

Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment

for the
Proposed Hidden Quarry, Part Lot 1 W 1/2, Concession 6
Township of Eramosa, County of Wellington, Ontario

June 2013
(revised September 8, 2014)

Prepared for: **James Dick Construction Ltd.**

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1.0 Purpose of the Study

James Dick Construction Ltd. Retained George Robb Architect on May 16, 2013 to prepare an assessment of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes on or adjacent to their proposed Hidden Quarry site. The purpose of this report is to determine the cultural heritage value or interest of resources within the study area.

The following background documents were provided by the applicant.

- A Stage I-II Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed James Dick Construction Limited Hidden Quarry: Located in Part 1 W1/2, Concession 6, Eramosa Township, County of Wellington, Ontario, dated August 31, 2012.
- “Existing Features” and “Operations Plan” drawings (1 & 2 of 5), dated Sept. 21, 2012, prepared by Stovel and Associates Inc.,
- Letter of response from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport regarding the Stage I-II Archaeological Assessment noted above, dated November 7, 2012.

Peter Stewart of GRA visited the site on May 24, June 1, 2013 and September 7, 2014.

2.0 Policy Considerations

The Provincial Policy Statement, issued under the Planning Act, of 2005 (PPS '05), provides guidance regarding the conservation of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

2.6 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

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

2.6.3 Development and site alteration may be permitted on adjacent lands to protected heritage property where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.

In addition, the **Wellington County Official Plan, 2006**, adds the following:

6.6.5 In considering proposals to establish new aggregate operations, the following matters will be considered:

- i) The effect on cultural heritage resources.*

O.Reg. 9/06 of the **Ontario Heritage Act, 2005**, describes property of cultural heritage value or interest as displaying one or more of the following attributes:

(2) A property may be designated under section 29 of the Act if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest:

- 1. 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).*

3.0 Historical Overview of the Site

3.1 Summary of site history

The report entitled *A Stage I-II Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed James Dick Construction Limited Hidden Quarry: Located in Part 1 W1/2, Concession 6, Eramosa Township, County of Wellington, Ontario*, dated August 31, 2012, prepared by York North Archaeological Services Inc., contained elsewhere in this application, provides the following early history of the site.

“The First Nation bands who resided in the Guelph-Eramosa area of Wellington County, after the American Revolutionary War (1776-1783), were Iroquois and Algonquins (Ojibwa, Chippewa and Mississaugas). The Iroquois who had fought for the British were granted a strip of land six miles wide along the Grand River from Lake Erie to its headwaters near Ayr. This land was obtained by the British via a treaty with the Mississaugas in 1792. This area, which includes present-day Guelph was surrendered by the Mississaugas on December 7, 1792 for the sum of £1,180.7s, 4d sterling. The following year, the Grand River tract, including the area north and west of Guelph Township, was then officially granted to the Iroquois. This treaty included Nichol, Pilkington, Wilmot, Waterloo and Dumfries townships. The balance of Wellington County, laying northwest and north of Nichol and Pilkington, was surrendered by the Mississaugas at a later date via two treaties, in 1818 and 1825.

The October 28th 1818 treaty included Eramosa, Erin, West Garafraxa and West Luther Townships (Johnson 1977:4; Quaile 2007:3). This treaty resulted in the surrender of 648,000 acres by the Mississaugas for an annual consideration of £522/10 currency in goods at the Montreal price. Known as the Mississauga Tract it was bounded on the east by the Townships of Etobicoke, Vaughan and King, on the southwest from the outlet of Burlington Bay, north fortyfive degrees fifty miles and from thence north seventy-four degrees east or thereabout to the northwest angle of the Township of King. In the process the Mississaugas gave up the Credit River and Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks on the north shore of Lake Ontario (CITS 1891:4748; Johnson 1977:4).

Eramosa Township was surveyed into lots and concessions, as a prelude to settlement,

by Samuel Ryckman, Deputy Surveyor, in 1819 (Winearls 1991:495). Ryckman was granted Lot 26, Concession 2, as partial payment for his survey costs. Three of the earliest settlers in Eramosa were Robert, Henry and John Ramsey. They settled in Lot 1, Concession 3W, Lot 2W, Concession 3 and Lot 1E, Concession 3, respectively (Quaile 2007:2).

Although not shown on the early township maps, there was apparently an Indian Trail that began at the 2nd Line and curved in a southeasterly direction, ending at the 4th Line. At the 4th Line there developed a wagon track that was used for travel to Guelph. "About 1830 John Galt may have intended the road to be the main one from Guelph to York (Toronto), but when the railroad passed through the northern end of Rockwood in 1856 it made more sense to keep the traffic flow through the town on what is now Highway 7 (Quaile 2007:34)".

The Crown Patent to Lot 1, Concession 6 (200 acre parcel of land), was granted to Gabriel Hopkins on April 11, 1822. On April 5, 1837 Gabriel Hopkins transferred the title for the west half of this lot to [Royal] Hopkins, who was likely his son. [Royal] Hopkins and his wife sold this 100-acre lot to Robert Ramshaw, for £100, on November 30, 1854 (GLRO Documents 510 & 7039) (Map 5). Ryckman's (1819) survey map shows a pond near the northwest corner of the study area. The subject property appears to remain under the ownership of the Ramshaw family throughout most of the balance of the 19th century. In the 1851 census for Eramosa Township, Wellington County, Robert Ramshaw is listed as a farmer, born in England, who worships in the Methodist church. He is the head of a household that lists 5 males - Robert (ca. 1822-1892), Thomas (1844-1904), George (1846-1925), Robert (1845-1927), David (1849-1905) - and one female - Hannah (26) as occupants. All four boys were born in Upper Canada, which suggests that Robert and his wife, Hannah Easton (1823-1861) may have been living in the Eramosa area since 1843 or 1844. They are listed as living in a 1 ~ story log cabin. New immigrants often could not afford to purchase land upon their arrival in Upper Canada and they either indentured themselves for short periods or stayed with relatives until they could afford to place a down payment upon land for themselves.

The possibility exists that Robert and his family spent the first few years working and/or residing with William Ramshaw in Nassagawey Township, Halton County. The 1861 census for William Ramshaw indicates that he was the father of 11 children, all born in Upper Canada. The eldest child was 22 in 1861, which suggests William had been living in the Halton area since 1839-1840.

On the east-west road to Guelph a congregation of New Connection Methodists, known as the Town-Line Society, worshipped in the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the 19th century (Quaile 2007:142). Both Robert and William Ramshaw and their families were members of this congregation.

Ramshaw and his wife purchased Lot 1W, Concession 6, on November 30, 1854 for £100. This suggests that the 100-acre parcel was uncut forest with no buildings upon it. On December 6, 1858 Robert Ramshaw and his wife borrowed \$100 from Frederick Jasper Chadwick, possibly in order to begin building their log cabin. The mortgage was transferred from Chadwick to the Rev. Henry Wm. Stewart on April 20, 1859 and was discharged by Robert Ramshaw and his wife, on November 8, 1864. Robert Ramshaw, took out a mortgage with the

Hon. H.H. Killaly for \$800 on July 8, 1864.

Robert's first wife, Hannah Easton, died on January 13, 1861 and he married Elizabeth Hogan (1844-1923) the following year. Issue from Robert Ramshaw's first marriage in addition to Thomas, George, Robert and David, listed above also included Mary (1853-?) and George Easton (1854-1921). Children from his second marriage, to Elizabeth Hogan, included Elizabeth (1867-?), Annie Marie (1869-1892), Samuel (1872-1936), Amy Alice Emmie (1874-1921), James Edmund (1877-1879), Martha Anna (1879-?), Nellie (1882-?), Ellen Grace 1883-?) and James Edmund (1885-1885).

