

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT 15717 AIRPORT ROAD TOWN OF CALEDON

Prepared for:

DG Group

Prepared by:

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Scarlett Janusas, BA, MA, CAPH	Project Manager Principal Investigator Report Preparation
Scarlett Janusas Pete Demarte	Field Data
Jordan Archer	Access Person
Gina Martin	Historian

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DG Group retained Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (SJA) to conduct the heritage impact assessment on the property located at 15717 Airport Road, Town of Caledon.

SJA undertook a comprehensive cultural heritage impact assessment on the built heritage and cultural heritage landscape. Small tertiary waterways and some wetland areas drain into Innis Lake to the north of the study area. Nearby drainage affecting the study area, include Centreville Creek and tributaries of the West Humber River.

Every built feature was subject to a field evaluation. The built features were photographed and then evaluated for cultural heritage interest, value and merit.

To the south of the subject lands is an active farmstead, to the west is Airport Road and a subdivision, to the north is a commercial plaza, a utilities building, and subdivision, and to the east is valley lands, woodlots, and to the far east, Innis Lake Road.

Airport Road does not retain any cultural heritage value, interest or merit. There is no development scheduled for the valley lands.

There are no buildings on the study area designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. The Town of Caledon Heritage Inventory does include the house (oldest residence) as a property of interest. None of the other structures appears on the Heritage Inventory.

The CHIA has identified that the following two structures (the Gothic Revival residence and the barn) have heritage value, interest or merit:

- Building 2 (the Gothic Revival residence) and Building 6 (the barn). However, there are limitations for both structures as far as the heritage value based on remaining heritage attributes. Building 2 is identified on the Town of Caledon's Heritage Inventory as a property of interest.

Early Residence (Building #2) – The original house is a representative example of a style (Gothic Revival with Neoclassical elements). The house has Historical Value or Associative Value as it has direct associations with a theme (farming) and may yield, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture (again with regards to farming, farm complexes, etc.). Finally, the property has contextual value: in as much as it supports the character of an area (just outside East Caledon is the farming community); and it is physically and functionally linked to its surroundings.

Barn (Building #6) – The barn is a banked barn (Pennsylvania barn) with a class mow floor and byre, but is lacking the characteristic overhang (known as the laube or overshoot). The barn has been modified, having the inside framing redone (milled wood and fresh wood). The barn is representative of a style (Design Value or Physical Value). It also has Historical Value or Associative Value as it has direct associations with a theme (farming), and activity (dairy farming/milking/hay storage). It does not have any significant contextual value.

There are no significant cultural heritage landscapes identified for the property. There are trailways proposed to skirt the valley lands, but other than these trails, there is no other development scheduled for the valley lands.

The remaining buildings have no 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 Caledon meet to discuss the presented options for the built heritage within the study area. Consensus must be reached to 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 and removal of heritage features to other locations.

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT 15717 AIRPORT ROAD TOWN OF CALEDON

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (SJAI) was retained by DG Group to conduct the heritage impact assessment on the property known as 15717 Airport Road, Town of Caledon (Figures 1 and 2).

A comprehensive cultural heritage impact assessment was undertaken by SJAI on the built heritage and cultural heritage landscape. Small tertiary waterways and some wetland areas drain into Innis Lake to the north of the study area. Nearby drainage affecting the study area include Centreville Creek and tributaries of the West Humber River.

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

To the south of the subject lands is an active farmstead, to the west is Airport Road and a subdivision, to the north is a commercial plaza, a utilities building, and subdivision, and to the east is valley lands, woodlots, and to the far east, Innis Lake Road.

Individual structures (n=19) for the study area are presented below in Table 1 and are also keyed by structure number on Figure 3.

1.1 Project Description

A proposed subdivision has been put forward for the development of this property (Figure 4). The study area is located on Part Lot 19, Concession 1, geographic Township of Albion, Town of Caledon, in the Regional Municipality of Peel. The valley lands to the east and south of the proposed subdivision will not be developed.

1.2 Credentials

Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (SJAI) was retained by DG Group to conduct the cultural heritage impact assessment for the study area. A curriculum vitae is presented in Appendix E of this report.

SJAI 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), and the Association of Professional Archaeologists (APA).

Table 1 – Structures

Property Key	Brief Descriptor
1	residence
2	residence
3	Drive shed
4	silo
5	silo
6	Barn
7	Silo
8	Silo
9	Drive shed
10	Silo
11	Silo
12	Outbuilding
13	outbuilding
14	Silo
15	Privy
16	shed
17	Ruin, shed
18	Rabbit coop
19	Horse lean to

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, and for Block 59, City of Vaughan. Scarlett's curriculum vitae can be found in Appendix E.

