (Spanish style). The house has a centrally located door with pavers for steps and a small landing. The house has modern doors and windows. There is no evidence from the front of a basement, however, there may be windows at grade level located at the rear of the building.

The house is not considered to have cultural heritage value or interest.

5.5.16 #16, 5422 Second Line

The building was a former public school, and is now operating as the new Hanuman Temple. The exact date of construction for the former school is not known, however, it was likely constructed post 1950 and has had many additions and upgrades.

Field Visit: The former school is a single storey, red brick, and modern red brick composition with banks of windows along the front façade. The main entrance is now a

glassed in atrium, and there is a red brick building to the right of the building which was probably the former gymnasium.

Given the numerous modifications to the building, it has limited cultural heritage value or interest. The property does have contextual value in that it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings; and, is a landmark. Given that the building is not being demolished, there are no immediate concerns for the property.

5.5.17 #17, 5418 Second Line

The exact date of construction for this house is not known, however, it is a house constructed within the last 40 to 50 years. It is not a designated heritage property nor does it lie within a Heritage Conservation District.

The buildings' original use was a single dwelling and it continues to be used as a residence.

Field Visit: As this property is not part of the study area, only roadside observation could be made. Large trees obscured the house limiting the observations.

The plan of the building is single detached, rectangular plan, one storey with wooden board and batten. The main door is off centre, towards the right, and has wooden stairs coming to the door, and a small landing with railing. There appears to be a secondary entrance on the right façade, with a small rise of stairs as well. Foundation type cannot be determined at this time. The roof is a low gable profile covered with asphalt shingles. There is one window located on the left façade, one off centre to the left of the door. The door has two sidelights. All windows and doors visible from the roadway are of modern construction.

This is a modern house. The house is not considered to have any heritage value or interest.

5.5.18 #18, 5416 Second Line

The exact date of construction for this house is not known, however, it is a house constructed within the last 40 to 50 years. It is not a designated heritage property nor does it lie within a Heritage Conservation District.

The buildings' original use was a single dwelling.

Field Visit: As this property is not part of the study area, only roadside observation could be made. Large trees obscured the house limiting the observations.

The plan of the building is single detached, rectangular plan, one storey with aluminum siding with parged basement. The house is a raised bungalow with a partially above grade basement as evidenced by windows of ground level. Basement appears to be full sized. The house has a low hip roof, with an offset chimney to the left, with a single chimney stack in metal. This suggests that there is a wood stove present in the house. The roof is asphalt shingles. The roof trim is a cornice boxed, plain. The main

windows are located on the first floor. Windows are flat with no sills. The two windows on the front façade are new with fiberglass shutters framing them both. A small flight of stairs (5 steps) lead to the off centre front door. The door has a storm door (modern) protecting the main door. There are no surrounds or architraves associated with door. There appears (obscured by trees) to be a small deck located to the side of the house with stairs leading to it from the front. There is a small rear addition at the back of the building sitting on concrete, possibly an extension of the basement. From the side, there appears to be a small entrance possibly leading to the basement. There is also a side door entered from the deck level. There is an associated detached garage with a low gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The garage is cinder block construction.

This is a modern house, dating probably to the 1980s to 1990s, and the addition dates to at least 2000, and possibly later than that. The house and garage are not considered to have any heritage value or interest.

5.5.19 #19, 5414 Second Line

There are two buildings located at the southeast corner of the study area, neither of which are designated under Section IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act. They are also not listed on any heritage register maintained by the Town of Erin/Ospringe.

In 1875, the Andersons moved to a new home. After living in the log house since their arrival to Erin Township in 1843, George Anderson purchased the toll gate house from Mr. McNeill that was located further along the Guelph Road. The toll system in Erin had been shut down several years earlier and the little building was now vacant. Anderson moved the house to the Ospringe intersection, this being the northeast corner of the study area (Figure 21). Mr. and Mrs. Anderson along with their son George Pierce Anderson lived in the house for their remaining years, Mrs. Anderson passing away February 29, 1916 and George Jr. on January 29, 1952 (Figures 22 and 23). In 1915, George Anderson Jr. built a large work shed behind the house from which for many years he ran a woodworking and carpentry business while continuing the farm. He constructed this building from parts of an old saw mill which he had purchased and dismantled. He was a well-liked citizen of Ospringe who was also a very fine musician, playing his violin at various functions within Ospringe as well as other parts of the township.

In 1951, the government decided to widen and pave the Guelph Road. To this end, a Highway Plan was registered on the property title with a location survey showing the exact location of the Anderson house, described as a one storey frame house (Figures 24 and 25). The widening was set to go through the middle of the Anderson home and take away a corner of the property to provide for a wider intersection. However, George Anderson Jr. died before the widening took place and the remainder of the study area was bequeathed to David Stewart, son of Josiah Stewart (Will #9666). David Stewart proceeded to move the house from its place on the corner to a place further back on the Second Line just behind George Anderson's woodworking building. David Stewart then built an addition onto the house and made some interior renovations. His son, Vernon, along with his wife and nine children, then moved into the home where they lived into

the 1970s. The house and woodworking building remain part of the study area (Figure 26).

The date of construction for this house is circa 1875 with the toll gate house portion older than 1875. It is not a designated heritage property nor does it lie within a Heritage Conservation District.

The buildings' original use was a toll gate house and single dwelling. It is unknown if the building is occupied at this time.

Field Visit: The plan of the building is single detached, rectangular plan, with a rear addition, and two side additions. There is a basement, as evidenced by a basement window partially above grade (assume there is a window well). It is unknown if the basement extends under the entire building. The exterior of the building is aluminum clad in clapboard style. The roof has a low gable and steel roof. The main building has a central door covered with a gable. Located centrally over the gable is a small window under the roof apex which is a 3/3 type window. The addition to the right of the main building is a flat topped roof with at least one double hung window. The main door has a screen door obscuring the makeup of the main door. The second side addition also has a metal low gable roof and one double hung window. The rear of the building has two windows. The toll gate house is relatively unchanged from its original move to the location in 1875 (Figures 25 and 26).

It is suspected that the aluminum siding may cover a wooden frame house. The additions have no cultural heritage value or interest, but the main building was one of the early buildings in the area, regardless of it having been moved not once (first time from the original toll gate house location) but twice (back from the road to avoid demolition from road widening) have cultural heritage value or interest.

The building is a rare and unique example of a style of building (reuse of existing toll gate house). The property has direct associations with a person (George Anderson, early settler) and activity (former toll gate house) that is significant to the community. The property has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture. The property has contextual value in that it supports the character of an area; is physically, visually and historically linked to its surroundings, and is a landmark.

5.5.20 #20, 5438 Second Line

A long laneway leads to 5438 Second Line. As this was not part of the study area, the address was not accessed. Topographic maps suggest there is no building at this location (<http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html>).

There has been no determination of cultural heritage value or interest for this property.

5.5.21 #21 no municipal address, NW corner of CR124 and Second Line

This building was part of 5414 Second Line property before the main building was removed further to the back of the lot. The building is located within the study area.

In 1915, George Anderson Jr. built a large work shed behind the house from which for many years he ran a woodworking and carpentry business while continuing the farm. He constructed this building from parts of an old saw mill which he had purchased and dismantled. The woodworking building remains standing in the study area (Figure 26).

The date of construction for the workshop is 1915. It is not a designated heritage property nor does it lie within a Heritage Conservation District. The former wood working shop is not considered to have any heritage value or interest.

5.6 Commemorative Plaques or Cairns

The Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide was accessed on October 24th, 2017 (<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/Resources-and-Learning/Online-Plaque-Guide>). There are two plaques related to Erin. The first relates to the founding of Erin:

“The abundant water power of the Credit River attracted millers to this area in the late 1820s. By 1850, with the addition of other small industries, Erin had become a significant milling and manufacturing centre for the region.”

The second plaque relates to the early settlement of Erin Township:

“In 1818, the Crown purchased land now comprising Erin Township from the Mississauga First Nations, an Ojibwa tribe, and within two years settlers had located near present-day Ballinafad. Small communities soon formed around the mills that were built at scattered sites throughout the tract. By 1850 the population of the township exceeded 3,000.”

Neither plaque relates directly to the study area.

5.7 Properties Designated Under the Ontario Heritage Act

There are no properties designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in or adjacent to the study area.

6.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE CONSERVATION PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

6.1 Managing Cultural Heritage Landscapes and Built Heritage Features

According to the 2014 PPS, in order for a built heritage resource to be significant (i.e. have cultural heritage value, interest, or merit) they must be valued to the contribution that they provide to the history of a place, an event, or a people. The study area includes two built features identified in the field. The main structure, located at 5414 Second Line, has heritage value and interest. The associated building, a woodworking shop, was built in 1915, but is not considered to have heritage value or interest. This building is located in the study area. Of the surrounding buildings, there is one other that has been identified as having heritage value or interest. The church is located at 8888 CR124. No additional heritage built features have been identified in this CHA. No cultural heritage landscapes or roadsides have been identified in or around the study area.

6.2 Summary of Cultural Heritage Values

Table 4 presents a summary of the cultural heritage values (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2014) described below by property. Each of the properties was evaluated using these criteria.

Design Value or Physical Value: i) is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method; ii) displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit; or, iii) demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

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

Contextual Value: i) is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area; ii) is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings; iii) is a landmark.

The following is used to determine provincial significance.

Determine if 1) the property represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history 2) the property yields, or has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history 3) the property demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage 4) the property is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province 5) the property demonstrate a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period 6) 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 7) 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 8) the property is located in an unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.

The building located at 5414 Second Line is the only building with cultural heritage value or interest directly within the study area. The building is a rare and unique example of a style of building (reuse of existing toll gate house). The property has direct associations with a person (George Anderson, early settler) and activity (former toll gate house) that is significant to the community. The property has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture. The property has contextual value in that it supports the character of an area; is physically, visually and historically linked to its surroundings, and is a landmark.

The one building with cultural heritage and interest adjacent to the study area is the building located at 8888 CR124. The church building is considered representative of a type of church from the 1880s. The property has historical value or associative value: it has direct association with an organization/institution that is significant to the community; and, it has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of the community. The property has contextual value: it is important in defining the character of the area; it is physically, functionally, visually and historically linked to its surroundings, and it is a landmark.

6.3 Consideration of Alternatives, Mitigation and Conservation Methods

Options for managing the built heritage features can be broad, and include:

1. **Do Nothing:** This is not recommended for any of the identified heritage buildings.
2. **Test:** Prior to any restoration, testing of the integrity of the buildings should be conducted to determine restoration requirements or if the value of restoration is outweighed by the lack of structural integrity. This is recommended for all of the built heritage buildings.
3. **Comprehensive architectural drawings** should be conducted for all of the built heritage features as a permanent record of the building.
4. **Restoration in situ:** is recommended for the entire built heritage.
5. **Restoration and remove buildings to a different location:** Given that the study area is proposed for subdivision development, relocation of this building should ideally be in a setting where their heritage attributes correlate with the community/setting. Ideally, these buildings should remain within the village of Ospringe.

6. **Adaptive reuse** can be an alternative to removal of the buildings. The heritage elements of each of the buildings should be restored and maintained. The development of the proposed subdivision could include incorporation of the buildings. These areas could be used as community centres, day care facilities, other recreational options, offices, bed and breakfasts, etc. In this way, the buildings could remain *in situ*, but be reused.
7. **Reuse of buildings materials.** Elements of the built heritage could be salvaged and reused in other capacities. Mennonite/Amish communities are often appreciative of receiving this type of building materials. A record of where the building materials are being reused should be kept on record at the Town of Caledon.
8. **Provide buildings for reuse/restoration to Habitat for Humanity or other equivalent programs:** This is recommended for 8895 CR124 only.
9. **Signage recognition:** Plaques and/or signs that provide a succinct description of the date, style, architect/builder, wherever possible. Subdivision roadways should be named after previous owners of the property.
10. **Sympathetic Development:** for those heritage buildings/features that lie adjacent to the study area, but not directly within it, sympathetic development is encouraged to enhance the heritage attributes of the heritage/buildings/features.
11. **Demolish:** Demolishment of any heritage structure must be the last alternative visited in considering alternative, mitigative or conservation methods.

Municipal Address	Design or Physical Value			Historic or Associative Value			Contextual Value			PS1	PS2	PS3	PS4	PS5	PS6	PS7	PS8
	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii								
5416 2 nd line																	
	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
5414 2 nd line																	
	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
5438 2 nd line																	
	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
No municipal address																	
	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

PS – provincially significant values

Table 4 suggests recommendations for each of the identified structures, as per their identifying number above. Note that a choice of one or more options is identified.

Table 5: Recommendation Options

Keyed Structure	Structure	Listed or Designated	Recommended Options
1	No structures	n/a	n/a
2	8866 CR124	No	n/a
3	8888 CR124	No	10
4	8892 CR124	No	n/a
5	8894 CR124	No	n/a
6	8896 CR124	No	n/a
7	8898 CR124	No	n/a
8	8906 CR124	No	n/a
9	8911 CR124	No	n/a
10	8897 CR124	No	n/a
11	8895 CR124	No	n/a
12	8893 CR124	No	n/a
13	5415 Second Line	No	n/a
14	5417 Second Line	No	n/a
15	5412 Second Line	No	n/a
16	5422 Second Line	No	n/a
17	5418 Second Line	No	n/a
18	5416 Second Line	No	n/a
19	5414 Second Line	No	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9
20	5438 Second Line	No	n/a
21	No mun. address	No	n/a

6.4 Implementation and Monitoring

It is recommended that the proponent and the Town of Ospringe meet to discuss the presented options for the built heritage within the study area. Consensus must be agreed to prior to moving forward with the development.

All archaeological work must be completed prior to any development.

6.5 Summary Statement and Conservation Recommendations

Alternative options have been presented for all of identified built heritage features in Table 5 (those identified within and adjacent to the study area). The proposed development of the study area as a subdivision indicates that there will be direct impact to the building located at 5414 Second Line, and indirect impact to buildings located at 8888 CR124. Note that the building, Victorian architecture located at 8895 CR124, is considered to have low cultural value by the Town of Erin and is scheduled for

demolition. It is for this reason that the property has not been included as a structure of heritage value or interest.

There are no identified significant cultural heritage landscapes or roadscares.