The Ramshaw's may have fallen upon hard times in the late 1860s as Robert is now listed as a laborer, while his two eldest sons; Robert (age 23) is a blacksmith, and David (age 20) is a harness maker in the 1871 census. Five of the children are still living with their parents on the Lot 1, Concession 6, farm. Ten years later, Robert (age 56) is still listed as a laborer and his wife Elizabeth (age 37) is employed as a glover. In the 1891 census, Robert Ramshaw, now 68, is listed as a farmer, two daughters Elizabeth and Annie are listed as glove stitchers and Ann Amy is working as a wollen weaver. There are nine living in the household, seven children from two generations and Robert and Elizabeth Ramshaw.

On July 27, 1872 Robert Ramshaw discharged the mortgage held since 1864 by the Hon. Hamilton Killaly a civil engineer, who had tried his hand at farming in the London area in the 1840's. Robert Ramshaw and his wife sold his property to their son Thomas and his wife, and took back a mortgage for \$2,000.00, on February 15, 1884. Robert died on November 11, 1892 as the result of heart disease. His wife Elizabeth lived during the latter part of her life in Rockwood passing away on December 26, 1923 (Ancestry.com).

As part of the settlement of Robert Ramshaw's estate, Thomas Ramshaw's widow Martha sold Lot 1W, Concession 6, Eramosa township to Archibald Shaw, who owned the farm to the immediate north, for a consideration of \$2,100.00, on May 7, 1905. The Shaw's sold the property to Robert Johnson on March 4, 1916 for the same price as they had paid for it, \$2,100.00 (Guelph Land Registry Office).

The 1904 Eramosa land ownership map shows Archibald Shaw as the owner of the former Ramshaw property in Lot 1W, Concession 6. Although there is a building shown along the east side of the 6th concession it was possibly abandoned as the main farmstead associated with Shaw who by 1904 appears to reside to the north of the study area in Lot 2W, Concession 6, to the immediate south of a small stream. [Shaw purchased the Ramshaw property between 1878 and 1904, however the Ramshaw's retained a mortgage on the lot until 1914 (GLRO Document 7230)].

Archibald Shaw's widow sold the study area to Robert E. Johnston on March 4, 1916 for \$2,100.00, subject to the existing mortgage (GLRO Document 7456).

To the north of the pond, along the east side of the 6th concession, there is an abandoned pit with a quantity of sand and gravel stockpiled to the north of the pond. This pit is referred to as the Drennan pit (ARIP 39).

3.2 20th Century Site History

It appears that the subject property was owned by Robert Johnston from 1916 when he purchased it from the Ramshaws until his death in 1961. At this time, land registry records show that the land was granted to his estate. In 1989, the property was sold by Marie Marion Jean Johnston (the spouse of Robert Johnston) to James Dick Ltd.

The archaeological report suggests that the subject property was likely held in pasture rather than divided for crops, due to the low natural fertility of the soil in the area. By the 1930s, topographic mapping shows that all dwellings or outbuildings associated with the Ramshaw farm have been removed from the lot. A 1954 aerial photograph of the subject area shows some remnants of the farmstead located south of the pond. The land is not cultivated at the time of this image, but remnants of fencerows and field divisions are evident on the aerial photograph.

The archaeology report suggests that a pine tree plantation was established at the subject property in the mid-20th century, based on reforestation recommendations in the Speed Valley Conservation Report, by the Grand Valley Conservation Authority (now the Grand River Conservation Authority). While the conservation report does recommend the subject property be acquired as an area for reforestation, no evidence of tree planting appears on the 1954 air photo. A 1966 air photo of the subject property also shows no evidence of tree planting. Based on land registry records for the era, it does not appear that the Conservation Authority formally acquired the land, though they or the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) may have encouraged the landowners to establish a plantation after the 1960s.

By 1982, air photographs show a faint dotting on the terrain of the subject property to the east side, suggesting that by this time what are now the mixed woods have begun to grow. The pine tree plantation on the west side of the property may have been planted by this time, but would likely not have been mature enough to show up on aerial imagery.

As previously discussed, the farm dwelling and outbuildings associated with the agricultural history of the subject property were removed prior to 1933. Until 1972, there are no other structures pictured on topographic mapping. In 1972, a building is depicted just north of the subject property, along Concession 6. By 1980, two structures are depicted towards the east side of the lot, facing Highway 7.

Aerial photos from 1954 and 1966 show some disturbance to land north of the pond, likely a small quarry or pit. By 1982, the quarry area has been enlarged. By 1985, the topographic map depicts expanded quarrying activity around the pond on the subject property. The house at #4943 also appears at this time north of the pond. The property was sold to James Dick Ltd. in 1989. By 1994, the topographic map no longer depicts quarrying on the site, but the building north of the pond remain on the map.

3.3 Pine Tree Plantations/Agreement Forests in Ontario

The pine tree plantation appears to have been planted by the 1980s, judging by the size of the trees and evidence from aerial photographs.

Tree plantations became an important practice in Southern Ontario beginning in the early 19th century. European settlers in southern Ontario from the early 1800s onwards had been very effective at clearing the land for agriculture and the timber industry. By the 1880s settlers or timber companies had cleared 75-80% of southern Ontario forests. In some areas where there were large sand and gravel deposits from the glaciers, removal of the forest cover created significant problems as the thin layer of topsoil soon blew away, leaving infertile sand and gravel. A number of farms across Ontario were abandoned and hundreds of hectares of once-fertile land were laid to waste.

In the early 20th century, the provincial government began partnering with county governments to create laws and agreements encouraging people to plant trees in the blowsand areas to regenerate the area forests. The government established a forest tree nursery at the Ontario Agricultural College (now the University of Guelph) to produce seedlings for landowners to plant. A forestry station was also opened in St. Williams in 1908, run by the provincial government, to produce seedlings for reforestation efforts. The St. Williams nursery was the first in the province, and was operated by the government until 1998 when it became privatized.

Coniferous trees, such as red pine and white scotch pine were recommended for reforestation projects as they were a native species with future value. On many sites, mature pines were harvested for utility poles and other uses.

There were two types of reforestation efforts in 20th century Ontario: MNR encouragement of private landowners to plant trees on less fertile or agriculturally valuable land; and *agreement forests* on land often owned by counties, townships, municipalities, Conservation Authorities, the Federal Government, or later private companies. On private plantations, seedlings were provided for a very low cost by MNR run tree nurseries like St. Williams. They were planted and maintained by the private landowner. The subject property appears to have been this type of plantation.

The agreement forests were managed by the land-owner for the Ministry of Natural Resources (previously the Department of Lands and Forests). They were usually formally named as agreement forests or community forests, and many were open to the public when they matured for recreational or educational purposes. By the mid 20th century, Conservation Authorities were being established for many of the southern Ontario watersheds, and the Conservation Authorities became another key group to be involved with agreement forests and tree plantations. By the 1960s, municipalities could qualify for grants to purchase land for agreement forests. Agreement forests functioned by a landowner leasing land to the Ministry of Natural Resources for the specific period of time. During that time, the ministry would manage the land for forestry purposes including wood production of wood and wood products, environmental conditions, recreation, and production or protection of water supplies for the forest. During the agreement period, the ministry would pay expenses for the site and collect revenue. There was typically no charge for trees for reforestation lands.

Although they were initially established in response to drastic problems in the early 20th century, tree plantations and agreement forests continued throughout the 20th century. By the 1990s many of the forests were maturing and the involvement of the MNR in day-to-day management began to decrease and the MNR began to transfer responsibility of the forests back to municipalities or conservation authorities that owned the lands. The agreement forest program ended in 1998, but Conservation

Authorities like the Grand River Conservation Authority continue to work with private landowners to plant trees for reforestation efforts.