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

Figure 1: Location Map

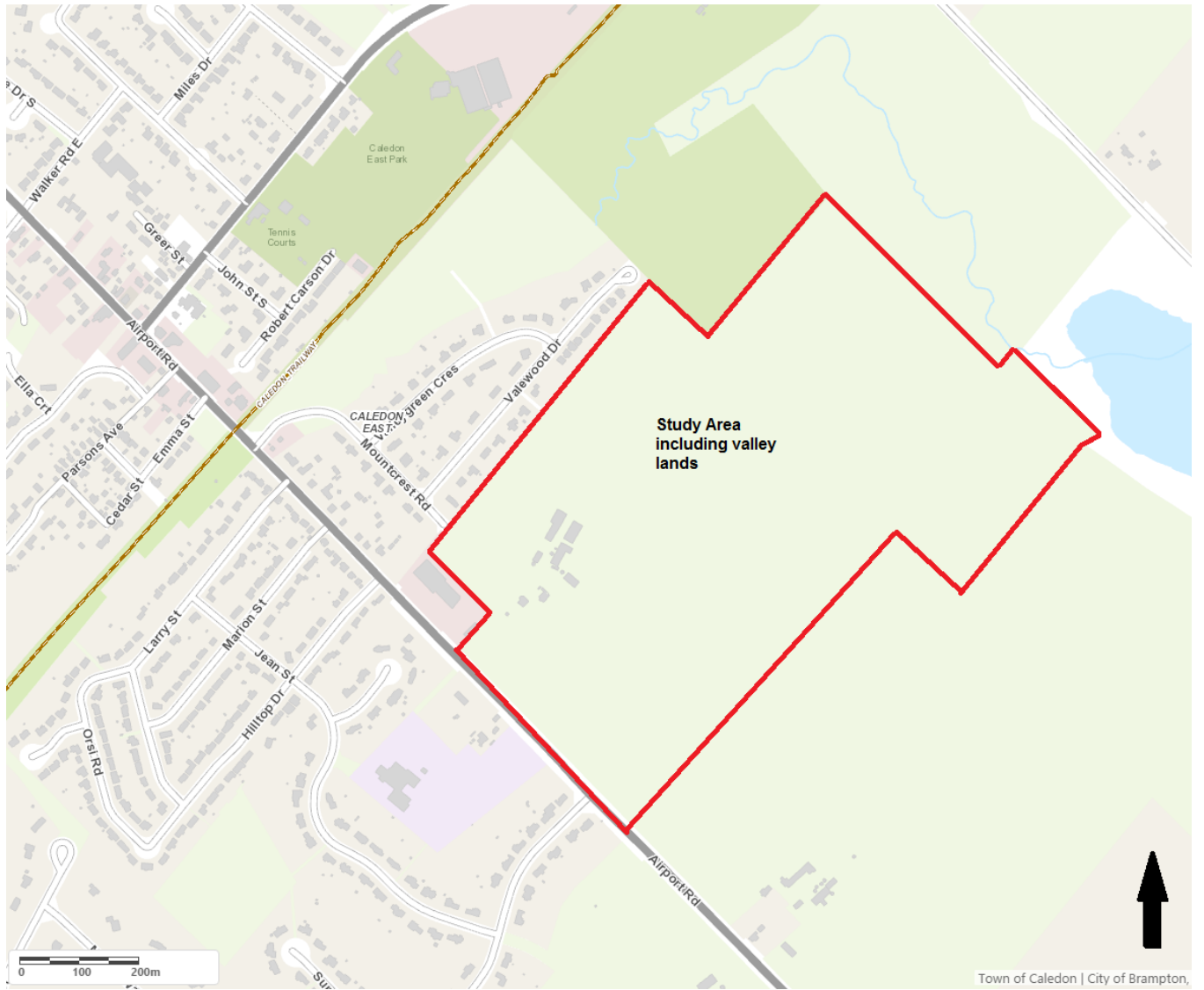
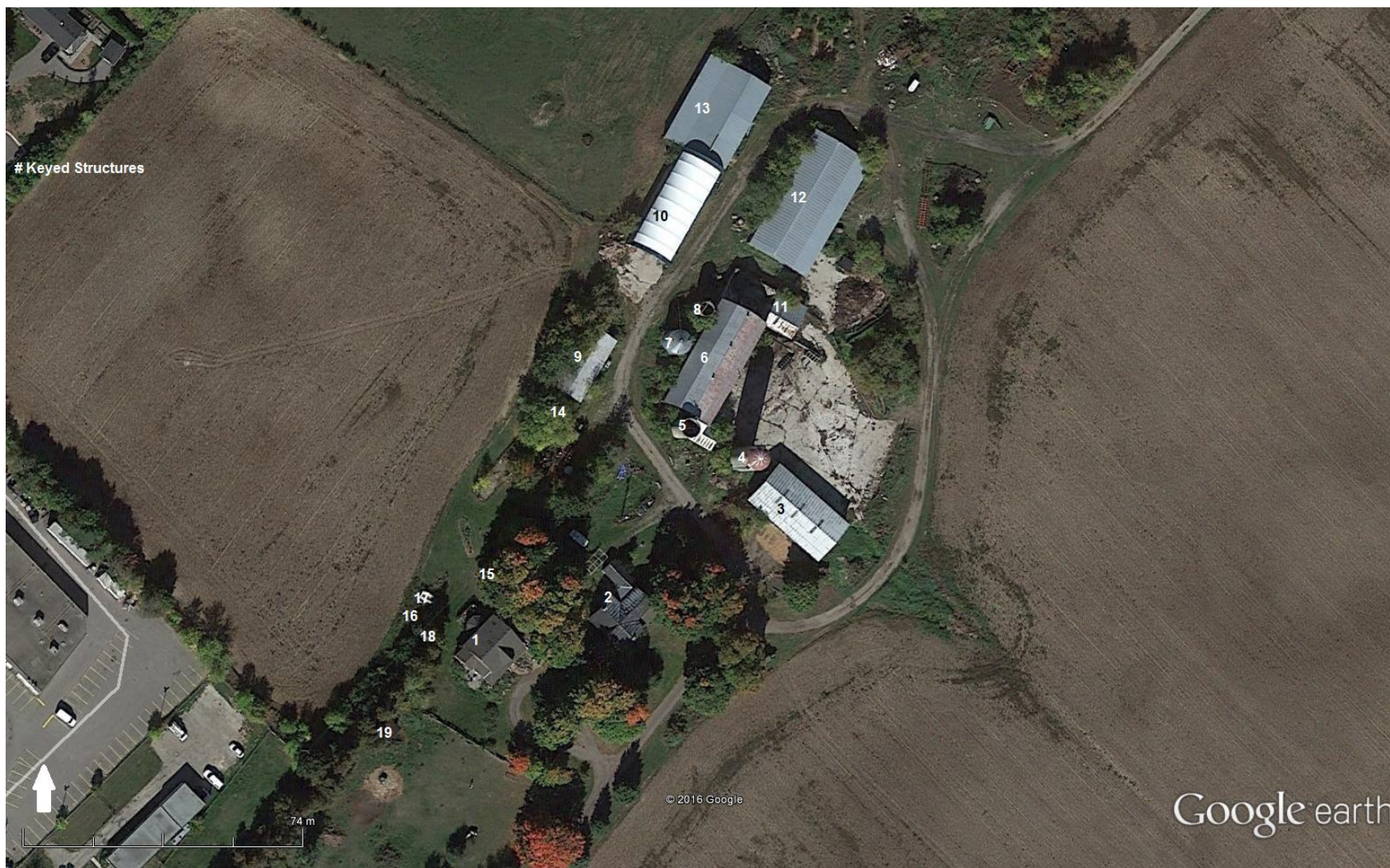


Figure 2: Google Earth Satellite Imagery with Concept Plan



Image date 10/9/2016

Figure 3: Keyed Structures in Study Area



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 SJAI for 5 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 eight 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.