In addition, a Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment must be conducted for the study area by a licenced archaeologist prior to any development of the property. This may result in the recommendation for additional archaeological investigations of the study area. SJAI understands that the proponent has engaged an archaeological consultant to conduct the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment.

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<http://www.guelphheritage.ca/>




https://www.caledon.ca/en/live/resources/Cultural_Heritage_Landscapes_Inventory_Report-Section5.pdf




<https://www.consumerbeware.mgs.gov.on.ca/eseach/start.do#bealsinfor/geneology/sources/erintownshiphistory.html>



APPENDIX A: LANDSCAPE VIEWS

Aspect	Descriptor	Photographs
L1	Study area facing N	
L2	Study area facing NW	
L3	Study Area facing NE along County Road 124	




Aspect	Descriptor	Photographs
L4	Viewscape facing SE	 A photograph showing a paved road with a yellow center line and a white edge line. In the background, there are fields, trees, and a cloudy sky. A utility pole with wires is visible on the left side of the road.
L5	Study area facing NE	 A photograph of a large, open field with green grass and some brown patches. In the distance, there are trees and a large brick building with a dark roof. The sky is overcast and grey.
L6	Study area north side facing NE	 A photograph of a field with green grass and some brown patches. On the left side, there is a dense line of trees. The sky is overcast and grey.





Aspect	Descriptor	Photographs
L7	Area to northwest of study area – forested/scrub facing NW	 A photograph showing a dense forest of tall, thin trees with green and yellowing foliage. In the foreground, there is a thicket of tall, green and yellow grasses or weeds.
L8	Area southeast of study area facing SE	 A photograph of a paved road with double yellow lines. A utility pole with power lines stands in the middle ground. In the background, there is a field and a yellow excavator under a cloudy sky.
L9	From study area facing NE towards extant buildings	 A photograph showing a paved road with a concrete curb. On the left side of the road, there is a grassy area with trees. In the background, there are several buildings, including a white house with a blue roof, under a cloudy sky.



Aspect	Descriptor	Photographs
L10	Viewshed facing along County Road 124 facing NE	 A photograph showing a viewshed along County Road 124 facing northeast. The road is paved and has a white line marking. On the left side, there is a grassy area with a utility pole. In the distance, there are traffic lights and some buildings under an overcast sky.
L11	View at intersection facing SE	 A photograph showing a view at an intersection facing southeast. A white truck is visible on the left side of the road. In the background, there is a house with a red roof and a utility pole. The sky is overcast.
L12	View from intersection facing NW	 A photograph showing a view from an intersection facing northwest. A white house is visible on the left side of the road. A truck is driving on the road in the distance. The sky is overcast.

Aspect	Descriptor	Photographs
L13	Viewshed from intersection facing N	 A photograph showing a view from an intersection looking north. The road is paved and has a white arrow pointing forward. To the left is a grassy shoulder with an orange and white traffic barrel. In the background, there are trees, a utility pole, a tall antenna tower, and a brick building under a cloudy sky. A traffic light is visible on the right side of the road.
L14	View from intersection facing E	 A photograph showing a view from an intersection looking east. The foreground is a cracked asphalt road. In the distance, there are several buildings, including a large white one, and utility poles with traffic lights. The sky is overcast.
L15	Study area facing SSW	 A photograph showing a study area facing south-southwest. The foreground is a grassy field with some fallen leaves. To the left, there is a line of trees with some autumn-colored foliage. The background shows a line of trees under a cloudy sky.


APPENDIX B: ROADSCAPES

Roadway	Descriptor	Photographs (Google Earth Street View)
<p>County Road 125/Second Line N of intersection</p> <p>R1</p>	<p>Paved, three lane (1 turning lane) at intersection, concrete curbs, facing SE</p>	
<p>R2</p>	<p>Paved, two lane, gravel shoulder, shallow ditches, utilities and hydro poles, facing NW</p>	
<p>R3</p>	<p>Paved, three lane (1 turning lane) at intersection, concrete curbs, facing NW</p>	




Roadway	Descriptor	Photographs (Google Earth Street View)
R4	Paved, two lane, gravel shoulder, moderately deep ditches, utilities and hydro poles, facing SE	
124 County Road R5	Paved, three lane (1 turning lane) at intersection, concrete curbs, facing SW	
R6	Paved, two lane, gravel shoulder, moderately deep ditches, utilities and hydro poles, facing SE	
R7	Paved, three lane (1 turning lane) at intersection, concrete curbs, facing NE	



Roadway	Descriptor	Photographs (Google Earth Street View)
R8	Paved, two lane, curb, no ditches, utilities and hydro poles, facing SW	 A Google Earth Street View photograph of a two-lane paved road. The road has a yellow center line and white edge lines. On the left side, there is a concrete curb and a sidewalk. The road is lined with residential houses and trees. Utility poles and power lines are visible along the right side of the road.
R9	Paved, three lane, gravel shoulders, moderately deep ditches, hydro poles	 A Google Earth Street View photograph of a three-lane paved road. The road has a yellow center line and white edge lines. The road is flanked by gravel shoulders and moderately deep ditches. There are trees and utility poles on both sides of the road. The sky is blue with some clouds.




APPENDIX C: BUILT FEATURES

Municipal Address	Descriptor	Photographs	Value
8866 CR124	Raised modern bungalow with 2 car attached garage		NO

Municipal Address	Descriptor	Photographs	Value
<p>8888 CR124</p>	<p>Knox Presbyterian Community Church, Ospringe</p> <p>Rear façade, basement entry</p> <p>Basement Entry</p>	  	<p>YES</p>


Municipal Address	Descriptor	Photographs	Value
	<p data-bbox="354 632 553 667">Front doorway</p> <p data-bbox="354 1094 553 1192">Date stone and decorative surrounds</p> <p data-bbox="354 1451 553 1549">Brackets and decorative surrounds</p>	  	

Municipal Address	Descriptor	Photographs	Value
	<p data-bbox="358 520 516 552">Side façade</p> <p data-bbox="358 919 548 1066">Front and side façade, and detached garage</p>		
<p data-bbox="204 1388 298 1451">8894 CR124</p>	<p data-bbox="358 1388 548 1598">Single story residence with multiple additions and barn/garage, vinyl siding</p> <p data-bbox="358 1625 532 1656">West Façade</p>		<p data-bbox="1308 1388 1354 1419">NO</p>


Municipal Address	Descriptor	Photographs	Value
	Side façade and bell-craft shaped roof on workshop, metal roof and possibly wooden frame construction		
8898 CR124	Single dwelling, Georgian façade at front Steel garage/workshop	 	YES


Municipal Address	Descriptor	Photographs	Value
8906 CR124	Gas station		NO
8911 CR124	John Deere Commercial Centre		NO




Municipal Address	Descriptor	Photographs	Value
8897 CR124	Residence		YES

Municipal Address	Descriptor	Photographs	Value
8895 CR124	Single residence	 The photographs show a two-story brick house with a prominent front porch. The porch has a blue roof and white trim. The house has a gabled roof with a dormer window. The photos are taken from across a street, showing a utility pole and some trees in the background. The sky is overcast.	YES

Municipal Address	Descriptor	Photographs	Value
8893 CR124	Residence		
5415 2 nd Line	1 ½ storey modern house		NO
5417 2 nd Line	2 storey modern residence		NO

Municipal Address	Descriptor	Photographs	Value
5421 2 nd Line	residence		

Municipal Address	Descriptor	Photographs	Value
5422 2 nd Line	Former public school		
5418 2 nd Line	Single residence		NO

Municipal Address	Descriptor	Photographs	Value
	Rear addition, garage and entrance to basement		
5414 2 nd Line	<p data-bbox="354 842 565 951">Single residence Front façade and side addition</p> <p data-bbox="354 1465 548 1493">2 side additions</p>	 	

**APPENDIX D: LETTERS TO HERITAGE GROUPS AND
RESPONSES**

SCARLETT JANUSAS ARCHAEOLOGY INC.
269 Cameron Lake Road, Tobermory, Ontario N0H 2R0
Phone 519-596-8243, cell 519-374-1119
jscarlett@amtelecom.net
www.actionarchaeology.ca



October 24, 2017

Ontario Heritage Trust

Via email

To Whom It May Concern:

RE: Cultural Heritage Evaluation

**Part Lot 13, Concession 2, Erin as in MS126136, (Fourthly) except Part 1,
61R6497, Ospringe Settlement Area, in Wellington County.**

I have been retained by Terrell Heard to conduct a cultural heritage evaluation of the proposed subdivision to be located at the above noted address. I have attached relevant mapping to assist in the location of the property.

As such, could you please tell me if the Ontario Heritage Trust has any heritage concerns regarding this area – and if so, could you please elaborate on what these specific concerns relate to in general and specifically. I have checked the heritage inventory and note that the property is neither designated nor listed by the County of Wellington.

Many thanks.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Scarlett Janusas'. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Scarlett E. Janusas, B.A., M.A., CAHP, RPA
President, SJAI
Member, APA, SHA, CAHP, CNEHA

Email response dated October 25th, 2017




Wed 10/25/2017 3:35 PM

Thomas Wicks <Thomas.Wicks@heritagetrust.on.ca>

RE: request for OHT input for cultural heritage evaluation

To Scarlett Janusas

 You replied to this message on 10/25/2017 3:36 PM.

Hi Scarlett,

Thank you for the letter dated October 24, 2017 requesting information from the Trust of potential heritage concerns regarding the proposed development of a property described as Part Lot 13, Concession 2, Erin as in MS 126136 (Fourthly) except Part 1, 61R6497, Ospringe Settlement Area, Wellington County.

The Ontario Heritage Trust does not own any properties within or adjacent to the subject property area, nor do we hold an easement agreement on any properties within or adjacent to the subject site. As we do not have any legal interests in this area we will not be providing comments regarding the site's cultural heritage.

Thank you for consulting with the Trust regarding this matter.

Regards
Thomas

SCARLETT JANUSAS ARCHAEOLOGY INC.
269 Cameron Lake Road, Tobermory, Ontario N0H 2R0
Phone 519-596-8243, cell 519-374-1119
jscarlett@amtelecom.net
www.actionarchaeology.ca



October 24, 2017

County of Wellington
County Clerk, Donna Bryce

Via email

Dear Ms. Bryce:

RE: Cultural Heritage Evaluation
Part Lot 13, Concession 2, Erin as in MS126136, (Fourthly) except Part 1,
61R6497, Ospringe Settlement Area, in Wellington County.

I have been retained by Terrell Heard to conduct a cultural heritage evaluation of the proposed subdivision to be located at the above noted address.

As such, could you please tell me if the County of Wellington has any heritage concerns regarding this area – and if so, could you please elaborate on what these specific concerns relate to in general and specifically (easement, covenants, etc.) I have checked the heritage inventory and note that the property is neither designated nor listed by the County of Wellington.

Many thanks.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Scarlett Janusas'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Scarlett E. Janusas, B.A., M.A., CAHP, RPA
President, SJAI
Member, APA, SHA, CAHP, CNEHA

SCARLETT JANUSAS ARCHAEOLOGY INC.
269 Cameron Lake Road, Tobermory, Ontario N0H 2R0
Phone 519-596-8243, cell 519-374-1119
jscarlett@amtelecom.net
www.actionarchaeology.ca



October 24, 2017

Town of Erin
CAO

Via email

Dear Sir or Madam:

RE: Cultural Heritage Evaluation
Part Lot 13, Concession 2, Erin as in MS126136, (Fourthly) except Part 1,
61R6497, Ospringe Settlement Area, in Wellington County.

I have been retained by Terrell Heard to conduct a cultural heritage evaluation of the proposed subdivision to be located at the above noted address.

As such, could you please tell me if the Town of Erin has any heritage concerns regarding this area – and if so, could you please elaborate on what these specific concerns relate to in general and specifically (easement, covenants, etc.) I have checked the heritage inventory and note that the property is neither designated nor listed by the County of Wellington.

Many thanks.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Scarlett Janusas'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Scarlett E. Janusas, B.A., M.A., CAHP, RPA
President, SJAI
Member, APA, SHA, CAHP, CNEHA

Email request to Jamie Chantlers, Heritage Committee, Town of Erin, October 24, 2017

Send	To...	jamie@chantlers.on.ca
	Cc...	
	Bcc...	
Subject		Heritage Inventory

Good Morning - my firm has been retained by Terrell Heard to conduct a cultural heritage evaluation of a property (see attached maps) in the Town of Erin. We are looking not only at resources directly on the property, but also adjacent to the property. The following municipal addresses are included in our assessment. County Road 124 (#'s 8848, 8862, 8866, 8888, 8892, 8894, 8906, 8911, 8897, 8895, 8893, 8871, 8863) and County Road 125/Second Line (#'s 5415, 5417, 5421, 5422, 5418, 5416, 5414, and 5438). I did not see an accessible inventory online and am hoping that you can either supply one to me at my email address, or inform me if any of the above noted addresses appear on the list, and in what capacity?

I look forward to receiving a reply,

Respectfully,
Scarlett Janusas

Scarlett Janusas, BA, MA
Member CAHP, APA, SHA
President, Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc.
269 Cameron Lake Road
Tobermory, ON N0H 2R0
Office 519-596-8243
Mobile 519-374-1119
jscarlett@amtelecom.net
www.actionarchaeology.ca

Response dated October 30, 2017



Mon 10/30/2017 8:59 PM

jamiecheyne01@gmail.com

Ospringe assessment

To jscarlett@amtelecom.net

Cc odete.gomes@IBIGroup.com

Follow up.

Scarlett and Odete,

Thank you for your e-mails, respectively.

The Town of Erin Heritage Committee has a "list" or registry of properties within the Town of Erin. Currently, there is some 500 properties or buildings listed. The registry was originally created to include all buildings built from 1930 and earlier. We do not have a comprehensive background on most of these listed, as we are a small municipality, with an even smaller heritage budget or mandate.

The property in question, on the north-west corner of the Second Line and Highway 24 / 124, does not have a heritage assessment nor an archaeological assessment associated with it.

There was an assessment created for the proposed Thomasfield subdivision on the south west side of the same intersection. The only significant building on that section is the brick Victorian original farmhouse, # 8863, and it is in bad shape, and will be demolished.

The only heritage building, of any significance on the north side would be the church at 8888 Highway 124. This is a major part of the local community, and as such, we value our churches very highly.