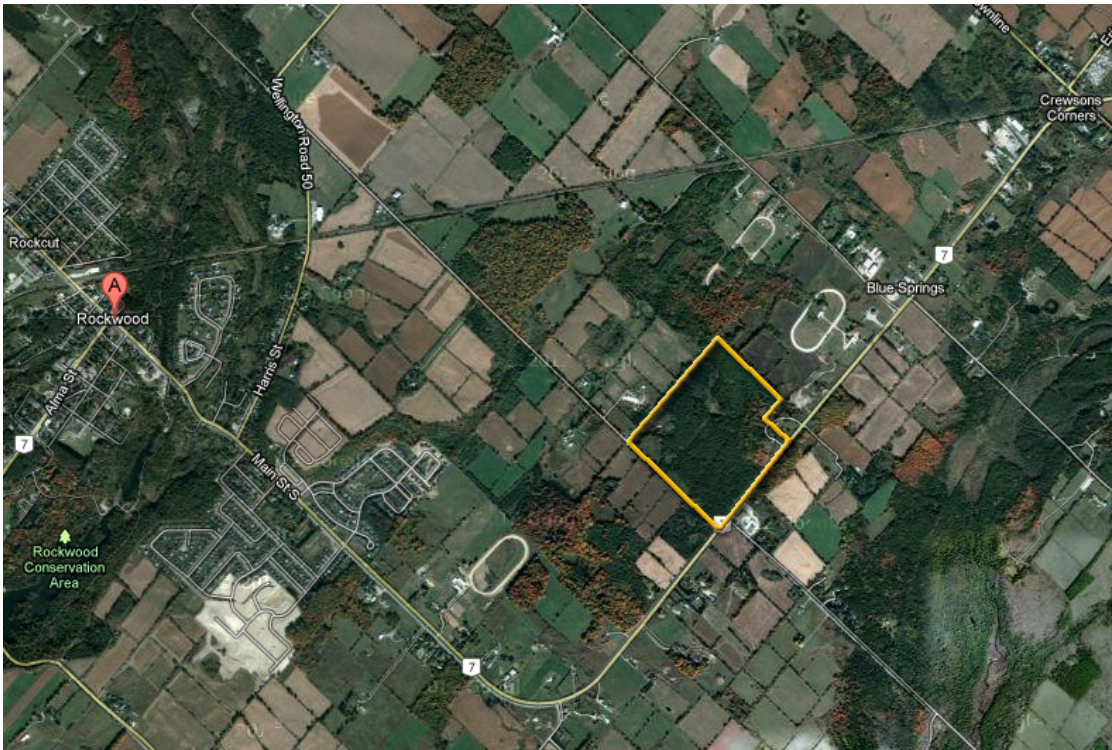
4.0 Site Context



Taken from Atlas of the County of Wellington, 1878

The subject property is located on the north east corner of the intersection of Sixth Line Eramosa and Hwy. 7 east of the village of Rockwood. The property was in the hands of Robert Ramshaw (1822-1892) as shown on the 1878 Atlas of Wellington County below.

The building shown as a dark square in the upper left of the Ramshaw property on the 1878 Atlas map is likely the site identified in the Stage I-II Archaeological Assessment included as part of the Hidden Quarry application. Three other buildings are located along Sixth Line north of the site; one on the Day property (4963), one on the Ferris property (4958) and one on the Dryden property (5006). The first two are likely the two stone dwellings that remain from the nineteenth century while the third is not visible from the public right-of-way, but may contain elements of the nineteenth century farmstead.



Current Aerial Photo indicating site in yellow

Currently the site, which had been cleared farmland most likely used for grazing livestock, contains a combination of pine plantation (photo 4) from various dates and mixed woods. Sixth Line heads north-west from Hwy. 7 and is a tree-lined rural roadscape (photo 3). 6th Line is discontinuous in that it dead ends at the railway approximately two kilometres north of Hwy. 7. Hwy. 7 is a paved two lane provincial highway along the south boundary (photo 1 & 2).

Notable features include remnants of earlier quarry operations in the north west corner (photo 9 -11), a pond south of that area (photo 6) and a former farmhouse foundation identified in the Stage I-II Archaeological Assessment as AjHa-50, the James D site (photo 7 & 8).

The Stage I-II Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed James Dick Construction Limited Hidden Quarry: Located in Part 1 W1/2, Concession 6, Eramosa Township, County of Wellington, Ontario, dated August 31, 2012 and prepared by York North Archaeological Services Inc. deals in detail with the former farmhouse foundations (AjHa-50 James D. Site) and surroundings and the current Owner has agreed to undertake a Stage 3 archaeological assessment as this application process moves forward. The quarry is identified in the Ontario Geological Survey of Eramosa Township of 1980 as Pit 19, an unlicensed pit, belonging to Mr. Johnston of Lot 2, 6th Concession.

There are two late twentieth century dwellings in the south east corner of the site. One is outside the site on severed land and the other remains on the site and will be retained. Both are accessed from Hwy. 7 (photo 13 & 14). These dwellings first appear on the 1980 topographical map.

5.0 Study Area Review

5.1 Area Cultural Heritage Resources

The Planning Department of the Township of Guelph/Eramosa confirmed that there are no designated or non-designated properties of cultural heritage value on their municipal register on Sixth Line in this area. This fact was recently confirmed prior to the 2014 revision to this report by Acting Deputy Clerk of the municipality, Ms. Jordan Dolson.



#4958 6th Line



#4963 6th Line



Entrance Drive to #5006 6th Line

The remnant farmstead at 4958 6th Line contains an early stone 1 ½ storey dwelling and multiple out buildings, including a large log structure directly behind the dwelling (see figure 11, Appendix A). The property appears overgrown and in need of maintenance.

The farmhouse at #4963 6th Line is another early stone 1 ½ storey dwelling. To the right of the photo above is a frame barn that consistently appears on the 20th century topographical maps in Appendix A to this report. This property is well maintained.

The buildings at #5006 6th Line are not visible from the public thoroughfare. The location of the dwelling (and barn), however, are consistent from the 1878 Atlas map through the 20th century topographical maps.

5.2 Proposed Licensed Area

The licensed area borders Sixth Line on its western boundary. The Sixth Line rural roadscape is a cultural heritage landscape based on its tree lined rural profile and remaining three nineteenth century farmsteads to the north of the property. These three farmsteads are well separated from the site, the closest being approximately 250 metres north west. The applicant intends to maintain/supplement the treed verge of the roadway and design landscaped berms inside the existing tree line (see separate visual impact assessment prepared by Stovel and Associates Ltd.). Although the southerly section of the Sixth Line will be re-graded and paved to a point just north of the new quarry entrance, there will be no visual impact on the rural roadscape north of that point.

The nineteenth century farmhouse and outbuildings were removed from the property prior to 1933 (fig. 4). Later pine plantation plantings removed any other evidence of the nineteenth century agricultural uses. The applicant has agreed to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the original farmhouse site as a condition of approval of his application.

The remaining residential bungalow at 8352 Hwy. 7 on the site, built in the late 1970's based on the topographical mapping, is likely less than 40 years old and is considered to be a non-heritage resource. This dwelling is to be retained on site.

5.3 120 metre off-site zone

There are five buildings within the 120 metre off-site zone. They are:

- The residential dwelling at 8540 Hwy. 7 (photo 14), which is contemporary with the dwelling at #8352,
- The industrial complex south of Hwy. 7 (photo 12), which first appears on the 1985 topographical mapping,
- The residential dwelling at 5036 Hwy. 7 (photo 16) on the south side adjacent to the industrial complex, which first appears on the topographical mapping in 1980,
- The residential dwelling at 4943 Sixth Line (photo 17), directly north of the site, which first appears on the topographical mapping in 1980, and
- The "mushroom farm" at 4953 Sixth Line, which first appears on the topographical mapping in 1994.

These five structures are considered to be non-heritage structures.

6.0 Conclusions

The MTCS has a document entitled *Screening Impacts to Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes*, which may be used to identify impacts, as a result of development on or adjacent to a cultural heritage resource, that may require mitigation. The tests are described as follows:

Will the proposed undertaking/project involve or result in any of the following potential impacts to the subject property or an adjacent property?