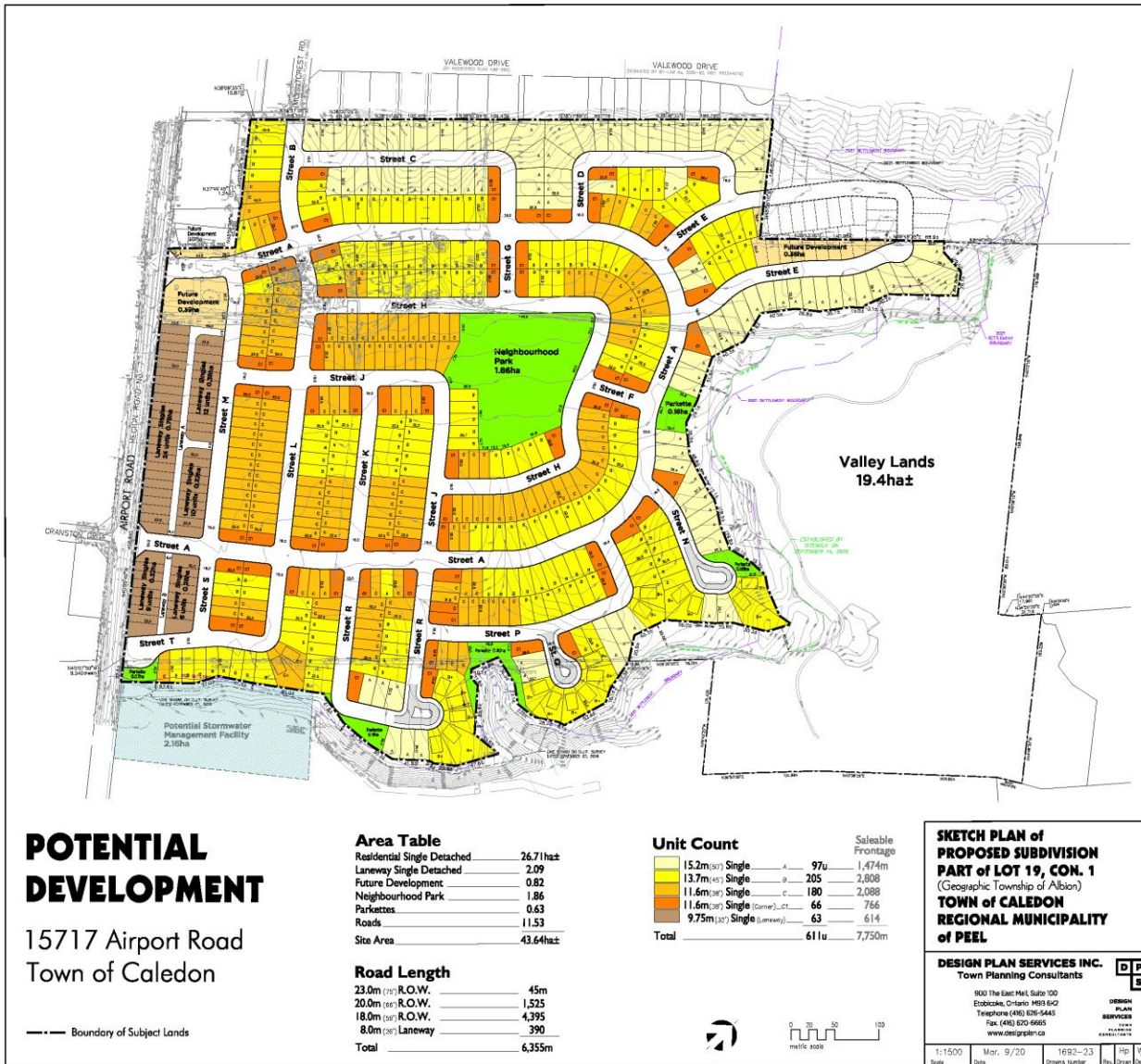
1.3 Purposes/Objectives

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

The heritage impact assessment will:

- provide a summary of requirements for built heritage with respect to the Town of Caledon Official Plan (2016) and Provincial Policy Statement (2014)
- identify all built heritage within the proposed subdivision development (Figure 3) and identify heritage value where applicable
- provide heritage management strategies.

Figure 4: Concept Plan



POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

15717 Airport Road
Town of Caledon

--- Boundary of Subject Lands

Area Table

Residential Single Detached	26.71ha±
Laneway Single Detached	2.09
Future Development	0.82
Neighbourhood Park	1.86
Parkettes	0.63
Roads	11.53
Site Area	43.64ha±

Road Length

23.0m (75) R.O.W.	45m
20.0m (65) R.O.W.	1,525
18.0m (58) R.O.W.	4,395
8.0m (26) Laneway	390
Total	6,355m

Unit Count

15.2m (50) Single	A	97u	1,474m
13.7m (45) Single	B	205	2,808
11.6m (38) Single	C	180	2,088
11.6m (38) Single (Corner)	CT	66	766
9.75m (32) Single (Laneway)	E	63	614
Total		611u	7,750m

Saleable Frontage

SKETCH PLAN of PROPOSED SUBDIVISION PART OF LOT 19, CON. 1
(Geographic Township of Albion)
TOWN OF CALEDON
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY of PEEL

DESIGN PLAN SERVICES INC.
Town Planning Consultants



900 The East Mall, Suite 100
Etobicoke, Ontario M9B 6K2
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Scale	Date	Drawing Number	Rev.	Sheet

2.0 PHYSICAL CONTEXT

2.1 Existing Land Use

Small tertiary waterways and some wetland areas drain into Innis Lake to the north of the study area. Nearby drainage affecting the study area include Centreville Creek and tributaries of the West Humber River.

The main pursuit of former inhabitants on the property appears to be agricultural, as determined from agricultural fields and agricultural related buildings. Abutting the agricultural fields are some wooded areas to the northeast and valley lands (also to the northeast).

The study area is not currently occupied by any residents, but there are two residences and many outbuildings still extant on the property.

To the north of the property along Airport Road is a small commercial plaza, and to the northeast is a small residential area. To the west, the study area abuts Airport Road, on the opposite side of which are residential subdivisions. To the north and northeast are agricultural fields and valley lands, and Innis Lake. To the south and southeast is a large farming complex and agricultural fields.

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):

“means 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):

“means 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 Town of Caledon Official Plan

The Town of Caledon has a very strong commitment to heritage. The following is a summary of the heritage components (Town of Caledon 2016: 3-30 to 3-42) of the Official Plan, and where highlighted (**in bold**), are statements regarding the commitment of the proponent to adhering to the Official Plan and how SJAI will address certain applicable components of the Official Plan.