I hope I have given you a start to your findings. Please let me know if you have any further questions, or if you wish to attend one of our Heritage meetings. Third Monday of the month.

Thank you again for your interest.

Jamie Cheyne, Chair

Town of Erin Heritage Committee

APPENDIX E: CV of Scarlett Janusas**SCARLETT E. JANUSAS**

269 Cameron Lake Road, Tobermory, Ontario N0H 2R0 www.actionarchaeology.ca

Phone 519-596-8243 cell 519-374-1119 jscarlett@amtelecom.net

EDUCATION B.A., Anthropology/Archaeology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario
 M.A., Anthropology/Archaeology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario
 National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
 Basic Museum Management Certificate

 University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario
 Courses towards a Certificate in Environmental Assessment
 Submerged Worlds and Marine Archaeology, University of Southampton

AFFILIATIONS Ontario Marine Heritage Committee
 Ontario Archaeological Society
 Society for Historical Archaeology
 Association of Professional Archaeologists (V.P.
 2005-2009) (Pres. 2009-2013) (Past President 2013-2015)
 Council for Northeastern Historic Archaeology
 Canadian Association of Heritage Professional

Experience:

2013 to date **SCARLETT JANUSAS ARCHAEOLOGY INC.**
President – Responsible for conducting cultural impact assessment and site mitigation and development of cultural resource management plans for clients in Ontario as part of the Ontario Heritage Act, the Planning Act, the Aggregates Act and as part of environmental impact assessment both on land and underwater. Compliance with the Ministry of Labour Regulations for work conducted underwater. Responsible for day to day management of above mentioned firm. Responsible for varied crew sizes, ranging from 1 to 60 persons depending on project needs. Experience includes writing proposals and schedules, administration, co-ordination of projects and crew, data collection and analysis, photography, graphics, report writing and preparation, invoicing, payroll, accounting, and compliance mitigation.

2002 -2013 **SCARLETT JANUSAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE
CONSULTING AND EDUCATION**

President – Responsible for conducting cultural impact assessment and site mitigation and development of cultural resource management plans for clients in Ontario as part of the Ontario Heritage Act, the Planning Act, the Aggregates Act and as part of environmental impact assessment both on land and underwater. Compliance with the Ministry of Labour Regulations for work conducted underwater. Responsible for day-to-day management of above mentioned firm. Responsible for varied crew sizes, ranging from 1 to 30 persons depending on project needs. Experience includes writing proposals and schedules, administration, co-ordination of projects and crew, data collection and analysis, photography, graphics, report writing and preparation, invoicing, payroll, accounting, and compliance mitigation.

2009, 2010 **THIS LAND ARCHAEOLOGY**

FIELD DIRECTOR/ASSOCIATE – Stage 2, 3 and 4 projects in Greater Toronto area, Richmond Hill, Aurora, Bond Head, Brampton, Brantford, Innisfil, Bradford, Vaughan, Oshawa.

1995 to 2002 **MAYER HERITAGE CONSULTANTS**

Consulting Archaeologist – Responsible for conducting cultural impact assessment and site mitigation and development of cultural resource management plans for clients in Ontario as part of the Ontario Heritage Act, the Planning Act, and as part of environmental impact assessment both on land and underwater. Responsible for varied crew sizes, ranging from 1 to 16 persons, depending on project needs. Responsibilities include writing proposals, schedules, co-ordination of projects and crew, data collection and analysis, photography, graphics, and report writing and preparation.

1993 to 1995 **GOLDER ASSOCIATES LIMITED**

Senior Archaeologist – Responsible for eastern Canada, development of an archaeology section, preparation of proposals, field and laboratory work, preparation of reports, marketing and budgeting. Associate in environmental assessment projects.

1993 to 2002 **ONTARIO MARINE HERITAGE COMMITTEE**

Co-Principal in the Submerged Prehistoric Shoreline Study in Georgian Bay in cooperation with the Ontario Marine Heritage Committee, Parks Canada, Fathom Five National Marine Park and the Geological Survey of Canada. The study focused on the geological history of previously exposed watercourses and the archaeological potential of the former exposed areas for archaeological sites dating to the Paleo and Archaic periods of southwestern Ontario. The technical portion of the project includes the use of side scan sonar, GPS, depth sounders, navy submersibles, remote videos, SCUBA, and computers.

1991 to 2001 **ONTARIO MARINE HERITAGE COMMITTEE**

Chairperson – Responsibilities include scheduling, organization of workshops and meetings, administrative duties, chairing meetings and providing archaeological input into proposed and active projects.

1986 to 1993 **REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO**

Regional Archaeologist – Responsibilities included 1) the provision of expert advice on archaeological matters to municipalities, developers, planning, engineering and archaeological

consultants regarding archaeological potential of the Region, and Planning and Development policy pertaining to heritage resource management; 2) undertaking research and special studies to support Regional decisions on archaeologically related matters; 3) acted as an archaeological consultant for the Region; 4) acted as the liaison between the Province of Ontario and the Municipality; 5) developed policy for the effective management of archaeological resources; 6) acted as an information source for private, business and public sectors on matters of archaeology; 7) initiated and conducted special projects a) the creation of a permanent Archaeology Division for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo b) researched, developed and published the **first** Archaeological Master Plan in the Province of Ontario c) invited participant for the Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office Environmental Assessment and Heritage National Workshop, Ottawa; d) staff liaison for the Regional Official Policies Plan Heritage Advisory Committee (1991-1993); e) acquired the loan of the prehistoric and historic Lisso collection and conducted analysis of the collection f) organized and supervised the collection and analysis of urban historic archaeological potential data for urban centres in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo g) member of the Regional Official Policies Plan Management Team h) Regional courses in field archaeology i) volunteer program j) designation of an Aboriginal cemetery for remains located during development and k) field school at the Waterloo County Jail for primary grade students.

1984 to 1997 **SCARLETT JANUSAS AND ASSOCIATES INC.**

President of Archaeological Consulting Firm– Created firm in response to development pressures on archaeological resources. Services provided by the firm included background research studies, archaeological resource assessments, cultural impact studies, interpretative design projects, resource evaluation and interpretation models, extant artifact collection documentation, analysis and interpretation, archaeological excavation and monitoring, cultural resource management, historic research to locate environmental hazards, historic interpretation of properties (genealogy of historic properties). Scarlett Janusas and Associates Inc. was a Canadian heritage and archaeological consulting firm specializing in archaeological resource assessment, cultural impact studies, cultural resource management and interpretative studies for land and underwater heritage resources.

1992 to 1995 **MAYER HERITAGE CONSULTANTS INC.**

Marine Heritage Associate – Responsibilities included management of all marine heritage projects.

1990 **ONTARIO MARINE HERITAGE COMMITTEE**

Co-principal for the archaeological documentation of the HMS NEWASH.

1990 **ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION**

Principal Conservator – Responsible for the restoration of ceramic class from Inge Va, Perth County, Ontario.

1989 **CANADIAN PARKS SERVICE**

Volunteer – Mapping of the shipwreck the MINCH in Fathom Five National Marine Park.

1988 **SCARLETT JANUSAS AND ASSOCIATES INC.**

Principal Investigator – Responsible for the underwater survey of Ste. Marie II, Christian Island and for research for the marine history of the Christian Islands for the Christian Island Archaeological Master Plan.

1987 **MAYER, PIHL, POULTON AND ASSOCIATES**

Principal Investigator – Responsible for conducting the TransCanada Kirkwell Pipeline Survey.

1987 **SCARLETT JANUSAS AND ASSOCIATES INC.**

Principal Investigator – Responsible for the preliminary investigations of a scuttled ship located in the excavation of the Dome Stadium.

1986 **MAYER, PIHL, POULTON AND ASSOCIATES**

a) Field Assistant – Responsible for the Union Gas pipeline heritage assessment in Ancaster/Hamilton area, housing development.

b) Field Assistant – excavation of the Pengelly site near Mississauga, a Middle Woodland village.

c) Field Assistant – several housing subdivision heritage resource assessments in the cities of Kitchener and Waterloo.

1986 **EMPRESS OF IRELAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

Archaeological Consultant – Providing archaeological advice to the Society.

1986 **ONTARIO MARINE HERITAGE COMMITTEE**

Archaeological Assistant – Responsible for the preliminary mapping and excavation of an unidentified mid-19th century ship located in Lake Erie at a depth of 70’.

1986 **SCARLETT JANUSAS AND ASSOCIATES**

Principal – Responsible for investigation of a proposed dock area at Historic Naval and Military Establishments. Underwater archaeological survey.

1985 **TORONTO HISTORICAL BOARD**

Senior Archaeologist – Developed a study report recommending a City Archaeology Policy and implementation guidelines. Two excavations were also conducted at the MacKenzie House and St. James Cathedral. Impact assessment of Toronto Island historic midden.

1984-1987 **MAYER, PIHL, POULTON AND ASSOCIATES**

Consulting Archaeologist – Conducting impact assessments and site mitigation on such projects as Union Gas Pipeline impact assessment in Ancaster/Hamilton area, subdivision in Niagara Region, excavation of the Pengelly site near Mississauga, subdivision assessment in Kitchener, excavation of 19th century mill (Elmdale Mill) in Ajax, and archaeological assessment along Moira River, Belleville.

1984 **CANADIAN PARKS SERVICE**

a) Archaeologist – Responsible for conducting an archaeological resource evaluation of Point Pelee National Park and the development of the Point Pelee National Park Cultural Resource Management Plan. Also conducted two field campaigns to Central Grenadier Island in St. Lawrence Islands National Park. Acted as co-leader in the presentation of a special seminar at Point Pelee National Park to inform staff of progress of the Archaeological Resource

Management Plan and to aid in establishing and interpretation exhibition of the prehistory of man at the Park.

b) Marine Archaeologist (GT-2), Marine Heritage Unit – Red Bay project, Labrador. Responsible for the excavation of a 16th century Spanish Basque whaling ship locating in approximately 40' of water including mapping and recording. Experience with airlifts, dry suits and hot water suits.

1983 FATHOM FIVE PROVINCIAL PARK

Docent – Aided visiting divers in orientation to the Park, its rules and regulations, and provided information of shipwrecks of the area.

1983 to 1986 ONTARIO UNDERWATER COUNCIL

Vice-President of Marine Conservation – Responsible for providing initiative for the certifying agencies to include an underwater archaeological component in their teaching programs. Developed a slide show on underwater archaeology. Established the Marine Heritage Trust Fun. Hosted and organized numerous underwater archaeological seminars and workshops including Thunder Bay and Toronto.

1983 MINISTRY OF CITIZENSHIP AND CULTURE

Archaeologist – Assisted in various underwater archaeological projects across the province including Port Abino and Niagara-on-the-Lake.

1983 ONTARIO MARINE HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Consultant – Provided advice on submerged resource survey of waters off the Penetanguishene Naval and Military Establishments.

1983 SAVE ONTARIO SHIPWRECKS

Consultant – Provided advice on the recording and survey of an 18th century wharf at Navy Hall.

1983 ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION

Originator, Designer, Producer and Promoter – slide and cassette show on underwater archaeology, lecture material for various diving agencies in Ontario on marine conservation. Grant.

1983 ONTARIO UNDERWATER COUNCIL

a) Program Chairperson – 3rd Annual Underwater Archaeological Seminar.

b) Originator and Developer – Ontario Underwater Council Heritage Trust Fund.

c) OUC Representative – Provided input for the National Marine Parks Policy.

1983 to 1991 MAYER, POULTON AND ASSOCIATES

Marine Heritage Associate – Provide advice on all marine projects.

1983 MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Assistant Archaeologist – GO TRAIN (Ministry of Transportation and Communication) survey conducted near Oshawa, Ontario.

Field Director – Crawford Lake site, a Middle Woodland village for the Halton Region Conservation Authority. Supervision of a crew of 8 in the excavation and recording of a longhouse and test trenches.

Field Assistant – archaeological resource assessment of the McGrath Site, Middlesex County.
1982 **MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

Assistant Field Director – Willcock site, Byron, Ontario. Responsible for the supervision of the excavation of an undisturbed prehistoric (circa 1250 A.D.) site, and the preliminary conservation and cataloguing of artifacts.

Field Director – Crawford Lake site, Halton Region Conservation Authority. Responsible for the excavation of a longhouse and the survey and excavation of a conservation roadway.

Assistant Field Director and Acting Director – Crawford Lake Village site, Halton Region Conservation Authority. Responsible for the excavation of the prehistoric Middleport village, preliminary conservation, cataloguing and flotation.

Assistant Photographer and Designer – Responsibilities included preparation of plates for publication, developing film and PMT production.

Principal Investigator – preliminary underwater archaeological survey of Crawford Lake, Halton Region.

Archaeological Assistant – archaeological resource assessment, City of London.

1981 **MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

Assistant Contract Archaeologist – Responsible for conducting archaeological resource assessments on properties scheduled for development.

Contract Archaeologist – responsible for conducting archaeological resource assessment on properties scheduled for development.

Research Associate

1981-1983 **SELF-EMPLOYED**

Principal Investigator – Preliminary underwater survey of the Kettle Point chert outcrops off Kettle Point, Lambton County (part of Master's thesis).

1981 to 1982 **SELF-EMPLOYED**

Principal Investigator – Kettle Point Chert project. Kettle Point chert samples were collected and used in a petrological study and spatial and temporal distribution analysis. Methods of investigation included thin section analysis, x-ray fluorescence, neutron activation analysis and isotopic composition analysis. Master's thesis.

1980 **MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

Lab analyst – Conducted the preliminary conservation and cataloguing of the 19th century Van Egmond house materials (Seaforth, Ontario).

Assistant Field Director – prehistoric Neutral Lawson village site, London. Responsible for directing excavation, public relations and technical assistance.

Field Director – Archaic site was subject of salvage excavation utilizing waterscreens and heavy machinery.

Field Assistant – excavation of the 19th century Van Egmond House.

Assistant Field Director – multi-component site of Squaw Island in St. Lawrence Islands National park. In association with the Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man.

1979 to 1980 **MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

Research Assistant – Analysis of the Draper site castellations employing SPSS, using the

DEC10 and PDP11 systems. Completed an edit of the Draper rim sherd file.