- ***Destruction, removal or relocation of any, or part of any, heritage attribute or feature.***
Neither the five buildings within the 120 metre off-site zone nor the three nineteenth century farmsteads north on 6th Line will be relocated, destroyed or removed.
- ***Alteration (which means a change in any manner and includes restoration, renovation, repair or disturbance).***
Neither the five buildings within the 120 metre off-site zone nor the three nineteenth century farmsteads north on 6th Line will be altered.
- ***Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the exposure or visibility of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden.***
Neither the five buildings within the 120 metre off-site zone nor the three nineteenth century farmsteads north on 6th Line will be impacted by shadows from the development.
- ***Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship.***
Neither the five buildings within the 120 metre off-site zone nor the three nineteenth century farmsteads north on 6th Line will be isolated from their surrounding environment or context.
- ***Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas from, within, or to a built or natural heritage feature.***
The cultural heritage landscape represented by the rural roadscape of the Sixth Line north of Hwy. 7 will be preserved by the retention of the treed road verge and the landscaped berm beyond.
- ***A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces.***

The site has a history of use as a gravel pit, and the current application is an extension of that use. James Dick Construction Ltd. has agreed to conduct a Stage 3 assessment of the AjHa-50 site once the Ministry of Natural Resources has issued the Category 2 Class “A” quarry license under the Aggregate Resources Act.

- **Soil disturbance such as a change in grade, or an alteration of the drainage pattern, or excavation, etc.**

There will be no impact to cultural heritage features around the site due to the change in grade associated with the operation of the gravel pit/ quarry, save and except for AjHa-50 which is being properly dealt with as indicated above.

In summary, there are two identified cultural heritage resources on the subject property; the former quarry site and the archaeological site (AjHa-50 James D.). The “area to be excavated” in the application excludes the former quarry site and the pond. AjHa-50 will undergo a further Stage III archaeological investigation with appropriate mitigation.

Of the 6 buildings either on-site or within the 120 metre off-site area, all are late twentieth century buildings and, in any case, will not be altered by this application.

Although not identified by the local municipality, there may be three properties north of the site along 6th Line of cultural heritage value or interest as early representative examples of mid-nineteenth century farmsteads. The three properties will not be altered by this application.

Sources

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Richardson, A.H. *Conservation by the People: The History of the Conservation Movement in Ontario to 1970*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1974.

York North Archaeological Services Inc. "A State I-II Archeological Assessment of the proposed James Dick Construction Ltd. Hidden Quarry: Located in Part Lot 1 W 1/2 , Concession 6, Eramosa Township, County of Wellington, Ontario". August 2012.

Appendix A - Aerial Photographs and Maps



Figure 1: Excerpt of 1954 aerial photograph, Hunting Survey Corporation Ltd. University of Toronto Map and Data Library, online resource: http://maps.library.utoronto.ca/data/on/AP_1954/index.html Subject property denoted by circle.



Figure 2: Excerpt from 1966 aerial photograph. National Air Photo Library, Ministry of Natural Resources. Original scale 1:10,000. Image A19411-3. Subject property denoted by circle.



Figure 3: Excerpt of 1982 aerial photo. Ontario Base Mapping, Toronto-Guelph. Original Scale 1:30,000. Image B 82-30 161-15- 59. Subject property denoted by circle.

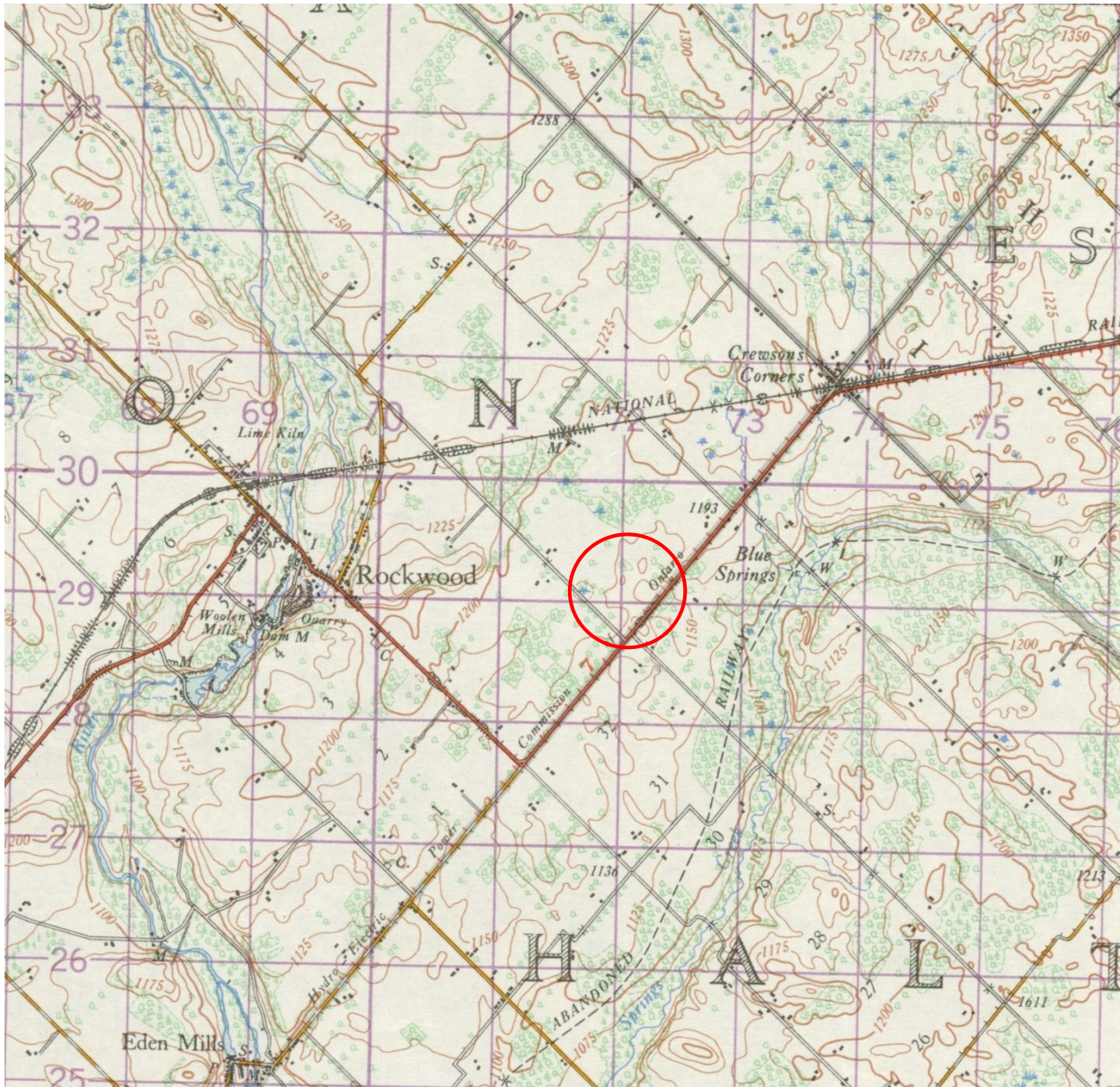


Figure 4: Excerpt from 1933 “Guelph” topographic sheet 40 P/9. Geographic Section, Department of National Defence. 1:63,360. Subject property denoted by circle.