In a general statement, the Town of Caledon “seeks to wisely manage cultural heritage resources within its municipal boundaries that are of historical, architectural and archaeological value”. The policies built around this include archaeology, built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes.

“These policies recognize that the archaeological remains of past human activities are fragile and non-renewable, that the heritage charter of the Town derives primarily from a variety of tangible nineteenth and twentieth century built forms, materials, open spaces, streetscapes and land uses, as well as the intangible cultural perceptions and oral histories of its citizens.

These policies, equally, recognize that cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources need to be identified, and that cultural heritage landscapes and significant built heritage resources need to be conserved. Furthermore, these policies are based on a recognition that cultural heritage resources are interrelated with the Town’s natural heritage resources....”

Section 3.3.2 speaks to the Town’s objectives to identify and conserve cultural heritage resources through various avenues, including, designation, policies and programs, public and private stewardship, etc. Section 3.3.2.2 speaks to promoting “public and private awareness, appreciation and enjoyment of Caledon’s cultural heritage”. Section 3.3.2.3 speaks to partnerships between various organizations to conserve and promote cultural heritage resources. Section 3.3.2.4 speaks to using all applicable legislation to conserve and protect cultural heritage resources.

Section 3.3.3 discusses policy. Section 3.3.3.11 addresses public awareness for conserving cultural heritage and its appreciation through promotional and/or educational programming; participation in the same with other government agencies/public groups;

encouraging the participation of residents in heritage activities; and naming roads, streets, watercourses etc. in recognition of historic families, persons, etc.

Section 3.3.3.1.2 addresses the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Master Plan wherein cultural heritage resources are “surveyed, inventoried or otherwise examined or studied”. While a “master plan” has not yet been prepared, the Town of Caledon does have an assigned staff person in the role of heritage planner, and the Town does have an inventory of designated and non-designated heritage structures. In addition, the Town does conduct surveys of properties to determine cultural heritage significance. In addition, the Master Plan will address archaeological resources and cultural heritage landscapes. The Town of Caledon has retained an archaeological consulting firm to prepare the archaeological master plan (2017).

Section 3.3.3.1.3 addresses cultural heritage planning statements. The Town does and will prepare Cultural Heritage Planning Statements, in part, to “guide development and redevelopment proposals”. These statements will be incorporated as part of the secondary planning process. The statements will address: “a) Historical development context of the area; b) Existence of cultural heritage resources and their significance; c) Priorities as to the conservation of these cultural heritage resources; d) Redevelopment concerns; e) Improved public access to the area or individual site; f) The inclusion of areas of open space; g) The provision of interpretive devices such as plaques and displays; h) Architectural design guidelines; and i) Streetscape guidelines.

Section 3.3.3.1.4 address the cultural heritage surveys. “All development or redevelopment proposals will be reviewed by the Town to determine whether a Cultural heritage Survey is required” or will be requested. **The proponent has undertaken a cultural heritage impact assessment through the services of Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. SJAI contacted the heritage planner about the Town’s input on the property (Appendix D). This report will identify the level of significance of heritage structures on and adjacent to the property; comment on archaeological assessment (not completed at the time of this assessment) and make recommendations regarding the heritage structures.**

Section 3.3.3.1.5. addresses Cultural Heritage Impact Statements. **The proponent has retained SJAI to conduct the cultural heritage impact assessment.** As per the Official Plan, the CHIA will include a) a determination on the “i) extent and significance of cultural heritage resources identified, including archaeological resources and potential... ii) the potential for adverse impacts on cultural heritage resources; and, iii) the appropriateness of following other approval processes that consider and address impacts on cultural heritage resources.” **The Section also indicates that a qualified professional undertake the study (Scarlett Janusas is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals and has undertaken numerous cultural heritage evaluations and cultural heritage impact assessments – refer to Section 1.2 and Appendix E).** The report shall include: “i) a description of the proposed development; ii) a description of the cultural heritage resource(s) to be affected by the development; iii) a description of the effects upon the cultural heritage resource(s) by

the proposed development; Town of Caledon Official Plan Chapter 3 General Policies 3-34...; iv) a description of the measures necessary to mitigate the adverse effects of the development upon the cultural heritage resource(s); and, v) a description of how the policies and guidance of any relevant Cultural Heritage Planning Statement have been incorporated and satisfied.” Where a CHIA is required, it is encouraged that consultation with the Town be undertaken. **SJAI has been retained by the proponent, and has been in contact with the heritage planner.**

Section 3.3.3.1.6 addresses appropriate actions where a CHIA has been undertaken. The first part specifically addresses archaeological potential, noting that no pre-approval site grading, servicing or other ground disturbance shall occur prior to the completion of archaeological assessments and following prescribed recommendations therein.

Section 3.3.3.1.7 notes that significant changes to the development proposal scope or design following a cultural heritage survey, cultural heritage planning statement or cultural heritage impact statement may require additional cultural heritage investigations by the Town.

Section 3.3.3.1.8 addresses appropriate conservation measures, as identified in the CHPS, CHS or CHIS, as a condition of development approval. The Town may require development agreements “respecting the care and conservation of the affected cultural heritage resource.” Those cultural heritage resources already the subject of another agreement are not subject to Section 3.3.3.1.8.

Section 3.3.3.1.9 allows the Town to designate cultural heritage resources, “including individual properties, conservation districts and landscapes, and archaeological sites”.

Section 3.3.3.1.10 addresses securities. Where a cultural heritage resource is to be retained, it may be required that the proponent enter an agreement providing the retention of the cultural heritage resource(s) on the subject lands. This may also require the applicant to provide sufficient securities to the Town as set out in the agreement. Other cultural heritage resources under another agreement between another level of government or a Crown agency will not be required to undergo this provision.

Section 3.3.3.1.11 addresses Secondary Plans or other forms of neighbourhood planning. Cultural heritage resources are to be “identified, evaluated, and conserved”.

Section 3.3.3.1.23 addresses Public Undertakings, which is not the subject of this report.

Section 3.3.3.1.13 addresses Heritage Easements and Acquisitions. This allows the Town to pass by-laws to create easements or covenants with the landowner, and also allows the Town to purchase, lease, or acquire by donation, properties of cultural heritage value.

Section 3.3.3.1.14 addresses Cultural and Natural Landscapes with respect to development and redevelopment.