1979 MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Research Associate.

Field Director – Upper Thames Conservation Authority. Conducted an intensive field survey of the prehistoric and historic resources in the Glengowan Dam project area and analyzed materials.

Project Director – Upper Thames Conservation Authority. Conducted a preliminary assessment of the prehistoric and historic cultural resources of the Glengowan Dam Project area.

Field Director – excavation of a Glen Meyer village located in Longwoods Conservation Area and acted as public relations liaison.

Volunteer – Fathom Five Provincial Park, Tobermory, Ontario. Mapping of the 19th century shipwreck, WETMORE.

1978 MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Research Assistant – Researching reference material for the Museum gallery, including such topics as trade networks, ceremonial goods, settlement patterns, burial practices, and artifact types and interpretation.

1977 MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Curatorial Assistant – Inventory and preliminary analysis of the complete Wilfred Jury collection.

Archaeological Assistant – Survey of the New Toronto International Airport proposed location, Pickering. Project objectives included locating archaeological resources and preparing a site inventory. Also conducted preliminary conservation and cataloguing of recovered materials.

Research Assistant – analysis of material recovered from the New Toronto International Airport Survey.

SCARLETT E. JANUSAS

PUBLICATIONS

Author of 38 published manuscripts, reports or books including the following:

- 1979 Assessment of the Prehistoric and Historic Cultural Resources within the Glengowan Dam Project Area: Phase 1. **Research Report 9, Museum of Indian Archaeology (London).**

Archaeological Survey of the Glengowan Dam Project Area – Phase 2. **Background Report of the Glengowan Environmental Assessment.** Museum of Indian Archaeology, London.

- 1982 Underwater Archaeology in Ontario: An Overview. **Museum of Indian Archaeology (London) Newsletter**, Volume 4(2). Reprinted in **Ontario Underwater Council Newsletter**, July – August issue.

- 1983 Underwater Archaeology – A Better Way to Strip Wrecks? **NAUI News**. May-June issue.

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Marine Heritage Conservation and Sport Diving: Is It Working? **Underwater Canada Program Book**: 40. Reprinted in **Ontario Underwater Council Newsletter**, June 9th.

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Marine Life in the Great Lakes? **NAUI News**. Volume 1(2):9.

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- An Archaeological Master Plan for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo. **Birdstone.** The Newsletter of the Grand River/Waterloo Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society, Volume 2, No. 1.
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- An Archaeological Perspective of an Historic Overview of the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.** Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Planning Department.
- 1989 **An Archaeological Master Plan for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.** The Regional Municipality of Waterloo.
- Urban Archaeological Heritage in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo. **Urban Heritage: Preserving, Planning and Managing Historical Heritage in Communities.** Ed. Gordon Nelson, John Carruthers and Alison Haworth. Occasional Paper No. 12, Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo.
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- An Archaeological Facilities Master Plan for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo. **Arch Notes.** November/December 1989, 89-6.
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- Archaeology Division, Regional Municipality of Waterloo: Results of the 1988 Field Season.** First Annual Archaeological Report of Ontario. The Ontario Heritage Foundation.
- Consulting Work of Scarlett Janusas and Associates: Southern Ontario (1989).** First Annual Archaeological Report of Ontario. The Ontario Heritage Foundation.

- Archaeology Division, Regional Municipality of Waterloo: Results of the 1989 Field Season.** First Annual Archaeological Report of Ontario. The Ontario Heritage Foundation.
- 1991 **The Links That Bind: The Harvie Family Nineteenth Century Burying Ground.** Occasional Papers in Northeastern Archaeology, No. 5, Background to the Excavations.
- Activities of the Archaeology Division of the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.** Second Annual Archaeological Report, Ontario. The Ontario Heritage Foundation.
- Signposts to a Better Future: Learning to Use Our Heritage for Understanding, Monitoring and Assessment Changes in Our Surroundings.** Contributor. Principals: Rafal Serafin and J. Gordon Nelson. Occasional Paper 18, Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo.
- 1994 Archaeological Work Conducted by Golder Associates Ltd. **Fifth Annual Archaeological Report, Ontario.** The Ontario Heritage Foundation.
- Report on the Submerged Prehistoric Shoreline Survey, Georgian Bay. Co-author: Arthur Amos. **Fifth Annual Archaeological Report, Ontario.** The Ontario Heritage Foundation.
- 1996 Submerged Prehistoric Shoreline Study – Georgian Bay. Co-author: Arthur Amos. **Seventh Annual Archaeological Report, Ontario.** Ontario Heritage Foundation.
- 1997 Submerged Prehistoric Shoreline Study – Georgian Bay. Co-authors: Arthur Amos, Steve Blasco and S. McClellan. **Eighth Annual Archaeological Report, Ontario.** Ontario Heritage Foundation.
- Prehistoric Drainage Across the Submerged Niagara Escarpment North of Tobermory. In **Leading Edge '97: The Edge and the Point: Niagara Escarpment and Long Point: Conference Proceedings.** Co-author with S.M. Blasco, S. McClellan and A. Amos. Burlington, Ontario.
- 1998 Building on Old Foundations: Some Archaeological Mitigation and Heritage Projects Conducted in 1997 by Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc. Co-authors: Robert G. Mayer, J. Trevor Hawkins and Sean Gouglas. **Ninth Annual Archaeological Report, Ontario.** Ontario Heritage Foundation.
- 2001 Native History of the Upper Bruce Peninsula through Archaeology. In **Ecology, Culture and Conservation of a Protected Area: Fathom Five National Marine Park, Canada.** Pp.35-43, co-author J.S. Molnar. Backhuys Publishers, The Netherlands.
- 2004 Prehistoric Drainage and Archaeological Implications Across the Submerged Niagara Escarpment North of Tobermory, Ontario. In, **"The Late Palaeo-Indian Great Lakes: Geological and Archaeological Investigations of Late Pleistocene and Early**

Holocene Environments. Edited by Lawrence J. Jackson and Andrew Hinshelwood.
Mercury Series, Archaeology Paper 165. Canadian Museum of Civilization.
Gatineau, Quebec. Co-authors: Steve M. Blasco, Stan McClellan, Jessica Lusted.

2009 Marine Archaeology and Our Coastal Heritage. Published in **Sources of Knowledge Forum, Parks Canada.**

2009 – 2014

Various Submissions to the Association of Professional Archaeologists Newsletters.

In addition, over 300 unpublished reports have been filed with the Ministry of Culture as part of licence requirements for the completion of impact assessments and/or site mitigation.

SCARLETT E. JANUSAS**PROJECT RELATED EXPERIENCE – REGIONAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT PLANS**

Ontario Heritage Trust **Bruce and Grey Counties**
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Five Properties Held in Trust.

Regional Municipality of Waterloo **R.M. of Waterloo, Ontario**
2000 - 2005 update of archaeological master plan, digitizing archaeological potential maps and review of heritage policies for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.

Regional Municipality of Waterloo **R.M. of Waterloo, Ontario**
Development of an archaeological Master Plan to assist in the identification of archaeological potential and the development of implementation policies to ensure that these potential and known areas of archaeological potential/significance be considered during all development considerations.

Regional Municipality of Waterloo **R.M. of Waterloo, Ontario**
Action plan for the creation of an aboriginal cemetery which could be used to reinter remains located during the development of subdivisions, industrial sites, etc. to ensure the sacred aspect of the site and the individual being reinterred be accorded respect.

Christian Island Indian Reserve **Christian Islands, Georgian Bay**
Background document for the marine heritage aspect of the Christian Island Archaeological Master Plan. This document identified known and suspected resources, evaluated the resources, and prioritized the resources as they might be used to enhance the economy of the Reserve.

Museum of Indian Archaeology **Middlesex County, Ontario**
Conducted the overview of the heritage resources for Middlesex County by researching the known and probable site data and by conducting oral history interviews.

Canadian Parks Service **Point Pelee National Park, Ontario**
Developed the preliminary Cultural Resources Management Plan for the archaeological and historic resources of the Point Pelee National Park.

Toronto Historical Board **Toronto, Ontario**
Developed guidelines for the inventory of archaeological resources within the City of Toronto and recommended policies for a City of Toronto Archaeological Master Plan.

SCARLETT E. JANUSAS**PROJECT RELATED EXPERIENCE – RECREATIONAL FACILITIES****Toronto Skydome****Toronto, Ontario**

Conducted the impact assessment and mitigation of ship remains located during an archaeological evaluation of the Skydome property.

Halton Region Conservation Authority**Crawford Lake, Ontario**

Excavations of a Middleport village at Crawford Lake and assistance with the development of an interpretative model for the reconstruction of the village.

National Capital Commission**Ottawa, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 assessment of recreational trail.

Canadian Parks Service**Tobermory, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of recreational trail.

SCARLETT E. JANUSAS

**PROJECT RELATED EXPERIENCE – LINEAR PROJECTS
(HIGHWAYS, TRANSMISSION LINES, WATERLINES, REA’s, ETC.)**

Blackbird Constructors 407 East Partnership Group **RM of Durham**
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, Rundle and Taunton Highway 407 laydown areas.

Blackbird Constructors 407 East Partnership Group **RM of Durham**
Investigation of abandoned cemetery headstone.

NextEra Canada/Enbridge **Northern Ontario**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for White River and Dorion Reroutes. On-going 2016

Blackbird Constructors 407 East Partnership Group **RM of Durham**
Stage 3 and 4 archaeological assessments of 15 Euro-Canadian historic sites. Preparation of archaeological sensitivity plan and emergency response plan.

Enbridge/NextEra **Northern Ontario**
Stage 1 Archaeological assessment for 580 km of proposed transmission line from Thunder Bay to Wawa, Ontario (2014).

Dufferin Wind Farm **Melancthon Township, Dufferin County**
Stage 4 protection and avoidance strategies for three archaeological sites (2013-2014).

Raylight Solar Farm **Penetanguishene, ON**
Stage 4 protection and avoidance strategy for archaeological site (2013-2014).

407 East Construction Group Partnership **RM of Durham**
Stage 3 Archeological assessment of historic site (Spring work), AlGr 298, AlGr 309

407 East Construction Group Partnership **RM of Durham**
16 Stage 3 and 4 archaeological assessments of historic sites (winter 2012/2013)

Northland Power **Goat Island**
Stage 1 assessment proposed T Line modification.

Northland Power **Manitoulin Island**
Stage 2 archaeological assessment turning radii McLean’s Mountain WF

Gamsby & Mannerow **Barrow’s Bay, Bruce County**
Stage 1 and 2 assessment, realignment of McKague and North Shore Roads.

Canadian Solar **Midland**
Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Prehistoric Raylight Site

Canadian Solar **Midland**
Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment Prehistoric Raylight Site, Protection and Avoidance.

Invenergy LLC **Perth County and RM Waterloo**
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Gotham-Conestogo Wind Facility.

Longyuan Canada **Dufferin County**
Stage 1, 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessment Dufferin Wind Farm

Superior Aggregates
Lendrum Township, Corp. Township of Michipicoten, District of Algoma
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Proposed Trap Rock Quarry

Helimax Energy Inc. **Sudbury**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Capreol Solar Farm (2010).

Helimax Energy Inc. **Kawartha Lakes**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Glenarm Solar Farm (2010).

Helimax **District of Algoma**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Starwood SSM3 Solar Farm (2011)

SkyPower Limited **Kawartha Lakes, Ontario**
Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment for proposed Good Light Solar Farm (2012).

Invenergy Solar Canada ULC **Kawartha Lakes, Ontario**
Cultural Heritage Assessment and Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment for proposed Woodville Solar Farm (2010)

Invenergy LLC **Kawartha Lakes, Ontario**
Cultural Heritage Assessment, Stage 1, 2, &3 Archaeological Assessment for proposed Sandringham Solar Facility (2011).

Helimax **Kawartha Lake, Ontario**
Cultural Heritage Assessment and Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for proposed Glenarm Solar Farm (2010).

Northland Power and Dillon Consulting **Manitoulin Island**
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, McLeans Windfarm (2010).

Schneider Power **Manitoulin Island**
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Spring Bay Windfarm (2010).

Mindscape Innovations **Meaford, Grey Co.**
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Meaford Windfarm (2010).

- Schneider Power** **Laurier Township**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Trout Creek Wind Farm (2010)
- Helimax Energy Inc.** **Essex County**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Blue Sky Wind Farm (2009)
- NextEra Canada, ULC – GL Garrad Hassan** **Middlesex County, Ontario**
Self-Assessment Protected Properties, Arch & Heritage Resources Bornish Wind Energy Centre (2012)
- Adelaide Wind, LP-GL Garrad Hassan** **Middlesex County, Ontario**
Self – Assessment Protected Properties, Arch. & Heritage Resources Bornish Wind Farm (2012)
- Helimax Energy Inc.** **Kent County**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Merlin Wind Farm (2008)
- Helimax Energy Inc.** **Municipality of Chatham-Kent**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed East Lake St. Clair Wind Farm (2008)
- Helimax Energy** **Municipality of Chatham-Kent**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed South Lake St. Clair Wind Farm (2008)
- Helimax Energy Inc.** **Essex County**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Erieau-Blenheim Wind Farm (2007)
- Helimax Energy Inc.** **Essex County**
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Harrow Wind Farm (2008-2009)
- Helimax Energy Inc.** **Essex County**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Harrow Wind Farm (2007)
- Helimax Energy Inc.** **Haldimand County**
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Byng Wind Farm (2007)
- Helimax Energy Inc.** **Haldimand County**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Mohawk Wind Farm (2007)
- Robitaille Farm Wind Park** **Tiny Township, Simcoe County**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Wind Farm East Part lot 21, Con 18 and 19, lot 19 and part lot 20 con 20 (2006) MK Ince and Associates
- Robitaille Farm Wind Park** **Tiny Township, Simcoe County**
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Wind Farm east part lot 21, conc 18 and 19, (2006)

- Schneider Power Inc.** **Innisfil Township, Simcoe County**
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Innisfil 400 Wind Farm (2006)
- Schneider Power Inc.** **Trout Creek, Municipality of Powassan**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Wind Farm (2011)
- Schneider Power Inc.** **Arthur, Wellington County**
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Wind Farm
- Helimax Energy Inc. & M'Chigeeng Nation Cooperative Inc.** **Billings Twp., Manitoulin Isl.**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Background Research Mere Project M'Chigeeng First Nation Land, Lot 6, Con 6 and Lots 4 and 5 Con 7 (2006).
- BOT Construction** **Parry Sound, Ontario**
Stage 3 Monitoring of Highway 69 Construction
- M.K. Ince** **Penetang Peninsula**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for proposed wind farm.
- M.K. Ince** **Ravenswood, Ontario**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for proposed wind farm (2006).
- M.K. Ince** **Bosanquet Township, Ontario**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for proposed wind farm.
- MacViro Consultants** **Manitoulin Island, Ontario**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Background Research, Providence Bay/Spring Bay Windfarm (2004)
- Canadian Renewable Energy Corporation** **Kingston, Ontario**
Stage 1 (background research) for proposed submarine and land component in area of Cataraqui Bay, and across Lake Ontario to Wolfe and Simcoe Islands (2004).
- D.S. Lea Associates Ltd., Ontario Ministry of Transportation, Chippewas of Mnjikaning First Nations and Canadian Park Service** **Atherley Narrows, Ontario**
Stage 1 and 2 Underwater Archaeological Assessment of prehistoric aboriginal fish weirs located at Atherley Narrows Bridge, between Lake Couchiching and Lake Simcoe.
- City of Scarborough** **Scarborough, Ontario**
Scarborough subwatershed study – heritage component, Markham and Scarborough.
- Bruce County Highways** **Eastnor Township, Ontario**
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of expansion of County Road 9 (1993).