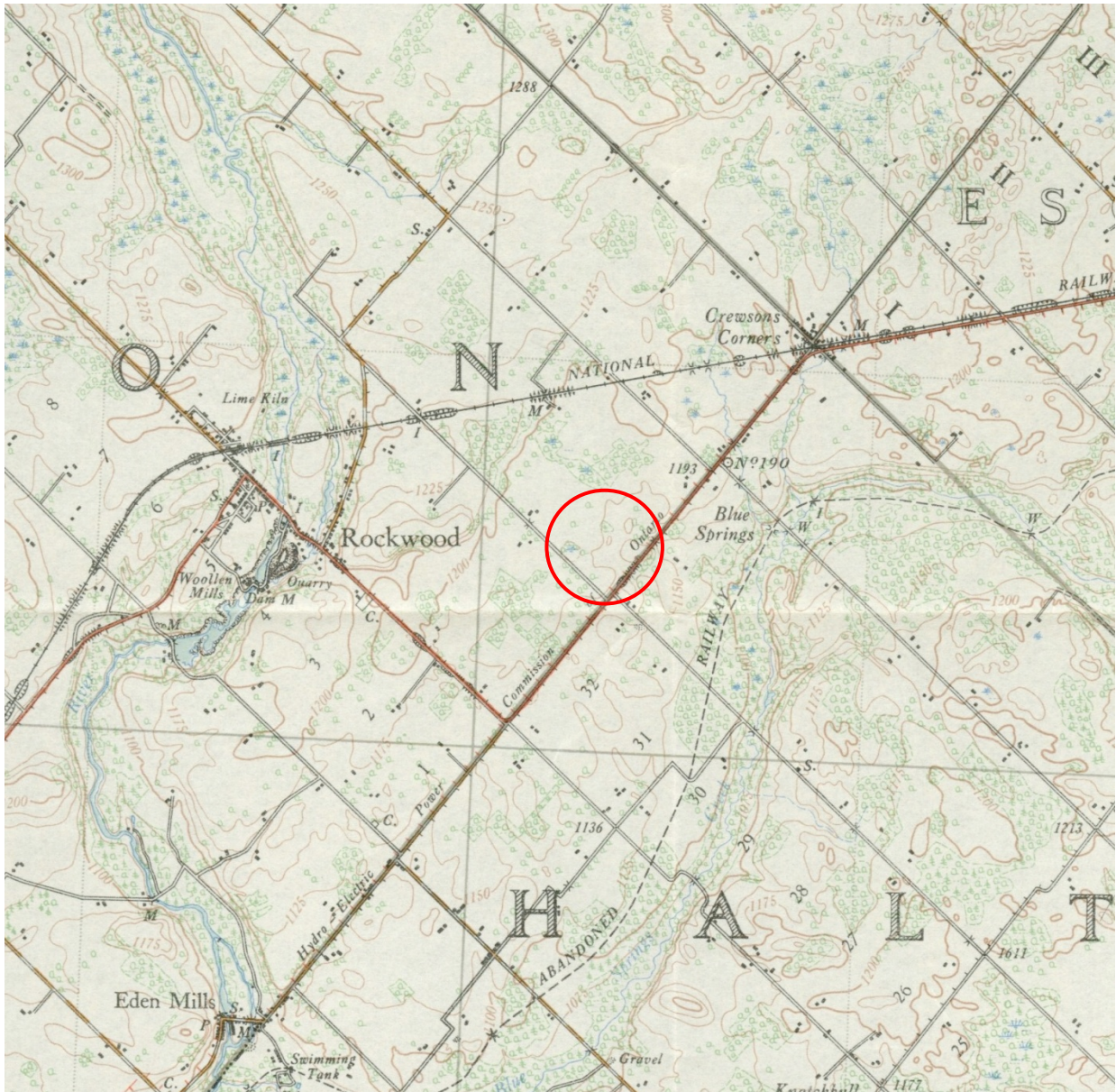


Figure 5: Excerpt from 1935 “Guelph” topographic sheet 40 P/9. Geographic Section, Department of National Defence. 1:63,360. Subject property denoted by circle.

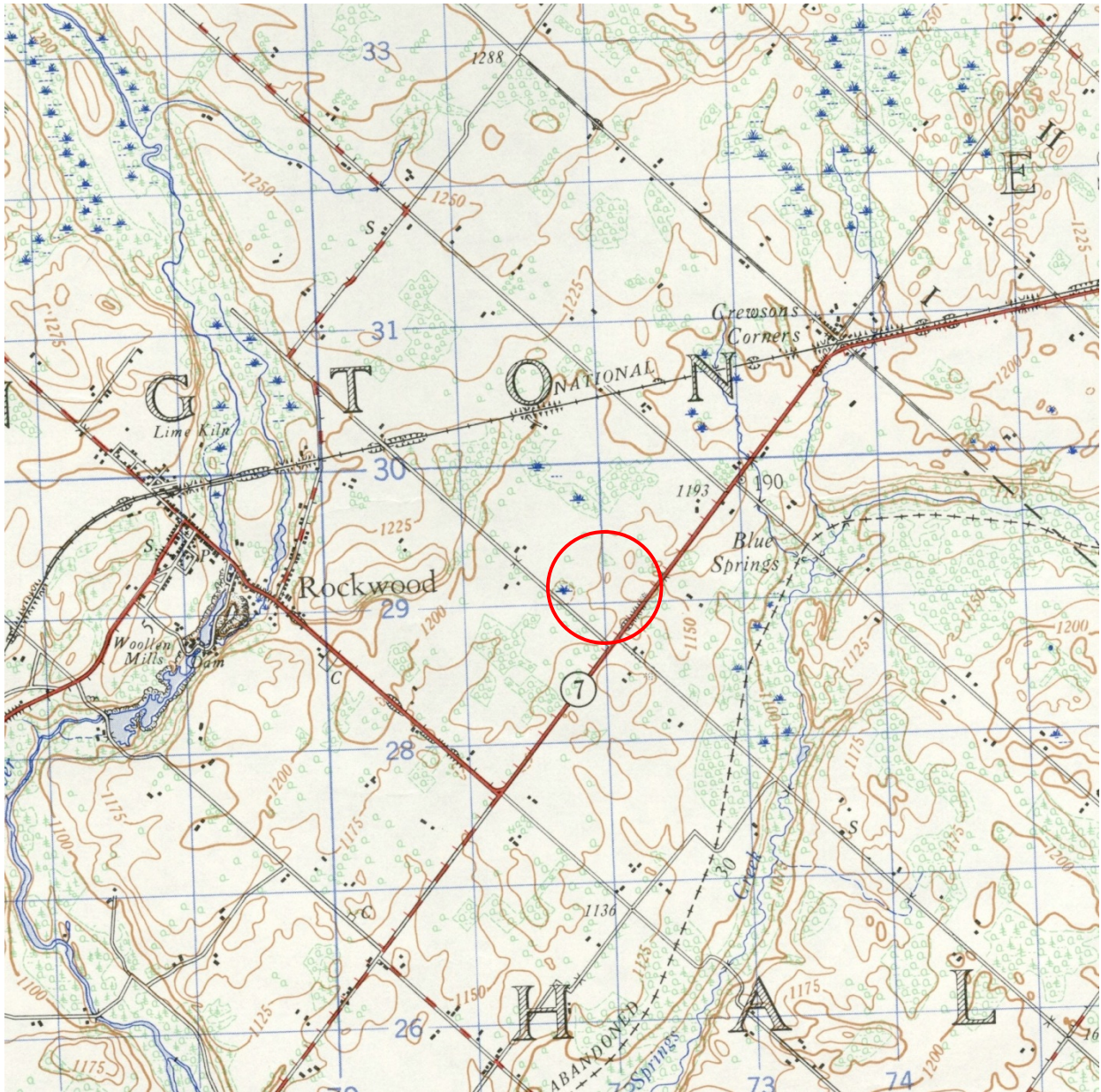


Figure 6: Excerpt from 1952 “Guelph” topographic sheet 40 P/9. Army Survey Establishment R.C.E 1:50,000. Subject property denoted by circle.