Section 3.3.3.1.15 addresses Vegetation. The Town encourages the conservation of “significant cultural heritage vegetation”. Such identified vegetation should be considered in the development design, especially along streets and roads.

Section 3.3.3.2 Archaeology. Section 3.3.3.2.1 addresses the Archaeological Master Plan. The Town has retained a consultant (Archaeological Services Inc.) to compile a GIS-based inventory of registered sites and to identify areas of archaeological potential.

Section 3.3.3.2.2 and 3.3.3.2.3 addresses Archaeological Assessment. **The proponent has retained an archaeological consulting firm to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area. This assessment has not yet been initiated. Recommendations stemming from the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment may result in additional archaeological work (Stages 3 and/or 4). These recommendations will be followed by the proponent prior to any ground disturbance.**

Section 3.3.3.2.4 allows for a provision to ensure that significant archaeological sites are protected by permitting “zoning restrictions, density bonuses, site purchases, acceptance of archaeological sites under parkland dedication, and/or designation under the Ontario Heritage Act”.

Section 3.3.3.2.5 addresses the Unmarked Burials. The licenced archaeologist will provide advice in accordance with the Cemeteries Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Government and Consumer Services and other relevant legislation, policies and protocols. The Town will work with all parties in the event of the discovery of unmarked burials.

Section 3.3.3.2.6 addresses Artifact Storage. The Town of Caledon will accept both report and artifacts archaeological work conducted on Town-owned property. Section 3.3.3.2.7 addresses Archaeological Contingency Planning where guidelines are provided “for immediate action where accidentally discoveries or imminent threats of damage to archaeological sites” might occur. Section 3.3.3.2.8 speaks to the security of archaeological site data (such as location) to ensure the protection of the site from vandalism, etc.

Section 3.3.3.3 addresses Built Heritage Resources. Section 3.3.3.3.1 speaks to the Caledon Heritage Committee, which services to advise Council on heritage matters.

Section 3.3.3.3.2 addresses the Built Heritage Resources Inventory, which provides a list of built heritage resources prepared and maintained by the Heritage Resource Office. These identified resources may be considered for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act “and/or for conservation in the Town’s consideration of any proposed development or undertaking”.

Section 3.3.3.3.3 speaks to the Retention/Relocation of Heritage Buildings. Wherever possible, significant heritage resources should be retained in their original location. If approval for relocation is granted, “all options for on-site retention shall be investigated’, this being the preferred. Option. “The following alternatives, in order of priority, shall be examined prior to approval for relocation: a) Retention of the building on-site in its original use. In a residential subdivision, a heritage dwelling could be retained on its own lot for integration into the residential community; b) Retention of the building on-site in an adaptive re-use, e.g. in a residential subdivision, a heritage dwelling could be retained for a community centre or a day care centre; Town of Caledon Official Plan Chapter 3 General Policies 3-38” c) Relocation of the building on the development site. A heritage building, if of significant historical, architectural or contextual importance, could be relocated to another location within the proposed development; and d) Relocation of the building to a sympathetic site...”

Section 3.3.3.3.4 addresses Second Dwellings in Prime Agricultural Area and General Agricultural and Rural Lands designation. This does not apply to the current development proposal.

Section 3.3.3.4.1 addresses the Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory. The Town will prepare such an inventory and maintain it through the Heritage Resource Office. Those cultural heritage landscapes identified by the inventory will be “incorporated into the Plan by way of an Official Plan Amendment.” The cultural heritage landscape may be considered for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act, and OPA 237, Town of Caledon Official Plan Chapter 3 General Policies 3-38a. A cultural heritage survey must be conducted by the proponent.

Sections 3.3.3.3.4.2 to 3.3.3.3.4.6 address Heritage Conservation Districts. **Currently only the Village of Bolton is being considered as a Heritage Conservation District.**

Section 3.3.3.3.4.7 addresses public works and landscaping “within and adjacent to an inventoried Cultural Heritage Landscape or a designated Heritage Conservation District...”

Section 3.3.3.5 addresses Areas with Cultural Heritage Character. Specifically, Section 3.3.3.5.1 indicates that the Town may use Zoning By-laws to identify areas of “existing settlements that have cultural heritage character. It is intended that: a) Conversion, redevelopment or new construction in these areas is sympathetic to and compatible with the prevailing cultural heritage character of the area; b) infilling be permitted provided that heritage buildings and features are retained and not removed to create vacant parcels of developable land; and, c) Re-development of non-residential land and/or buildings for residential purposes will be encouraged.”

Section 3.3.3.5.2 addresses conversion and/or redevelopment being “sympathetic to and compatible to existing cultural heritage conditions. Conversion or redevelopment shall be achieved through: a) Retention of the original building fabric and architectural

features; b) Avoidance of alterations to principal façades; c) Limiting the height of new additions, including garages or car ports, to the height of the existing building; Town of Caledon Official Plan Chapter 3 General Policies 3-41 November, 2016 Office Consolidation d) Placement of new additions, including garages or car ports, to the rear of the building or setback substantially from the principal façade; e) Placement of required on-site parking behind the existing building line; and, f) Compliance with any other policies, streetscape or community design guidelines approved by the municipality.

Section 3.3.3.5.3 addresses new construction. The “new construction should fit the immediate physical locale and streetscape by being generally of: a) The same height and of similar width as adjacent side buildings; b) Similar orientation of roof gables as adjacent buildings; c) Similar setback; d) Like materials and colours; e) Similar proportions for windows, doors and roof shape; and, f) In compliance with any other policies, streetscape or community design guidelines approved by the municipality.”

Section 3.3.3.6 addresses Other Heritage Matters such as rehabilitation of quarries and pits. This latter is not applicable to the study area.

Section 3.3.3.6.2 speaks to adaptive reuse where non-residential buildings, such as barns, etc. will be encouraged to be converted or redevelopment, that is “sympathetic to the original form and material of the rural structure” and not hinder adjacent agricultural properties.

Section 3.3.3.6.3 addresses Density Bonuses, where bonusing can protect the “existing cultural heritage feature on-site and be compatible with any cultural heritage features in the surrounding area”.

Section 3.3.3.6.3 addresses the Heritage Trust Fund, whereby the Town will establish such a fund to assist with heritage conservation activities.