Canadian Highways International Constructors and AGRA Earth and Environmental Limited. Milton, Ontario

Stage 4 assessment of Johnston Rogers Homestead, Highway 407 ROW.
 Stage 4 assessment of New Connection Methodist Church Site, Highway 407 – Derry Road Detour.
 Stage 3 assessment, Highway 407 Detour Property, S2-2.
 Stage 4 mitigation of Tilt Site, Highway 407-McLaughlin Road Detour.
 Stage 3 mitigation of Laneway site, Highway 407 ROW.
 Stage 3 mitigation of west end of N.C. Methodist Church, Highway 407 Detour Property.
 Stage 3 mitigation of John Bussell Homestead site, Highway 407 ROW.
 Stage 3 mitigation of John May Homestead Site, Highway 407 ROW.
 Stage 4 mitigation of J.McM. Homestead site, Highway 407 ROW.
 Stage 3 mitigation of Villeneuve site, Highway 407 ROW.
 Stage 3 mitigation of Johnston Rogers Homestead, Highway 407 ROW.
 Stage 2 assessment of Highway 407 – Segments 1 and 2.
 Stage 2 assessment of Highway 407 – Britannia Road Detour.
 Stage 2 assessment of Highway 407 ROW S1-26.
 Stage 2 assessment of Highway 407 ROW Property S1-31.
 Stage 2 assessment of Highway 407 ROW property S1-37.
 Stage 2 and 3 assessment of Highway 407 ROW, Property S1-46.
 Stage 1 assessment for Highway 407 segments, 1, 2, 3 and 16.

Canadian Highways International Constructors and AGRA Earth and Environmental Limited. Brampton, Ontario

Stage 3 and 4 mitigation of Brackenreed Homestead Site, Highway 407 ROW.

Spring Bank Consulting Engineers Ltd. Oxford County, Ontario

Final Report on Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Widening of a portion of Oxford county road 10 (1981)

Spring Bank Consulting Engineers Ltd. Oxford County, Ontario

Final Report on Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Widening of a portion of Oxford county road 29 (1981)

Final Report on Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Widening of a portion of Oxford county road 4 and 24 (1981)

York Region, Transportation Department Pickering, Ontario

Stage 1 and 2 Assessment of York/Durham Line, Steeles Avenue to Highway 7.

York Region, Transportation Department Pickering, Ontario

Stage 1 and 2 Assessment of northwest corner of York/Durham Line and 14th Avenue.

Ontario Ministry of Transportation Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario

Stage 1 and 2 Assessment of Warner Cemetery, Highway QEW expansion.

- Paragon Engineering Ltd.** **Kitchener, Ontario**
Stage 1 Assessment of Doon Village Road expansion.
- Ministry of Transportation** **Oshawa, Ontario**
Impact Assessment for GO TRAIN in the Oshawa area.
- Regional Municipality of Waterloo** **Cambridge, Ontario**
Impact Assessment of development of Maple Grove Road.
- Cambridge, Ontario**
Archaeological Resource Assessment of construction of Maple Grove Road, Briardean Road to Fisher Mills Road, Including Ellis Creek Structure (1989).
- Regional Municipality of Waterloo** **Waterloo, Ontario**
An Archaeological Investigation of the Historic Corduroy Road (Bleams Road) AiHc-92 and Monitoring of Topsoil Stripping of AiHc-55 and AiHc-56, Kitchener
- Ontario Hydro** **London, Ontario**
Impact Assessment of the location of a microwave repeater tower.
- Springbank Consulting Engineers Ltd.** **London, Ontario**
Impact assessment on three projects involving expansion of county roads.
- Ontario Hydro** **Guelph, Ontario**
Impact Assessment of the Supply Line to Guelph.
- Union Gas** **Sombra Township, Ontario**
Impact Assessment of a Union Gas pipeline proposed to run through Sombra Township (1988)
- Regional Municipality of Waterloo** **Kitchener, Ontario**
Hidden Valley Road Water Supply impact assessment.
- Regional Municipality of Waterloo** **Kitchener, Ontario**
Impact Assessment of proposed expansion and upgrading of sewage treatment plant.
- Kitchener, Ontario**
Archaeological Monitoring of sludge transfer pipeline Bush Inn (1989).
- Upper Thames Conservation Authority** **Perth County, Ontario**
Glengowan Dam project impact assessment, Phases I and II.
- Regional Municipality of Waterloo** **Kitchener, Ontario**
Archaeological Resource Assessment of the proposed Freeport elevated water storage tank area (1981).
-

Ontario Hydro

Impact Assessment of Brampton Goreway supply line.

Brampton, Ontario**Regional Municipality of Waterloo**

Impact Assessment of proposed development of Maple Grove Road.

Cambridge, Ontario**Regional Municipality of Waterloo**

Impact Assessment of Westmount Road rerouting (1988).

Waterloo, Ontario

SCARLETT E. JANUSAS

PROJECT RELATED EXPERIENCE – MARINE BASED PROJECTS

Discovery Harbour

In depth background research of Discovery Harbour marine related resources and recommendations for archaeological assessment, interpretation, etc. 2016. Provincially designated site.

Penetanguishene

Arcadis Canada

Background research and field assessment of Boulevard Lake Dam Improvement project. On-going. 2016.

Thunder Bay

Hatch

Marine assessment of portion of Welland Canal for watermain improvements. On-going. 2016.

Welland

Millhaven/ Stella

2 project areas for Millhaven/Stella Ferry upgrades. Geotechnical and marine heritage background research for Ainley Associates. 2015.

Millhaven

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

In-water and marine background research of proposed Fishleigh Drive revetment.

Scarborough

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

Scarborough Bluffs West – 4.5 kms shoreline geotechnical assessment, background research, shallow water assessment for proposed erosion control projects and waterfront development (on-going 2016).

Scarborough

Temiskaming Dam Replacement Hatch

Assessment of river bottom in partially drained cofferdam – included in-water assessment and assessment of exposed areas of river bottom (2015).

Temiskaming

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

11 km shoreline geotechnical study, in-water study, and background research for proposed erosion control projects.

Scarborough

City of Kingston

4 project areas for Wolfe Island Ferry upgrades. Geotechnical and marine heritage background research.

Kingston

SENES Consultants Limited/City of Thunder Bay

Background Research for Alternatives for Marina in Thunder Bay area.

Thunder Bay

Conestogo-Rovers/Town of Wasaga Beach

Marine Heritage Background Research for Proposed Dredging of Lower Nottawasaga River.

Wasaga Beach

Wild Archaeology**Georgian Bay**

Filming for Wild Archaeology Series on the submerged prehistoric shorelines in Georgian Bay. (2014)

Bracebridge Power Generation**Parry Sound, ON**

Marine Assessment of proposed new tailrace area for Cascade Street Power Generation Station (2014).

Atherley Narrows, Ontario**Orillia, ON**

Geophysical and video location of prehistoric and historic fish weirs in Atherley Narrows, prior to pedestrian bridge replacement of CNR Bridge, Atherley Narrows (2014). AECOM.

Drinking Water System**Pelee Island, ON**

Archaeological survey of proposed improvement area to drinking water system, Pelee Island for Conestogo-Rovers and Associates (2014).

Baird Developments**Lake Ontario**

Evaluation of archaeological potential for proposed wind energy project (2014).

Burleigh Bay Development**Burks Falls, ON**

Stage 2 and 3 archaeological resource assessment. 3D modelling of marine railway and cribworks prior to marina development. (2014)

Niagara Region and Cole Engineering**Niagara on the Lake, Lake Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 assessment of proposed extended waste water outfall (2013)

LGM Associates and Town of Goderich**Goderich**

Cultural heritage assessment and Stage 1 and 2 marine archaeological assessment of proposed harbour expansion.

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

Stage 1 review of Bore hole data. Area 4, Humber Bay Marshes (2013)

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority**Frenchman's Bay, Pickering**

Stage 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessment

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority**Humber Bay Marshes**

Stage 1 review of Bore hole date – lower marshes

Hydrostor and Aecom**Lake Ontario, Toronto**

Archaeological geotechnical assessment of proposed green energy development.

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Dock Expansion Area in Prescott, Ontario

Client is South Nation Conservation. Project – dock expansion, infilling of approximately 11 acres of water lot. Side scan sonar, magnetometer, multibeam sonar, sub bottom profiling, video, background research (November 2010).

SENES Consultants Limited/City of Thunder Bay **Thunder Bay**
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Tugboat Basin, Thunder Bay

Client is the City of Thunder Bay. Project – redevelopment of harbourfront – last remnant of extant historic docks/cribs, and underwater resources along the harbourfront, with SENES Consultants (2010).

Dyke/Berm Development, City of Toronto, TRCA

Marine Arch. Ass. Review of Borehole Data, Lower Humber River Wetland Complex (2012)

Toronto & Region Conservation Authority, City of Mississauga

Marine Arch. Ass. Background Research & Geotechnical Survey, Lakeview Waterfront Connection (2012)

Toronto & Region Conservation Authority, City of Mississauga

Marine Arch. Ass. In-Water Test Pitting of Positive Nearshore Magnetometer Hits, Lakeview Waterfront Connection (2012)

Cornwall Renewable Energy Project – CORE – Cornwall, Ontario

Stage 1 archaeological resource assessment to determinate archaeological potential of proposed green energy in water project off Cornwall with Verdant Power (2010).

City of Kingston (City of Kingston)

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment (bathymetry, magnetometer, side scan survey, sub bottom profiling, video imaging) proposed development of Breakwater Park (2009).

City of Kingston (with J.L. Richards and Associates)

Stage 1 archaeological resource assessment (background research) to determine archaeological potential related to the proposed 3rd Cataraqui River Crossing (2009).

City of Kingston (with J.L. Richards and Associates)

Stage 2 archaeological resource assessment (background research) to determine archaeological potential related to the proposed 3rd Cataraqui River Crossing. In progress (2010).

Orchard Point Development, Orillia, Ontario

Stage 1 archaeological resource assessment and site visit to determine archaeological potential of proposed removal of dock.

City of Kingston (City of Kingston)

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment (video imaging, side scan sonar) of proposed groin improvement in front of Macdonald Park (2008) (2009)

Melia Corp (Innisfil Township, Simcoe County)

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, (video imaging, magnetometer study, and side scan sonar), of proposed water lot development for subdivision (2008).

Mississippi River Power Corporation (Mississippi Mills, Lanark County)

Stage 2 underwater investigation of proposed Almonte Generating Station (2007)

Dow Chemical Canada Inc. and Pollutech EnviroQuatics Ltd. (Sarnia, Ontario)

Stage 1 to 4 archaeological assessment and mitigation of steambarge dating to possibly 1867 – 1899 (the **MARY PRINGLE**), in a contaminated environment. New approach to complete excavation of a resource in a hands-off situation. Sub-bottom profiling study, Stage 2 mapping of exposed wreckage, and Stage 4 photographic documentation (2005).

Totten Sims Hubicki (Burk's Falls, Ontario)

Stage 1 and 2 underwater archaeological assessment of potential resources located under the former Midlothian Road swing bridge. Underwater video and physical survey of area.

Canadian Renewable Energy Corporation (Kingston, Ontario)

Stage 1 (background research) of proposed submarine cable and land counterpart in area of Cataraqui Bay and across Lake Ontario to Wolfe and Simcoe Islands.

City of Pembroke (Pembroke, Ontario)

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of possible buried sidewheeler in the Ottawa River. Assessment is on-going but has already conducted a magnetometer survey of in water area of the project.

Pembroke Pollution Control Plant Upgrades, City of Pembroke (Pembroke Ontario)

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Magnetometer Survey and Mapping of Wreckage BkGg-23

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (Scarborough, Ontario)

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Historic Crib Works extending from Highland Creek to Port Union Node, Lake Ontario.

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (Scarborough, Ontario)

Stage 1 and 2 assessment of Port Union node Shoreline Development property with McQuest Marine and McCrodan Diving Services (Lake Ontario).

Port Union Cribworks (Scarborough, Ontario)

Beach and Submerged Lake Ontario Frontage, Port Union Node (2000).

Scarborough, Ontario

Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment Cribworks (AkGs-27), Highland Creek East to Port Union Node (2003).

Further Investigation of the submerged Wreckage AhGs-35, Stage 2 and 3 Assessment Niagara River (1998).

Investigation of Submerged Wreckage near Navy Hall Warf (AhGs-35) Stage 2 and 3 Assessment Niagara River.

Ontario Marine Heritage Committee and Town of Southampton

Stage 2 excavation of ship dating to circa 1812, possibly the **General Hunter**. Hand excavation.

Toronto & Regional Conservation Authority City of Pickering & Ministry of Tourism

Stage 2 Marine Arch. Ass. Frenchman's Bay Harbour Entrance Project (2012)

Ontario Marine Heritage Committee, Canadian Parks Service, and Geological Survey of Canada
Georgian Bay, Ontario

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment and research project for determination of prehistoric waterways and associated archaeological sites. Use of side scan sonar, depth sounders, remote operated vehicles with video and still photography capability and manned submersibles.