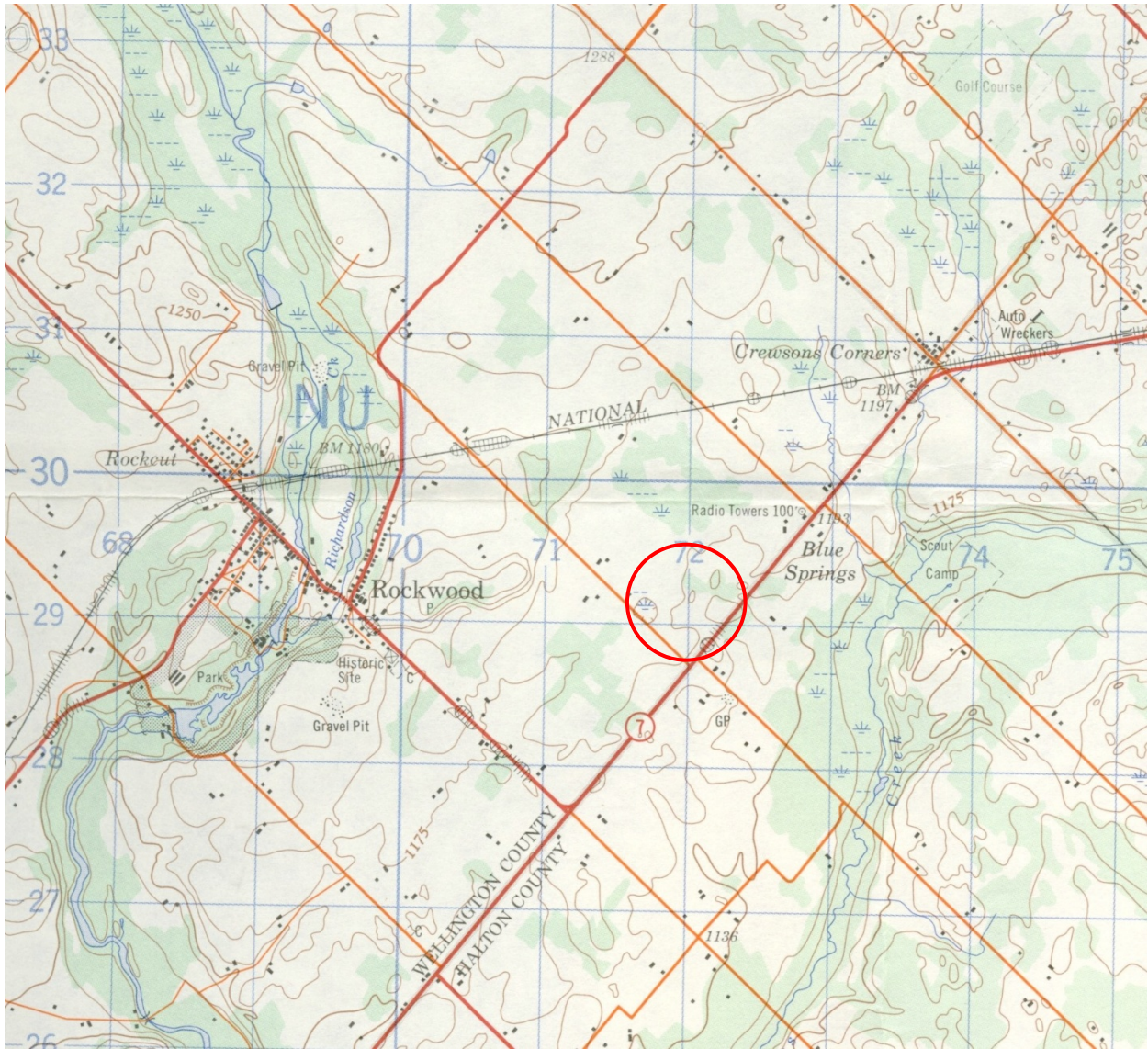


Figure 7: Excerpt from 1973 "Guelph" topographic sheet 40 P/9. Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy Mines and Resources. 1:50,000. Subject property denoted by circle.

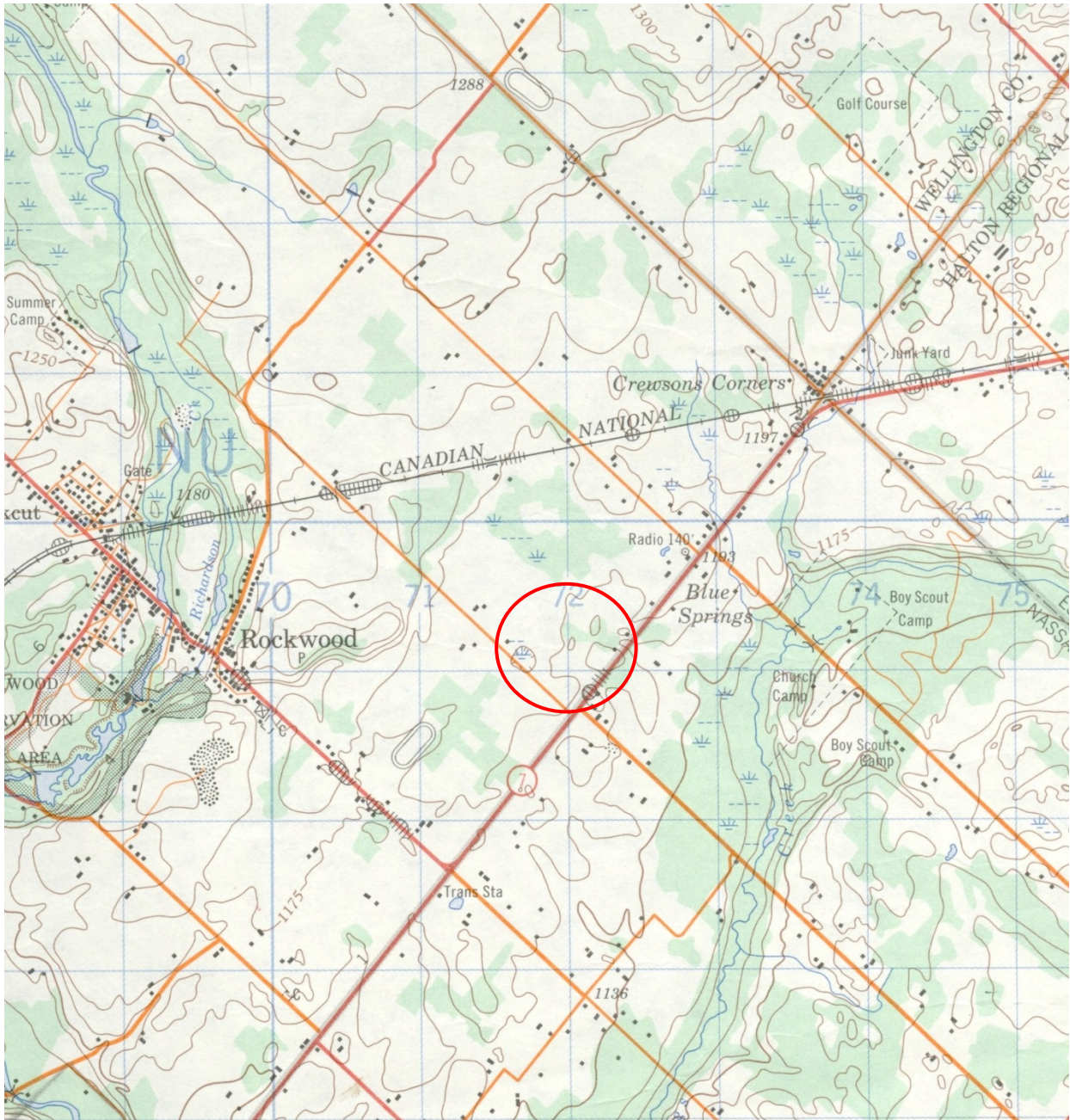


Figure 8: Excerpt from 1980 “Guelph” topographic sheet 40 P/9. Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy Mines and Resources. 1:50,000. Subject property denoted by circle.