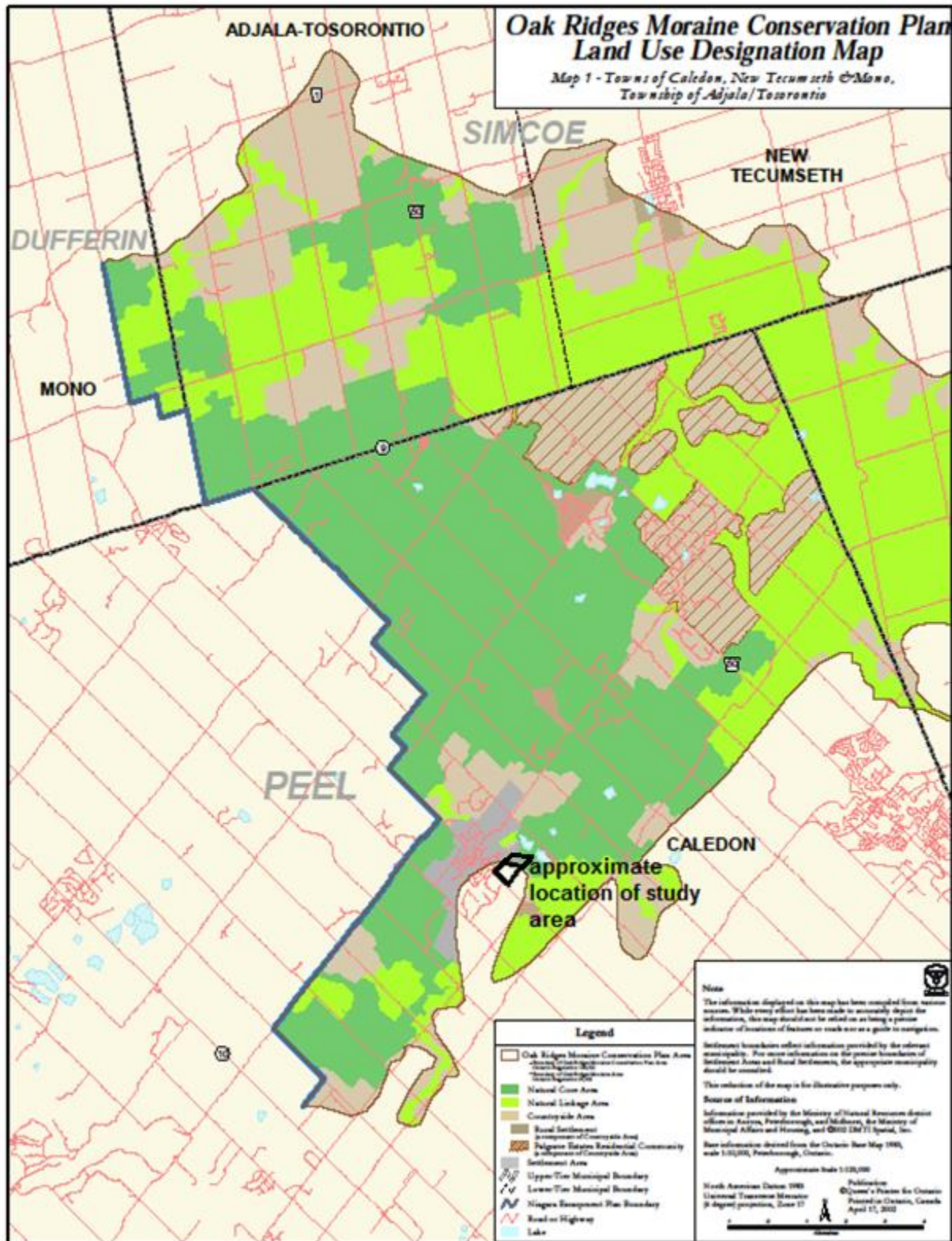
3.4 Oak Ridges Moraine

The Oak Ridges Moraine is partially located within the Town of Caledon (Figure 5), and the east section of the study area is located directly within the Oak Ridges Moraine. The Moraine is a provincially significant upland that crosses the Town of Caledon at the west end of its stretch from west to east, where it intersects with the Niagara Escarpment.

The Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Act of 2001 and the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan protect both the ecological and hydrological aspects of the Moraine.

The study area east half (approximately) abuts a natural core area of the Oak Ridges Moraine (Figure 5). To the northwest, the study area abuts a settlement area. The natural core area consists of the valley lands, in which there will be no development according to the concept map (Figure 4).

Figure 5: Oak Ridges Moraine



3.5 Niagara Escarpment

The Niagara Escarpment lies just to the east of the study area within the Oak Ridges Moraine. Both the Niagara Escarpment and the Oak Ridges Moraine figure prominently in the Town of Caledon's Official Plan (Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act, 1985). There is a commitment on the part of the Town of Caledon to have consideration for those properties within the vicinity of, or directly in, both areas.

Only development that is compatible with the natural environment. This does include compatible forestry and/or agriculture. The approximate east half of the study area lies within the Oak Ridges Moraine and is adjacent to the Niagara Escarpment.

There is no development proposed within the area of the Niagara Escarpment.

3.6 Lake Simcoe Protection Plan

The Town of Caledon Official Plan also has regard for the Lake Simcoe Protection Plan, which is a watershed-based plan. The current study area is outside the Lake Simcoe watershed and there are no known conflicts with this plan.

3.7 Greenbelt Plan

The Greenbelt Act, 2005, allowed for the Greenbelt Plan under Section 3 of the Act (December 16, 2004). The Greenbelt Plan identifies where urbanization (development) should not occur thereby allowing for protection of agricultural land bases. The Greenbelt Plan includes portions of the Oak Ridges Moraine and Niagara Escarpment. Figure 6 shows the study area within the Greenbelt Plan.