Harvey Griggs

Pointe au Baril, Ontario

Stage 1 of Shipwreck on Property and Waterlot Parts 2, 3 & 4 Plan 42R1263 (2001).

D.S. Lea Associates Ltd., Ontario Ministry of Transportation, Chippewas of Mnjikaning First Nation and Canadian Parks Service
Atherley Narrows

Stage 1 and 2 of Proposed Trestle and Rip Rap Construction Area. Prehistoric fish weirs. Experiment conducted on site to determine effects of vibrohammering on fish weir stakes. Assessment included documenting fish weirs and excavating as required or recommending avoidance.

D.S. Lea Associates Ltd., Ontario Ministry of Transportation, Chippewas of Mnjikaning First Nation and Canadian Parks Service
Atherley Narrows, Ontario

Stage 3 Excavation of Area S6, Highway 12 Bridge. Underwater excavation of area determined by sub-bottom profile survey to include a possible fish weir stake.

Crothers Marina, The Walter Fedy Partnership
and Canadian Parks Service

Atherley Narrows, Ontario

Underwater archaeological assessment at Atherley Narrows, Orillia. Use of remotely operated vehicle with video and still photography capabilities. In water manned search for near shore fish weir stakes.

Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates Inc.

Toronto, Ontario

Investigation of ship remains at Toronto Skydome construction site. Land site with marine component.

Ontario Marine Heritage Committee

Penetanguishene, Ontario

Stage 1 and 2 assessment of the H.M. Brigantine Newash. Detailed mapping of the ship and analysis of the same (1990).

Ontario Marine Heritage Committee**Lake Erie, Ontario**

Mapping and excavation of an unknown vessel in Lake Erie.

Ontario Parks Pinery Provincial Park

Marine Archaeological Assessment Background Research Shipwreck at Pinery Provincial Park Beach 1 Waterlot (2012).

Ministry of Government Services**Penetanguishene, Ontario**

Marine heritage assessment of the Historic Naval and Military Establishments proposed dock area. Assessment included use of underwater video, still photography and hard hat diving.

Canadian Parks Service**Red Bay, Labrador**Excavation of a 16th century Spanish Basque whaling ship. Duties required use of hot water suits, dry suits, mapping and excavation (air lift), transferring data to dry land maps.**Ontario Marine Heritage Committee
Ontario****Penetanguishene,**

Submerged resource survey of Penetang Naval Establishment for remains of a Durham boat and crib work. Tow boards and regular survey search patterns.

Christian Island Indian Reserve**Christian Islands, Georgian Bay**

Impact assessment of the marine portion of the Ste. Marie II site. Regular survey search patterns and mapping of cultural finds with transit (1988).

Christian Island Indian Reserve**Christian Islands, Georgian Bay**

Background document for the marine heritage aspect of the Christian Island Archaeological Master Plan. This document identified known and suspected resources, evaluated the resources, and prioritized the resources as they might be used to enhance the economy of the Reserve.

Toronto Skydome**Toronto, Ontario**

Conducted the impact assessment and mitigation of ship remains located during an archaeological evaluation of the Skydome property.

Save Ontario Shipwrecks**Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario**Assessment, excavation and recording of 18th century wharf at Navy Hall, Fort George.**Ministry of Communication and Culture****Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario**

Underwater investigations of Navy Hall.

Fathom Five Provincial Park**Georgian Bay, Ontario**Mapping of the 19th century vessel Wetmore.**Museum of Indian Archaeology****Crawford Lake, Ontario**

Underwater investigations of Crawford Lake, a meromictic lake associated with the prehistoric Crawford Lake site.

YAP Films

Stage 1 and 2 Survey for a 1944 War Plane (2009).

Muskoka

SCARLETT E. JANUSAS

PROJECT RELATED EXPERIENCE – URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL SUBDIVISIONS AND AGGREGATE EXPANSIONS, OTHER DEVELOPMENT

Boulevard Lake Dam Rehabilitation **Thunder Bay**
 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of areas to be impacted by Boulevard Lake Dam replacement. Arcadis and City of Thunder Bay (on-going).

Associated Engineering/RM Halton **Region Halton**
 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Water Reservoir.

Campbell Townhouse Development **Kincardine**
 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of proposed townhouse development. Client: Penetangore Bluffs Inc.

Garage Development/Severance **St. Edmunds Twp**
 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Hickey Building, Johnston's Harbour.

Cottage Development/Severance **St. Edmunds Twp**
 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, Cuesta Planning, Dorcas Bay.

Residential Development **Southampton**
 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, Bowers Property, residential development.

Cottage Development **Lindsay Twp.**
 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of three proposed lot development (2015).

Industrial Development **Allenford**
 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed industrial development Allenford.

Chambers Mill **Caledon, ON**
 Stage 3 excavations for the 1828 Chambers Mill site prior to residential development. Ken Tucker, landowner (2014).

Cottage Development **Port Elgin**
 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed lot development (2014).

Pelee Island Drinking Water System Improvements **Pelee Island, ON**
 Stage 1 and property inspection of proposed improvements to Pelee Island Drinking Water System for Conestogo-Rovers and Associates (2014)

- Davenport Industrial Subdivision** **Allenford, ON**
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed industrial subdivision. Glen Davenport. 2014.
- Clancy Subdivision** **Tara, Bruce County**
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment proposed subdivision (2013)
- Paradise Lakes Development** **Lucknow, Ontario**
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment proposed building lots (2013)
- Bauman** **Arran-Elderslie**
Stage 1 and 2 assessments, (n=2) for proposed tile plant (2013)
- Sokur** **Southampton**
Stage 1 and 2 assessment for proposed severance. (2013)
- Batte** **Formosa**
Stage 1 and 2 assessment for proposed severance (2013)
- Regional Municipality of Waterloo** **Kitchener**
Stage 1, 2 and 3 Assessment of Proposed Sidewalk in Two Cemetery Areas (2013)
- Ontario Heritage Trust**
Stage 1 archaeological assessments for Bonta (Flamborough County), Westover (Bruce County), Hodson (Grey County) and Collins (Bruce Peninsula).
- Brad Crigger Quarry Pit** **Bruce County**
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed quarry expansion.
- Pre-Draft Plan Approval** **Bruce County**
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, Southampton, Bruce County (2005).
- Harold Sutherland Construction** **Bruce County**
Stage 1 archaeological resource assessment, proposed quarry site.
- Tom Orr Construction Ltd.** **Renfrew County**
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Subdivision part lots 24 and 25 con 7 and 8 (2009).
- Hunter Haulage **Albemarle Town, South Bruce, Ontario**
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment proposed Hunter Quarry part lot 4, con 8 EBR (2011).
- Township of Bonnechere Valley, Renfrew County**
Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed severance of part lot 30 con 12 (2009)
- Metrus Development Inc. and other Developers**
Stage 4 excavation of an early residence and carriage house – Bond Head (2009)

Stage 4 excavation of an early tannery – Bond Head (2009)
 Stage 3 excavation of an early residence near Bradford (2009)
 Stage 4 excavation of an early residence near Bradford (2009)
 Stage 2 testing of proposed subdivision near Richmond Hill (2009)
 Stage 3 and 3 excavation of an early farmstead near Aurora – Summerhill Site (2009)
 Analysis of Queensville I, II and III sites
 Analysis of Bondhead I site
 Analysis of Bannerman site.
 With This Land Archaeology

Meaford Golf And Country Club **Meaford, Grey Co.**
 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed condominium (2009).

1433967 Ontario Ltd. **Meaford, Grey Co.**
 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed Oak Meadows subdivision (2009).

Harold Sutherland Construction **Keppel Township**
 Stage 3 Excavation of Historic Site (BdHg-1) – Gravel Pit Operation (2009).

1747251 Ontario Ltd. **Golden Lake**
 Stage 1 archaeological assessment of proposed severance.

Mr. John Hewgill **Collingwood, Ontario**
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Pre-Purchase, West Half Lot 19, Concession 12 (2011)

North Dumfries, Ontario
 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the proposed severance of the north half of lot 30, con
 10 (1987)

Mississauga, Ontario
 Archaeological and Built Heritage Assessments Heritage Heights Estates Subdivision (21T-M-
 99002). (2000)

York, Ontario
 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment draft plan of subdivision 19T-89127 (1997)

Port Elgin, Ontario
 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment proposed property sale (2006)

Maple Centre Development **Port Elgin**
 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of proposed subdivision 41T-2008 (2008)

BOT Construction Ltd. **Township of Machar, District of Parry Sound**
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Wayside Pit application, part lots 9 and 10 concession 1
 (2007).

Eterra Tobermory **Northern Bruce, Ontario**
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Dunks Bay & Immediate Environs (2006).

Grey County, Ontario
 Stage 1 and 2 Proposal for Archaeological Resource Assessment for proposed quarry location, west half of lot 14 con 2E (2005).

Ontario Heritage Trust **Eastnor, North Bruce, Ontario**
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Westover Property Part of Lot 29, Concession 6 (2010).

Ontario Heritage Trust **Albemarle, South Bruce, Ontario**
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Collins Property Part of Lots 29 and 30, Concession 12 EBR (2010).

Ontario Heritage Trust **Euphrasia Township, Grey County**
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Hughes Property Part of Lot 10, Con 3 (2010)

Ontario Heritage Trust **Euphrasia Township, Grey County**
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Campbell Property – West Part of Lot 27, Concession 4 (2009).

Ontario Heritage Trust **Euphrasia Township, Grey County**
 Stage 1 Arch. Ass. Hodson Property, Part of Lot 12, Con. 6 (2009)

Ontario Heritage Trust **Artemesia Township, Grey County**
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Pollock Property Lot 22, Con 10, Part 1, Plan 16R-9644 (2010)

Bruce Trail Conservancy **Artemesia, Grey County**
 Stage 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment Proposed Parking Lot, Part of Lot 21, Con 11 (2011)

Mr. Tim Matheson **Township of St. Edmunds, Northern Bruce**
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Severance Part of Block 14, Lots 3&4 (2010)

The Southampton Grosvenor Group Company Ltd **Southampton, Ontario**
 Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Pre-Draft Subdivision Plan 301 Railway Street/281 Island Street (2011)

Gamsby and Mannerow **Owen Sound**
 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed stormwater pond (2009).

Hanover Heritage Seniors Committee **Walkerton**
 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed subdivision.

Helimax**Essex County**

Stage 1 archaeological assessment of proposed wind farm.

M.K. Ince & Associates**Lambton Shores, Ontario**

Stage 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Part lot 73 Lake Road Con East (2007)

M.K. Ince & Associates**Lambton Shores, Ontario**

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of proposed Proof Line Wind Farm Project part lots 68, 69, and 71 Concession Lake Road East (2005).

M.K. Ince & Associates**Lambton Shores, Ontario**

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Proof Line Wind Farm project, lot 17 con 15, part lot 17 con 14, part lots 68-71, concession Lake road East, north half of lot 12, con 16, NE half lot 73, Lake road east concession (2005).

Cohos Evamy**Kincardine, Bruce Co.**

Stage 1 archaeological assessment of proposed hospital replacement or expansion (2009).

Harold Sutherland Construction**Keppel Township, County of Bruce**

Stage 1 archaeological assessment of proposed Bluewater Clay pit (2007).

Harold Sutherland Construction**Derby Township, County of Grey**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of proposed Jim Cook gravel pit part of lot 7 and 8 con 7 (2007).

Harold Sutherland Construction**Derby Township, County of Grey**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of proposed gravel pit (2007, 2008).

David Forbes/Henderson Paddon**Chesley Lake, County of Bruce**

Stage 3 archaeological assessment of BdHh-7, historic site (2008).

David Forbes/Henderson Paddon**Chesley Lake, County of Bruce**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed subdivision part lot 18, con 2 (2007).

Harold Sutherland Construction**Keppel Township, County of Bruce**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed Keppel Pit (2006).

Harold Sutherland Construction Georgian Bluffs (formerly Keppel Township), Grey Co

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of proposed pit location part lots 25-28, con 10 (2007).

Mr. Murray Aracaro and Mr. Paul Lisanti**Grey Highlands, Grey County**

Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment BbHc-2 (2007).

David Brown**Kincardine, County of Bruce**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed subdivision block 1 (2006).

David Brown **Kincardine, County of Bruce**
Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment BaHj-11 and BaHj-12 (2006)

Kincardine, Ontario
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, South Bruce Grey Health Centre, part lots 17 and 18 con A (2009).

Ron McIntosh **Town of Saugeen Shores, County of Bruce**
Proposed real estate sale. Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment.

Grey Highlands Properties **Maxwell, Grey County**
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed subdivision Part lots 11 and 12 Con 6 (2006).

Drysdale Aggregate Consulting **Albemarle Municipality**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of proposed quarry operation lots 1-3 con 7 (2010)

Drysdale Aggregate Consulting **Township of Southgate, Grey County**
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed aggregate pit (2006).

Township of Southgate (formerly Proton Township), Grey County
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed aggregate pit part lot 16, con 13 (2003).

Township of Southgate (formerly Egremont Township), Grey County
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment application for pit license, part lot 35 con 2E (2006).

South Bruce, Ontario
Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Lang Farms Inc. Aggregate License Application (200)

Miking Inc. **Bentinck Township, Grey County**
Stage 3 archaeological assessment of historic site (BbHf-2). (2006)

Drysdale Aggregate Consulting **Chatsworth, Ontario**
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment Part of Lot 15, Concession 4
Proposed Shepherd Pit Extension (2004)

Arran/Elderslie Municipality, Bruce County
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological resource assessment of wayside pit application, south half lot 29 con 10 (2004).

Drysdale Aggregate Consulting Ltd. **Amabel Township, Bruce County**
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed aggregate pit (Amabel Quarry), part lot 11 con 24 (2006).