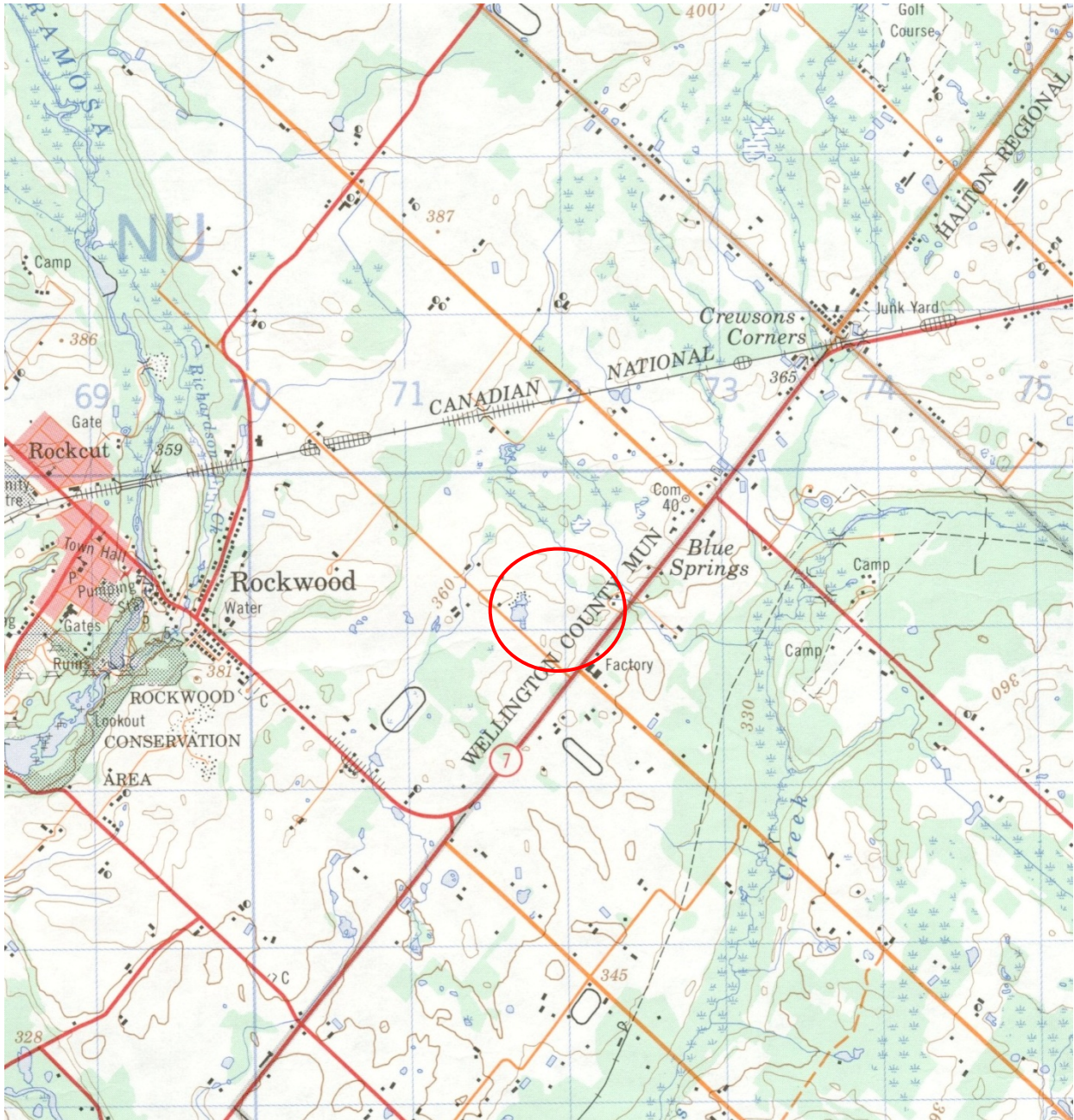


Figure 9: Excerpt from 1985 “Guelph” topographic sheet 40 P/9. Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy Mines and Resources. 1:50,000. Subject property denoted by circle.

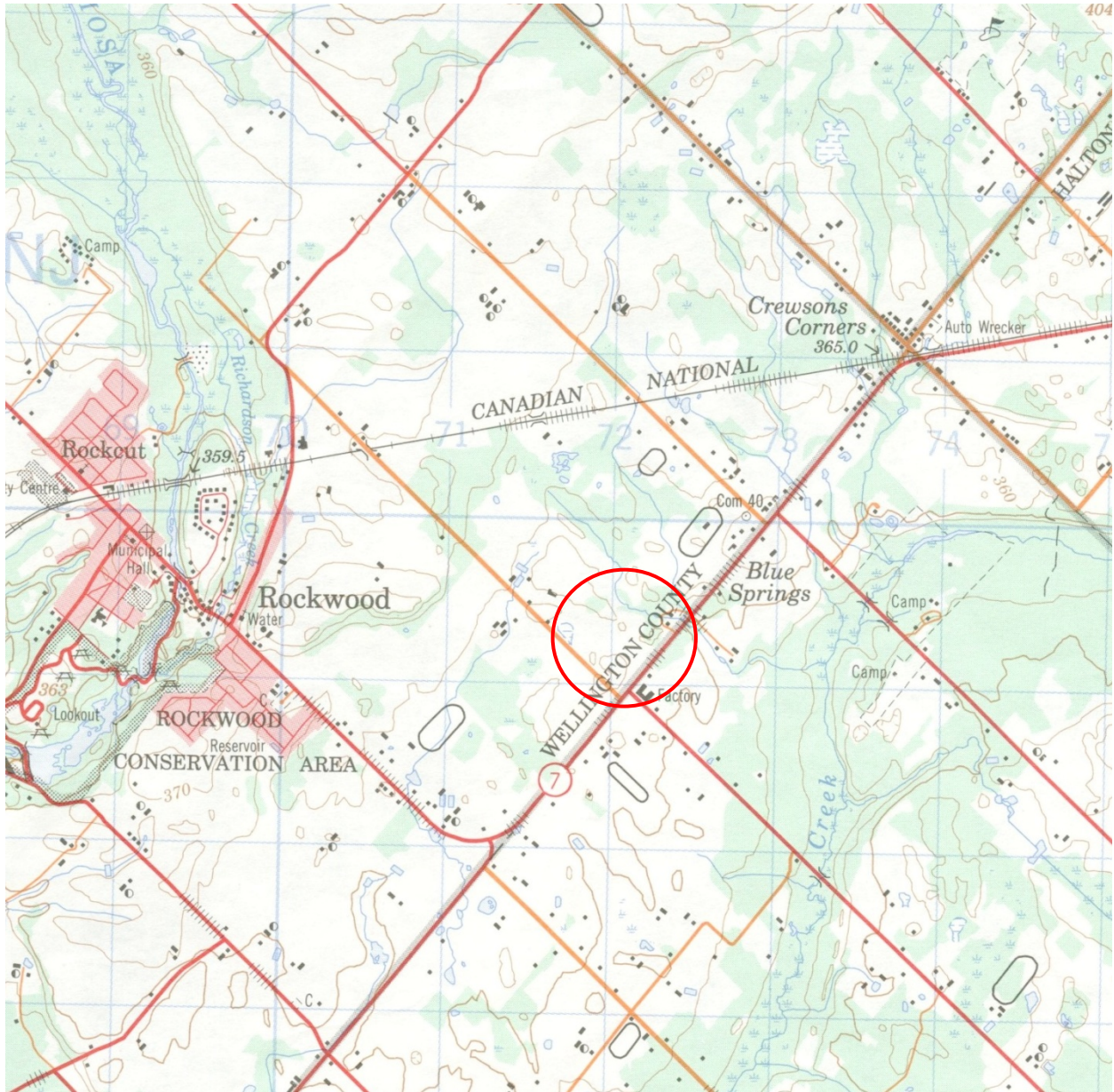


Figure 10: Excerpt from 1994 "Guelph" topographic sheet 40 P/9. Canada Centre for Mapping, Department of Energy Mines and Resources. 1:50,000. Subject property denoted by circle.