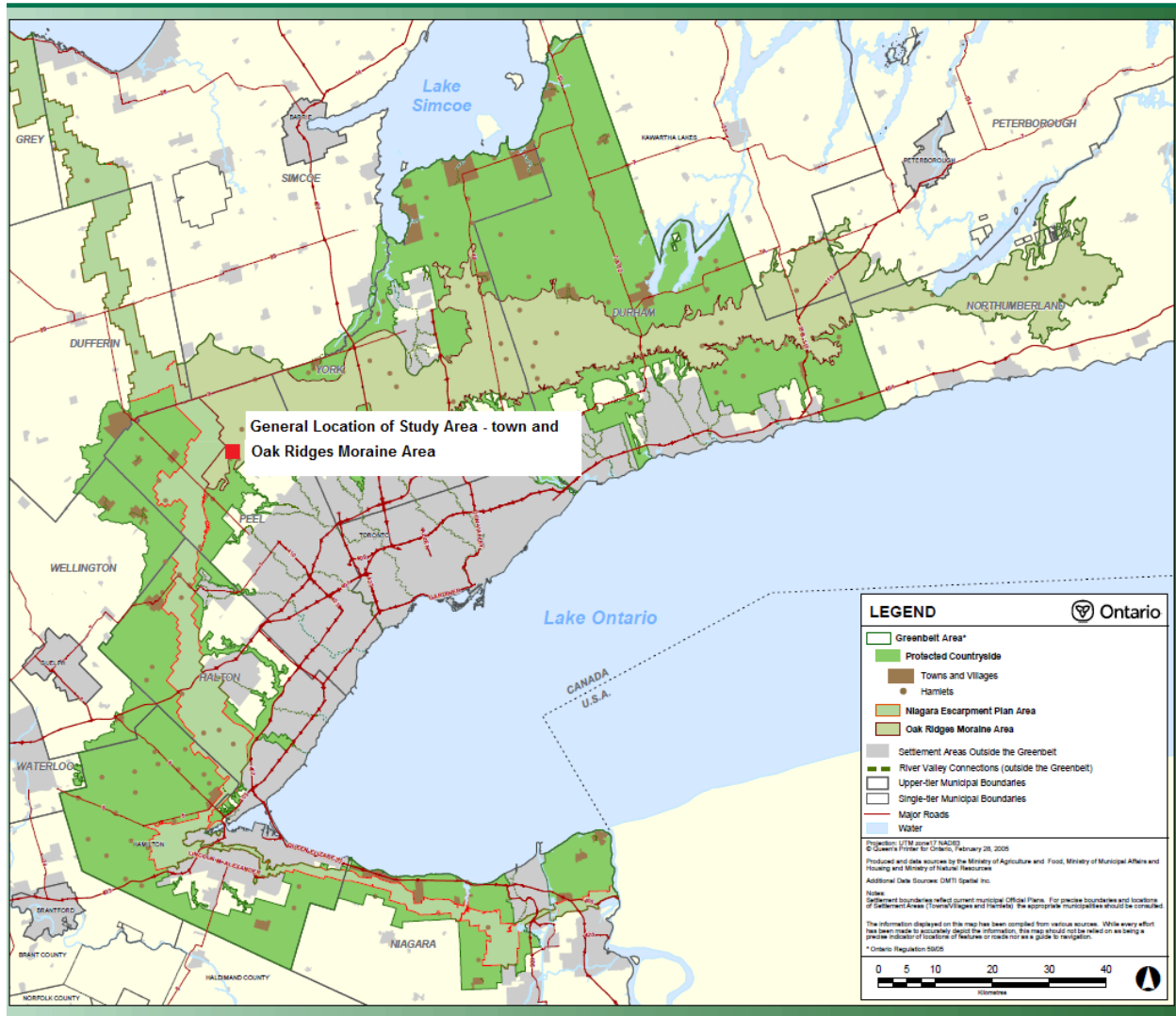
3.8 Places to Grow Act

The Places to Grow Act, 2005, allows for growth in the Province. The Town of Caledon Official Plan (Chapter 1, Introduction, 1-10) guides decisions regarding growth such as housing, natural heritage, resource protection, transportation and infrastructure planning.

3.9 Local Committees and Resources

The Town of Caledon has a Heritage Committee, Heritage Caledon, which advises Town 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.

Figure 6: Green Belt Plan



In addition, the Town maintains a Heritage Office, whose heritage officer is currently, Ms. Sally Drummond. A request to the Heritage Committee was made for any information for the study area, or to identify any concerns regarding the study area or nearby heritage buildings/landscapes. The Heritage Committee was accessed via Ms. Sally Drummond, Heritage Officer (see Appendix D). Ms. Drummond confirmed that while the property (many buildings forming a farm complex) is not designated or listed by the Town “it is identified on the Town's Built Heritage Resources Inventory as being of high significance”.

There are no listed or designated heritage structures, or cultural heritage landscapes located adjacent to the study area. 15717 Airport Road, the study area, is described in the Stewart and Dilse report (2008: 27) on the Town of Caledon's Report of Findings for the Built Heritage Resources Inventory as, “farmstead consisting of red-and-buff brick, Gothic Revival farmhouse + vertical-boarded, gambrel-roofed barn + old concrete silo

+white pines and sugar maple at lane entrance +apple orchard in front +row of cedars along north lone line +specimen deciduous trees around house”.

The Heritage Officer has also informed the proponent via email that Heritage Caledon “will be reviewing a staff recommendation to list 15717 Airport Road as a non-designated property on the Town’s Heritage Register. The intent in doing so is to provide the structures on the property interim protection during the planning approval process for its redevelopment” (Appendix D).

If the committee supports the recommendation, this will be further reviewed by Council in the form of a staff report. The proponent (property owner) will receive a registered letter of the committee’s recommendation and date for Council review.

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. Sean Fraser (Appendix D). The Ontario Heritage Trust had no lands or easements in the area, and declared no further interest in the project.

The Town of Caledon Heritage Inventory (2008) indicates that there are 80 inventoried properties in Caledon East; 13 of which are considered to exhibit significance; two have “historic concentration”; one is in an area of cultural character; and, there are no heritage districts.

The Town of Caledon webpage 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 TOWN OF CALEDON DATA ON STUDY AREA

The Town of Caledon website for listing of designated and non-designated buildings was accessed on February 16, 2017 and there was no listing in either of the lists for the property known municipally as 15717 Airport Road. The list was last updated on December 2, 2016 (<http://www.caledon.ca/en/live/listing.asp>).

There are no listed or designated heritage structures, or cultural heritage landscapes located adjacent to the study area (Figure 7). The study area, located at the municipal address of 15717 Airport Road, is, however, described in the Stewart and Dilse report (2008: 27) on the Town of Caledon's Report of Findings for the Built Heritage Resources Inventory as, "farmstead consisting of red-and-buff brick, Gothic Revival farmhouse + vertical-boarded, gambrel-roofed barn + old concrete silo +white pines and sugar maple at lane entrance +apple orchard in front +row of cedars along north lone line +specimen deciduous trees around house" (Figure 8)

In addition, the Heritage Officer provided additional information via email on the study area. The barn is a "secondary resource" with vertical board construction, and a Central Ontario gambrel roof. The principal resource if the farmhouse, which has red-and-buff brick, is Gothic Revival style, was the James Watson farmstead, and dates to between 1850 and 1874 (construction date). The farmstead is accessed through a farm laneway at the southern gateway to Caledon East. The farmhouse is "notable" for combining Neoclassical form with a Gothic Revival central peak. The Caledon East and District Historical Society (2000: 15) indicates that the house was built in 1860.