- Lakestar Corporation** **Bruce Peninsula, Ontario**
Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological resource assessment of proposed resort.
- Grosvenor Development** **Southampton, Ontario**
Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological resource assessment of proposed subdivision part of park lot 5 (2005)
- J. Lee MacDougall** **Southampton, Ontario**
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment proposed development park lot 3 and park lot 2 (2004).
- Fred Hamilton & Ron Williamson** **Southampton, Ontario**
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Pre-Draft Plan Part of Blocks B and 23, Plan 318 & Part Park Lot 23 (2010)
- F.A.D. Group Architects** **Parry Sound, Ontario**
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Silver Birch Condominium Project part lot 26 con 3 (2009).
- Drysdale Aggregate Consulting Ltd.** **Tara, Ontario**
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of proposed wayside pit.
- Drysdale Aggregate Consulting Ltd.** **Glenelg Township, Ontario**
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed pit expansion.
- Drysdale Aggregate Consulting Ltd.** **Township of West Grey, Ontario**
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed pit development, and Stage 3 assessment of historic site, BbHf-2 (2005).
- West Grey (Formerly Bentinck Township), Grey County**
Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment BbHf-2 Historic Site, Part Lot 43 con 2 WGR (2006).
- West Grey (Formerly Bentinck Township), Grey County**
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, application for pit license, part lot 43, con 2 WGR
- West Grey (Formerly Glenelg Township), Grey County**
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed pit expansion, west part lot 15, con 10 (2005).
- West Grey Township (formerly Glenelg Township), Grey County**
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed pit location Part lots 16-18 Conc 1&2N (2006).
- West Grey Township (formerly Glenelg Township), Grey County**
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed pit location Part lots 6 Conc 8 (2007).

West Grey Township (formerly Glenelg Township) **Grey County**
 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of proposed pit location part lots 19 and 20 concession 1N

West Grey Township (Formerly Normanby Township) **Grey County**
 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed wayside pit part lot 65, con 3 WGR (2007).

Harold Sutherland Construction **Georgian Bluffs, Grey County**
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of proposed pit location part lots 36 and 37, con 2 (2007).

Drysdale Aggregate Consulting **Georgian Bluffs, Grey County**
 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment application for category 7 Pit, part lot 19 (2005)

Interpaving Ltd. c/o D.S. Dorland Ltd. **Township of Neelon, Sudbury**
 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Proposed Pit development, Part lots 2 and 3, con 4 (2005).

Roger and Nicole Richer **Snider City, Ontario**
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for proposed Whitewater Lake subdivision (2005)

Lorne Bester **Municipality of Brockton**
 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of proposed pit expansion part lots 8, con 9 and 10 (2004).

Jonathan Klinck **Brockton, Ontario**
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Proposed severances and Building Envelope Part Lots 31 & 32, Con (2010).

Drysdale Aggregate Consulting Ltd. **Chatsworth Township**
 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed category 3 class A pit location.

Drysdale Aggregate Consulting Ltd. **Township of Osprey**
 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of Category 4 pit/quarry license.

Arnill Construction Limited **Township of Osprey, Grey Highlands, Grey County**
 Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment BcHc-15 (2007).

Arnill Construction Ltd. And Drysdale Aggregate Consulting **Osprey, Grey County**
 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of proposed quarry expansion part lots 22 and 23, con 10 (2007).

Grey Highlands (formerly Township of Osprey), Grey County
 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment for proposed Category 2 Quarry license, part lots 7 and 8 con 7

Christina Moore **Virgil, Ontario**
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of proposed severance lot 6 R.P. 167.

Mr. Fred White Toyboat Developments Inc **Dawson Township, District of Manitoulin**
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment for proposed subdivision, part lots 25, 26, and 27 concession 14 (2003).

Proton Township **Proton Township**
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of proposed licenced pit expansion.

Davis and McLay Development Ltd. **Manitoulin Island, Ontario**
Stage 3 excavation of BjHI-4, an Archaic site and Stage 2 and 3 testing of BjHI-5, an Archaic site (2003).

Municipality of Assiginack, District of Manitoulin
Stage 4 Archaeological Resource Assessment Part of Lot 4 Con 17 Assessment of Two Driveways and Two Building Envelopes located either side of BjHI-4 and Stage 3 Mitigation of BjHI-5 (2004)

Assiginack Township, District of Manitoulin
Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment Class Environmental Assessment, Sewage Treatment System (2005).

DST Engineering and Superior Aggregates Ltd. **Wawa, Ontario**
Stage 1 and 2 assessment of proposed trap rock quarry and underwater lot.

Marshall, Macklin, Monaghan **Manitoulin Island**
Stage 1 assessment of Assiginack Water System.

Assiginack Township, District of Manitoulin
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Assiginack Water System Class EA, Sunsite Estates and Town of Manitowaning, Part Lots 23 and 24 Concession 7, Sheguindah Township (2004).

Great Lakes Aggregate Inc. **Grey Highlands, Ontario**
Stage 1 and 2 assessment of quarry expansion (2004).

Great Lakes Aggregate Inc. **Grey Highlands**
Archaeological Resource Assessment Phase 1-3 Quarry Pit Expansion, part of lots 6&7 con 7 (2002)

McLay and Davis Development Ltd. **Manitoulin Island**
Stage 1 and 2 assessment of cottage subdivision.

E.C. King Contracting Ltd. **Blue Mountains, Ontario**

Stage 1, 2 assessment of quarry expansion and Stage 3 mitigation of Blue Mountain site (2003).
County of Grey **Owen Sound, Ontario**
 Stage 1 and 2 assessment of proposed Heritage Museum.

National Capital Commission **Ottawa, Ontario**
 Stage 1 and 2 assessment of stables at Governor-General's estate.

Orlando Corporation **Brampton, Ontario**
 Stage 1, 2 and 3 assessment of five archaeological sites.

Schout Corporation **Township of Wilmot, Ontario**
 Stage 4 mitigation of housing subdivision.

Wilmot, Ontario
 Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed Philipsburg Patrol Yard Expansion (1988).

Wilmot, Ontario
 Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision 30T-76024 (1989).

Town of Caledonia
 Archaeological resource assessment of subdivision plan 28T-89016

Town of Caledon
 Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision 21T-88023C part of west half of lot 6, con 7 (1989).

Town of Caledon
 Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision 21T-80125c, part of lot 6, con 7 (1990)

Lush Realty Corp. **Milton, Ontario**
 An Archaeological Assessment of the subdivision occupying lot 72 and lot 43 of Plan M-44

McConnel, Maughan Ltd. **Oakville, Ontario**
 Archaeological Assessment of Phase 5 and 6 of subdivision 24T-76018 and 24T-79009 part lots 2 and 3 con 2S

Oakville, Ontario
 An Archaeological Assessment of Subdivision Plan 24T-86038 Part of Lots 24 and 25 Con 2(1987).

Oakville, Ontario
 An Archaeological Assessment of Subdivision Plan 24T-86020 (1987) and excavation of Dorland Site AiGw-192 (1988).

Stan Vine Construction Ltd **Oakville, Ontario**
 Archaeological Resource Assessment of 24T-86010 (1988)

Milton, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of Subdivision for part lots 11 and 12, Con 3 (1987).

Milton, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of Subdivision 24T-89001 (1988).

Flamborough, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed commercial development part lot 11 and 12 con 7 (1990).

Turnberry, County of Huron

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision 40T-89003 part lot 12 con B (1990).

City of Brantford

Stage 1 and 2 assessment of Grand River Valley Slope Failure Area. (1994)

Brantford, Ontario**Pulcher Holdings**

Stage 1 and 2 assessment for housing subdivision.

Richmond Hill, Ontario**Heritage Oaks Developments Limited**

Stage 1 and 2 assessment of housing subdivision.

Mississauga, Ontario**Beaulieu Place**

Stage 1, 2 and 3 assessment of 157 Dunn Street.

Oakville, Ontario**Wright-Dietrich**

Stage 4 Excavation of Jacob Furtney Homestead.

Kitchener, Ontario**Woolwich, Waterloo County**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of Part of Lot 81, GCT (1989)

Woolwich, Waterloo County

Archaeological Resource Assessment of Donald Martin Farm part of lot 31 GCT (1989).

Laurelpark Inc.

Stage 3 and 4 mitigation of John Clark Homestead.

Caledon, Ontario**Gamsby and Mannerow**

Stage 1 assessment of Lang Pit.

Bruce County, Ontario**E.C. King Contracting**

Stage 1 assessment of quarry expansion.

Grey County, Ontario**Henning****Haldimand, Ontario**

Stage 3 excavation of four archaeological sites.

Rice and McHarg Ltd.

Esquesing, Ontario

Stage 1 assessment of Limehouse Quarry.

Rizmi Holdings

Vaughan, Ontario

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of Rizmi, Milani and Ross Gravel Pits.

Valley Grove Investments Inc.

Caledon, Ontario

Impact assessment of housing subdivision (21T-97002C).

**Henderson, Paddon and Associates Ltd.
Ontario**

Tobermory,

Impact assessment of Hay Bay subdivision.

Markborough Development Ltd.

Ajax, Ontario

Impact assessment of proposed subdivision.

Barcana Consultants Ltd.

Pickering, Ontario

Impact assessment of proposed subdivision.

Pickering, Ontario

Report on Archaeological Resource Assessment Subdivision 18T-89016, part lot 32, con 1 (1993)

Pickering, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision (18T-87044).

Toronto Historical Board

Toronto, Ontario

Excavation of the Mackenzie House prior to upgrading.

Toronto Historical Board

Toronto, Ontario

Excavation of unmarked burials at St. James Cathedral.

North Dumfries

Summary Report on North Dumfries Burials (AhHb-44) (1991)

DiPoce Management Ltd.

Vaughan, Ontario

Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment for proposed Women`s Shelter Addition (2011)

Township of North Dumfries

Ayr, Ontario

Impact assessment and excavation of the Diamond site (AhHc-57).

Regional Municipality of Waterloo

Kitchener, Ontario

Impact assessment of proposed subdivision on Hidden Valley Road.

Regional Municipality of Waterloo

Baden, Ontario

Excavation of the Baden Brewery site (AiHd-91).

- Hanover Heritage Seniors Communities** **Walkerton, Bruce County**
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological assessment of proposed Hinks Street subdivision, part lots 7 and 8 RP 84 and park lot 26 RP 162 (2009)
- City of Cambridge** **Cambridge, Ontario**
Impact assessment of Cambridge Business Park, Fountain Street and Maple Grove Road (1989).
- City of Cambridge** **Cambridge, Ontario**
Impact assessment and monitoring of renovations to the historic Cambridge City Hall.
- City of Waterloo** **Waterloo, Ontario**
Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed Northfield East Business Park GCT (1987).
- Regional Municipality of Waterloo** **Wilmot Township, Ontario**
Test excavations of the side porch of the Shantz homestead prior to redevelopment (Shantz Site AiHe-33).
- Dorfman Planning Inc.** **Wilmot Township, Ontario**
Impact assessment of subdivision for retirement community.
- Dorfman Planning Inc.** **Wilmot Township, Ontario**
Impact assessment of housing development near New Hamburg.
- Richard A. Hardie and Associates** **Cambridge, Ontario**
Impact assessment of housing development.
- Dorfman Planning Inc.** **Waterloo, Ontario**
Impact assessment of subdivision 30T-88013 (1989)
- Waterloo, Ontario**
Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision 30T-88031 (1989)
- Cambridge Engineering and Planning Ltd.** **Cambridge, Ontario**
Impact assessment of subdivision.
- MacNaughton Hermsen Planners** **Kitchener, Ontario**
Impact assessment of Aberdeen-Doon subdivision 30T-88007 (1988).
- Perch Creek Estates** **Clearwater, Ontario**
Impact assessment of housing subdivision 38T-86010 (1988)
- United Urban Group** **Mississauga, Ontario**
Impact assessment of housing subdivision
- Wainfleet Township** **Wainfleet Township, Ontario**

- Impact assessment of Hazelgrove subdivision (1988)
Regional Municipality of Waterloo **Wilmot Township, Ontario**
 Impact assessment for new patrol yard.
- Regional Municipality of Waterloo** **Cambridge, Ontario**
 Impact assessment for Regional Operations Centre (1988). **Cambridge, Ontario**
 Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed operations centre and police headquarters
 Brichers Lot 21 and 22 (1988).
- Waterloo, Ontario**
 Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed new regional operational centre (1988).
- Kitchener Ontario**
 Stage 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Sandrock Site (1988).
- Planning Initiatives Ltd.** **Cambridge, Ontario**
 Impact assessment of Franklin Estates subdivision.
- Waterloo North Hydro** **Waterloo, Ontario**
 Impact assessment of proposed No. 3 transformer station (1988).
- Dryden, Smith and Head Planning Consultants** **Kitchener, Ontario**
 Victoria Business Park impact assessment (30T-81025).
- Kitchener, Ontario**
 Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision 30T-79001) GCT (1987).
- Community Expansion Inc.** **Kitchener, Ontario**
 Impact assessment of subdivision and site mitigation.
- Regional Municipality of Waterloo** **Baden, Ontario**
 Impact assessment of Baden Highlands subdivision (30T-86021).
- Dryden, Smith and Head Planning Consultants** **Kitchener, Ontario**
 Impact assessment of Southview subdivision.
- McConnel, Maughan Limited** **Oakville, Ontario**
 Impact assessments of two subdivisions in Oakville.
- Dorfman Planning Inc.** **Wilmot Township, Ontario**
 Impact assessment and site mitigation of Morningside Retirement Community (Morningside
 Site, AiHe-34).
- Dryden, Smith and Head Planning Consultants** **Kitchener, Ontario**
 Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

- Dryden, Smith and Head Planning Consultants** Cambridge, Ontario
Impact assessment of housing subdivision.
- Dryden, Smith and Head Planning Consultants** Waterloo, Ontario
Impact assessment of Lincoln subdivision (30T-87016).
- M.M. Dillon** Kitchener, Ontario
Impact assessment of housing subdivision.
- Boida Holdings** North Dumfries Township, Ontario
Impact assessment of severance property.
- Planning Initiatives Ltd.** Kitchener, Ontario
Impact assessment of Rockway and GRCA properties (1987).
- Kitchener, Ontario**
Archaeological Resource Assessment of 30T-86025
- City of Cambridge** Cambridge, Ontario
Cowan Industrial Subdivision impact assessment and mitigation (1987).
- Dumfries Industrial Inc.** North Dumfries Township,
Ontario
Impact assessment of Dumfries Industrial Park 30T-87019 (1987).
- Kitchener, Ontario**
Archaeological Resource Assessment of the proposed Lancaster Business Park, lot 59, GCT (1987).
- Cambridge, Ontario**
Investigations of Renovation Construction (1990).
- Whitchurch, Aurora**
Archaeological Resource Assessment of Old Yonge Street Townhomes, part lot 85 con 1 (1993).
- Maple Manor Ltd.** Kitchener, Ontario
Impact assessment of Pioneer Tower Road subdivision.
- North Dumfries, Ontario**
An Archaeological Excavation of the Pioneer Family Harvie Cemetery (1988).
- Runions Construction Ltd.** North Dumfries Township, Ontario
Impact assessment of two subdivisions.
- MacNaughton, Hermsen Limited** Kitchener, Ontario

Impact assessment of Hallman Brierdale subdivision (30T-79003).