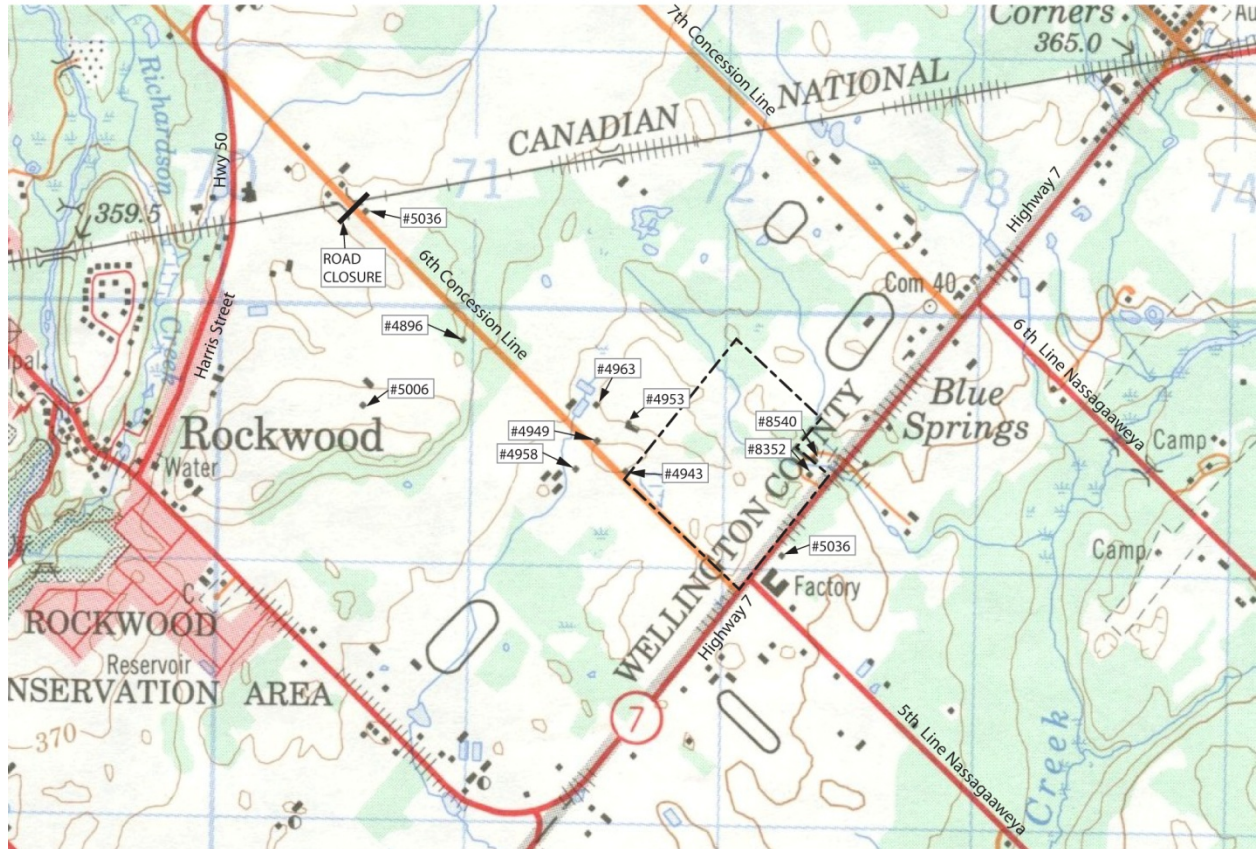


Figure 11: Identifies site location and surrounding residential addresses. Map is an excerpt from 1994 “Guelph” topographic sheet 40 P/9. Canada Centre for Mapping, Department of Energy Mines and Resources. 1:50,000. Subject property denoted by circle.

Appendix B – Site Photographs



Figure 12: identifying the location and vantage points of photographs taken. Map was extracted from Page 1 of 5 Existing Features - Hidden Quarry, Part of lot 1, Concession 6, township of Guelph-Eramosa, former township of Eramosa, county of Wellington by Stovel and Associates Inc. dated September 21, 2012, prepared for James Dick Construction Ltd.



Photo 1 – Highway 7 looking east from Sixth Line



Photo 2 – Intersection of Highway 7 and Sixth Line



Photo 3 – Sixth Line looking south



Photo 4 – Pine plantation



Photo 5 – Clearing east of former farmhouse site



Photo 6 – Pond & Marsh



Photo 7 – Concrete cistern at farmhouse site



Photo 8 – Midden at farmhouse site



Photo 9 – Gravel stockpile at former quarry

Photo 10 – Abandoned ‘crusher’; note wooden wheels



Photo 11 – Conveyor overgrown by cedars



Photo 12 – Commercial/industrial development south of site on Hwy. 7





**Photo 13 – Mid-twentieth century bungalow on site
(8352 Hwy. 7)**



**Photo 14 – Mid-twentieth century bungalow off-site
on south east severance (8540 Hwy. 7)**



Photo 15 – Industrial land east of the site



Photo 16 – Bungalow at 5036 Hwt. #7



Photo 17 – Bungalow at 4943 Sixth Line



Photo 18 – Sixth Line dead ends at the north at railway right-of-way

Appendix C – Qualifications of Author

Peter Stewart is a partner in the firm of George Robb Architect. In addition to professional accreditation as an architect since 1974, he is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (member of the Board from 2002 to 2006) and a member of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario (member of the Board from 2006 to present).

The firm has had an ever increasing involvement in conservation and adaptive reuse projects involving built heritage resources since its involvement in the restoration of the Duff-Baby House in Windsor for the Ontario Heritage Foundation (now Trust) in 1993. Other projects for the OHT have included exterior restoration of the Mather Walls Museum in Kenora, partial exterior restoration of the George Brown House in Toronto and the condition assessment for Fools' Paradise, the home and studio of artist Dorothy McCarthy. Other recent projects have included the Eyer Homestead Restoration and Adaptive reuse for the Town of Richmond Hill (Parks and Recreation Ontario Innovation Award, 2011), exterior restoration of the former Lincoln County Courthouse for the City of St. Catharines in 2005 (Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals Building Award, 2005), the Leslie Log House restoration and adaptive reuse for the City of Mississauga (Mississauga Heritage Foundation Award, 2011) and several projects at the Todmorden Mills Museum and Arts Centre for the City of Toronto Culture Division from 2007 to the present. Other City of Toronto projects involving cultural heritage properties have been undertaken at Spadina House Museum, Montgomery Inn Museum, CanStage Theatre on Berkeley Street and the Theatre Passe Muraille building.

Mr. Stewart has been involved in 39 assessments of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes since 2005 for a variety of clients including the Ontario Heritage Trust, the City of Toronto, the City of Hamilton and numerous commercial and private residential clients.

Heritage Conservation District Plans have included Old Port Credit Village in Mississauga (2004) and Lower Main Street South in Newmarket (2010). As a sub-consultant to Bousfield Planning, Mr. Stewart contributed to the team that updated the Churchville Heritage Conservation District Plan in 2006. In association with MHBC Planning, was involved with the Oil Springs Heritage Conservation District Plan (ACO and CAHP Planning Awards, 2011) and is currently a member of their team which is in the process of finalizing Heritage Conservation District Plans for both Downtown Oakville and the Brooklin and College Hill Neighbourhood in Guelph.

Most recently his firm was lead consultant, in association with MHBC Planning, in the analysis of the cottage community and its surroundings at Rondeau Provincial Park. The resulting assessment, *Rondeau - A Cultural Heritage Landscape*, received a planning award from the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals in 2012.