Arriscraft Corporation

Cambridge, Ontario

Impact assessment of Cambridge subdivision.

Richard A. Hardie and Associates

Kitchener, Ontario

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

Planning Initiatives Ltd.

Cambridge, Ontario

Impact assessment of Cambridge housing subdivision.

Wilmot Township, Waterloo County

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision plan, part lot 23 (1989)

Wilmot Township, Waterloo County

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision plan 30T-88055 (1989)

Woolwich Township, Waterloo County

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision plan 30T-89005 GCT (1989)

Kitchener, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision plan 30T-88030, Bechtel's Tract Huron Business Park (1989).

Cambridge, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision plan 30T-89004 (1989).

Cambridge, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of Draft Plan of Subdivision (30T-87008) of part lots 6 R.P. (1989).

Cambridge, Ontario

The Archaeological Excavation and Analysis of the multi-component Deercrest Site (AiHb-30)

Cambridge Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision 30T-81004, part of lots 1 and 2 (1986)

Cambridge, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of Subdivision Plan 30T-81021 part of lot 1 con 12 (1989).

Cambridge, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of Subdivision 30T-86033 Lots 36, 37A, 38B of Lane between lots 25 and 26 (1989).

Kitchener, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision development 30T-85001 GCT (1986)

Kitchener, Ontario

Archaeological Assessment of proposed subdivision 30T-77064 GCT (1987)

Cambridge, ON

Archaeological Assessment of 30T-86023 (1987)

North Dumfries, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision development 30T-86020 (1986).

Cambridge, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision development T-86008 (1986).

Cambridge, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of Proposed Southview subdivision, part of subdivision lot 3 con 9 EGR (1987).

Cambridge, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision plan 30T-77060 (1987).

Sugarbush Holdings Inc.

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

Waterloo, Ontario

Boida Holdings

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

North Dumfries Township, Ontario

Rockway Holdings

Impact assessment of Lot 117, GCT.

Kitchener, Ontario

Kitchener Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision development, part of lot 6, part of lot 45 GCT (30T-86029).

Dryden, Smith and Head Planning Consultants

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision development part of park lot A plan 135 (1986).

Elmira, Ontario

Baumac Developments

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

Waterloo, Ontario

M.H. Patten and Matchplate

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

Wilmot Township, Ontario

Alset Construction Ltd.

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

Cambridge, Ontario

Cambridge, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Development of proposed subdivision development T-85008 (1986).

Regional Municipality of Waterloo**Woolwich Township, Ontario**

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

Maryhill Township of Woolwich, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of 30T-88021 and surrounding land (1988).

Genstar Development**Oakville, Ontario**

Impact assessment of housing subdivision and mitigation of historic Dorland site.

Regional Municipality of Waterloo**Kitchener, Ontario**

Stage 2 and 3 mitigation of historic Waterloo County jail (AiHc-18).

King, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of part lot 31 con 9 (19T-88110)

Tim Arnold**Eastnor, Ontario**

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Good Acres Camp Redevelopment Part Lots 38 & 39, Concession 1V WBR (2011)

Falby, Candaras and Associates**Caledon, Ontario**

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

Dorfman Planning Inc.**Wellington County, Ontario**

Impact assessment of industrial subdivision in Eramosa Township.

Dorfman Planning Inc.**Flamborough, Ontario**

Impact assessment of commercial development.

Anton Kickas Limited**Vaughan, Ontario**

Impact assessment of three housing subdivisions.

Weston & Associates**Vaughn, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of Kirby Estates subdivision 19T-82059 (1989)

Vaughn, Ontario

Archaeological Background study Stage 1 for the Avondale North Clay Borrow Expansion Area (1988).

Vaughn, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of draft plan of subdivision 19T-89102 (1990)

Vaughn, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivisions 19T-87026 and 19T-87027 (1990)

Richmond Hill

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision plan 19T-86013 (1991)

Mississauga, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision plan 21T-86083-M plan of Lot 1, con 3 WHS (1998)

Mississauga, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision 21T-87072M, part lot 7 con 4 WHS (1988)

Brampton, Ontario

Stage 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessment part lots 14 and 15 con 5 and 6 WHS (2001).

Mississauga, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision 21T-89025-M/E (1991).

J. McAlester

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

Caledonia, Ontario**S. Delay**

Impact assessment of zone change.

New Dundee, Ontario**Cumming Cockburn**

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

Pelham, Ontario**Pelham, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment Quaker Road semi-detached project part lot 1 con 10.

Basking Ridge Developments

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

Aurora, Ontario**Connaught Laboratories**

Impact assessment on eight proposed severances.

Caledon, Ontario**Aridonis Holdings**

Impact assessment on housing subdivision.

Caledon, Ontario**North Dumfries, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision 30T-87043 (1987)

Cambridge, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision 30T-75509 (1987)

North Dumfries, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision development 30T-76019 (1987).

Caledon, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision 21T-89058C, part lot 6 con 7 (1993).

Caledon, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of eight severances, part of lots 14 and 25, con 8 (Albion) (1993).

Caledon, Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of six severances, part of lots 12 and 13, con 8 (Albion) (1994).

Caledon Ontario

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision 21T-92003C (1995)

Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport**South Bruce, Ontario**

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Wright Crescent (PIF Project ID; North Oliphant Road Allowance) Part Lot 1 & 2 (2012)

Ontario Ltd.**Saugeen Township, Ontario**

Stage 1 & 2 Arch. Ass. Madwayosh Property Development Lots 23 & 24 (2012).

Mrs. Gilbert**Warton, Ontario**

Stage 1 & 2 Arch. Ass. Proposed Lot Development Part Lots 3-5 E (2012)

Dennison Homes Ltd.**Saugeen Shores, Ontario**

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Residential Lot Development Part Lots 23 & 24 (2012)

Dillon Consulting Ltd.**Manitoulin Island, Ontario**

Stage 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment McLean's Mountain Wind Farm (2010/2011)

Davis and McLay Development Ltd.**Assiginack, Manitoulin Ontario**

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment Part of Lots 2-5, Con. 17 Proposed South Bay Subdivision (2003)

Award Construction**Brantford, Ontario**

Stage 3 archaeological assessment of seven archaeological sites.

Municipality of Northern Bruce, County of Bruce

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Trail Development (2007)

BOT Construction**Township of McDougall, Parry Sound**

Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment Esa #1 North Shore Seguin River (2006).

City of Kingston**Kingston Ontario**

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment Water Lot off Breakwater Park (2009)

City of Kingston**Kingston Ontario**

Stage 1 – Background Research Underwater Archaeological Assessment for the City of Kingston
Environmental Assessment 3rd Crossing of the Cataraqui River (2009)

City of Kingston**Kingston Ontario**

Stage 2 Marine Archaeological Assessment Cataraqui River 3rd Crossing City of Kingston
(2011)

SCARLETT E. JANUSAS

**PROJECT RELATED EXPERIENCE – CULTURAL HERITAGE
BUILDING ASSESSMENT**

Angil Development Group

Brantford

Heritage Impact Assessment, Block Bounded by Wellington Street, West Street, Darling Street and Bridge Street, City of Brantford (2016)

Arcadis

Thunder Bay

Cultural Heritage Evaluation of Proposed Boulevard Lake Dan Rehabilitation (2016)

Block 59, Vaughan

Vaughan

Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of Block 59 in City of Vaughan. Industrial/commercial block development (2014).

Bracebridge Power Generation

Parry Sound

Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of Cascade Street Power Generation Station (2014)

East Durham Wind Farm

Grey County

Cultural Heritage Assessment for proposed Wind Farm.

Gotham/Conestogo Wind Farm

Perth and Region of Waterloo

Cultural Heritage Assessment for proposed Wind Farm. Invenergy LLC

NextEra

Middlesex Co.

Self-Assessment Bornish and parts of Adelaide Wind Farm (2012)

AREA Architects

2008 Cultural Heritage Assessment of former Ontario Bedding Company, Waterloo, Ontario.

AREA Architects

2009 Cultural Heritage Assessment of Hergott Cider Mill and Property, Waterloo, Ontario.

METRUS Development Inc.

2010 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of Two Properties in City of Brampton, Ontario.

METRUS Development Inc.

2010 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of Four Properties in City of Brampton, Ontario.

Penn Energy

2010 Cultural Heritage Assessment of Stewart South and Stewart North properties, Northumberland County.

Helimax

2010 Cultural Heritage Assessment of Capreol Solar Farm, Sudbury District.

Helimax

2010 Cultural Heritage Assessment of Glenarm Solar Farm, Kawartha Lakes.

GL Garrad Hassan**Sophiasburg, Prince Edward County**

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Sunny Shores Solar Facility (2012).

Schneider Power

2010 Cultural Heritage Assessment of Trout Creek Wind farm, Parry Sound.

GL-Garrad Hassan**Bruce County**

Heritage Screening Skyway 127 Wind Energy Inc. Bruce County (2011)

Dillon Consulting Ltd**Mono Township, Ontario**

Self- Assessment Dufferin Wind Farm 69 KV Transmission Line (2011)

Dillon Consulting Ltd**Amaranth Township, Ontario**

Self-Assessment Dufferin Wind Farm 230 KV Transmission Line (2011)

Dillon Consulting Ltd**Amaranth Township, Ontario**

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Dufferin Wind Farm – Additional Lands (2011)

Dillon Consulting Ltd.**Melancthon Township, Ontario**

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Dufferin Wind Farm Alternate #5 Turbine (2011)

Dufferin Wind Power Inc. and Dillon Consulting Ltd.**Melancthon Township, Ontario**

Self-Assessment Protected Properties, Archaeological and Heritage Resources Dufferin Wind Power Project (2011)

Dufferin Wind Power Inc. and Dillon Consulting Ltd.**Melancthon Township, Ontario**

Self-Assessment Protected Properties, Archaeological and Heritage Resources Dufferin Wind Project proposed 69KV transmission line and POI (2012)

Melancthon and Amaranth Townships, Ontario

Cultural Heritage Assessment Proposed 230 KV Transmission Line Dufferin Wind Farm (2012)

Dillon Consulting Ltd.**Melancthon Township, Ontario**

Stage 1 Arch. Ass. Dufferin Wind Farm 69 JV Transmission Line (2012)

Dillon Consulting Ltd.**Melancthon Township,**

Ontario Cultural Heritage Assessment Proposed Dufferin Wind Farm (Including proposed 230 KV and 69 KV Transmission Line) (2012)

Dillon Consulting Ltd. **Melancthon Township, Ontario**
 Cultural Heritage Assessment and Stage 1&2 PRIVATE EASEMENT Proposed 230 KV
 Transmission Line Dufferin Wind Farm (2012)

Dufferin County, Ontario
 Stage 2 Arch. Ass. Dufferin Wind Farm Layout Modifications (2012)

Canadian Solar Solutions Inc. & Dillon Consulting Ltd. **Temiskaming, Ontario**
 Self-Assessment Protected Properties, Archaeological & Heritage Resources and Stage 1
 Archaeological Assessment Liskeard 1, 3, & 4 Solar Farms (2011)

Capreol, Ontario
 Cultural Heritage Assessment for proposed Highlight Solar Project (2011)

SkyPower Limited **Durham, Ontario**
 Cultural Heritage Assessment Proposed Discovery light Solar Farm (2012)

SkyPower Limited **Durham, Ontario**
 Self – Assessment Protected Properties, Arch. & Heritage Resources (2012)

SkyPower Limited **Durham, Ontario**
 Self – Assessment Protected, Arch. & Heritage Resources - ILLUMINATIONLIGHT LP Solar
 Power Project (2012)

Sky Power Limited
 Self- Assessment Protected Properties, Archaeological & Heritage Resources Fotolight LP Solar
 Power Project 2011)

SkyPower Limited **Dundas County, Ontario**
 Self-Assessment Protected Properties and Stage 1&2, Archaeological and Heritage Resources
 Mighty LP Solar Power Project (2012)

SkyPower Limited **Dundas County, Ontario**
 Self-Assessment Protected Properties and Stage 1&2, Archaeological and Heritage Resources
 CityLights LP Solar Power Project

SkyPower Limited **York County, Ontario**
 Cultural Heritage Assessment, Self-Assessment, and Stage 1&2 Proposed Goldlight Solar Farm
 (2012)

SkyPower Limited **York County, Ontario**
 Protected Properties, Archaeological and Heritage Resources Good Light LP Solar Power Project
 (2012)

SkyPower Limited**York County, Ontario**

Cultural Heritage Assessment, Self -Assessment, and Stage 1&2 Proposed Earthlight Solar Farm (2012)

SkyPower Limited**York County, Ontario**

Cultural Heritage Assessment, Self -Assessment, and Stage 1&2 Proposed Goldlight Solar Farm (2012) and CHIA

SkyPower Limited**York County, Ontario**

Cultural Heritage Assessment, Self -Assessment, and Stage 1&2 Proposed Beam Light Solar Farm (2012)

SkyPower Limited**Simcoe County, Ontario**

Self-Assessment, Cultural Heritage Assessment, and Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment for proposed Raylight Solar Farm, formerly Aria solar farm (2012).

Waste Management of Canada Corp.**Ottawa, Ontario**

Environmental Assessment for a New Landfill Footprint at the West Carleton Environmental Centre Final – Cultural Heritage Detailed Impact Assessment (2012)

Additional Education and Training

SCUBA Diver – Basic, Advanced, Assistant Instructor, Instructor (NAUI)

Certified Hyperbaric Technician

Shipwrecks and Submerged Worlds, University of Southampton, England, December 2014

Managing People, University of Reading, England, July 2015

First Aid/CPR