Figure 7: Town of Caledon Inventory of Listed Structures in Caledon East

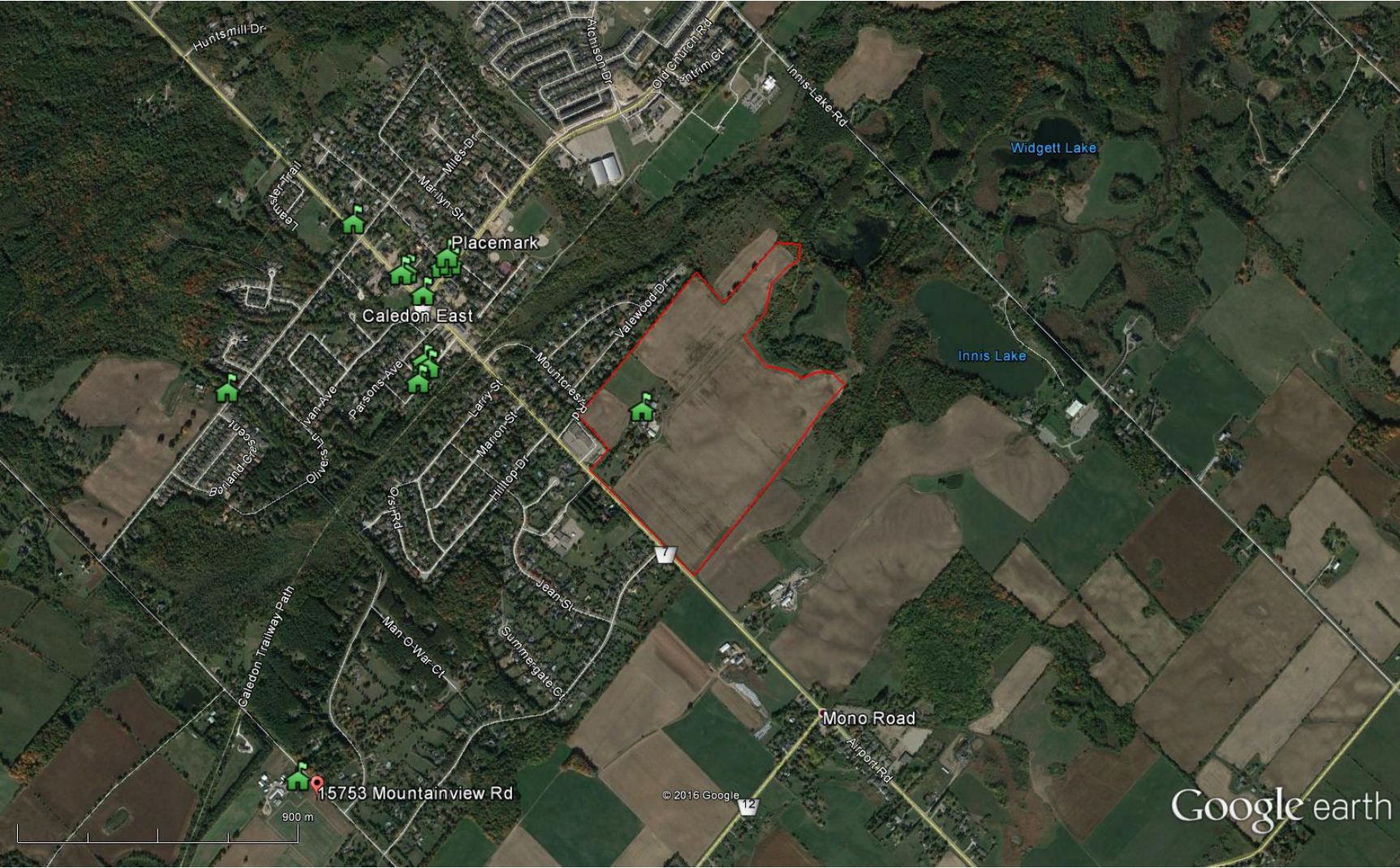


Figure 8 – 15717 Airport Road (provided by Heritage Caledon)



5.0 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Location and Environment

The Town of Caledon encompasses over 700 square kilometres of land and includes parts of the Oak Ridges Moraine, the Peel Plain, and the Niagara Escarpment. Parts of the latter have been designated a World Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). There are two major river systems that traverse the Town of Caledon: the Humber and the Credit Rivers.

The geographic land base making up the Town of Caledon has been inhabited and used by Indigenous peoples for thousands of years.

Since the earliest settlement of historic Peel County, this area has been used strictly for agriculture. Historic Albion is part of a prehistoric lakebed classified now as the physiographical Peel Plain making it conducive to agriculture.

Early Euro-Canadian settlement began circa 1818 following the survey of the County of Peel. Early settlers tended to focus on agricultural pursuits, but the presence of major waterways also lent itself to the establishment of small industries relying on water power, such as saw and grist mills. The establishment of the railway through the area also encouraged additional growth of the area.

The study area occupies part of Lot 19, Concession 1, in the geographic township of Albion, now the Town of Caledon, in the Regional Municipality of Peel. The study area is 43.64 hectares in size. The property is bordered to the west by Airport Road, to the east by agricultural lands and valley lands, to the south by agricultural lands, and to the north by Town development (commercial) and agricultural lands.

The property is zoned as A1 (agricultural) and A1-ORM (agricultural – Oak Ridges Moraine). Figure 9 illustrates the Oak Ridge Moraine boundary which traverses the study area roughly north-south separating the A1 area from the A1-ORM area.

5.2 Cemetery Search

A search conducted March 13th, 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.

5.3 Historical Settlement and Development

The study area is made up of part of lot 19 in the first concession of the former Township of Albion. The township was surveyed in 1818 by William Chewett and named Albion after the ancient name for England. Albion was opened for settlement in 1819 and followed an adventurous path to becoming part of the current Town of Caledon.

Figure 9: Zoning of the Study Area

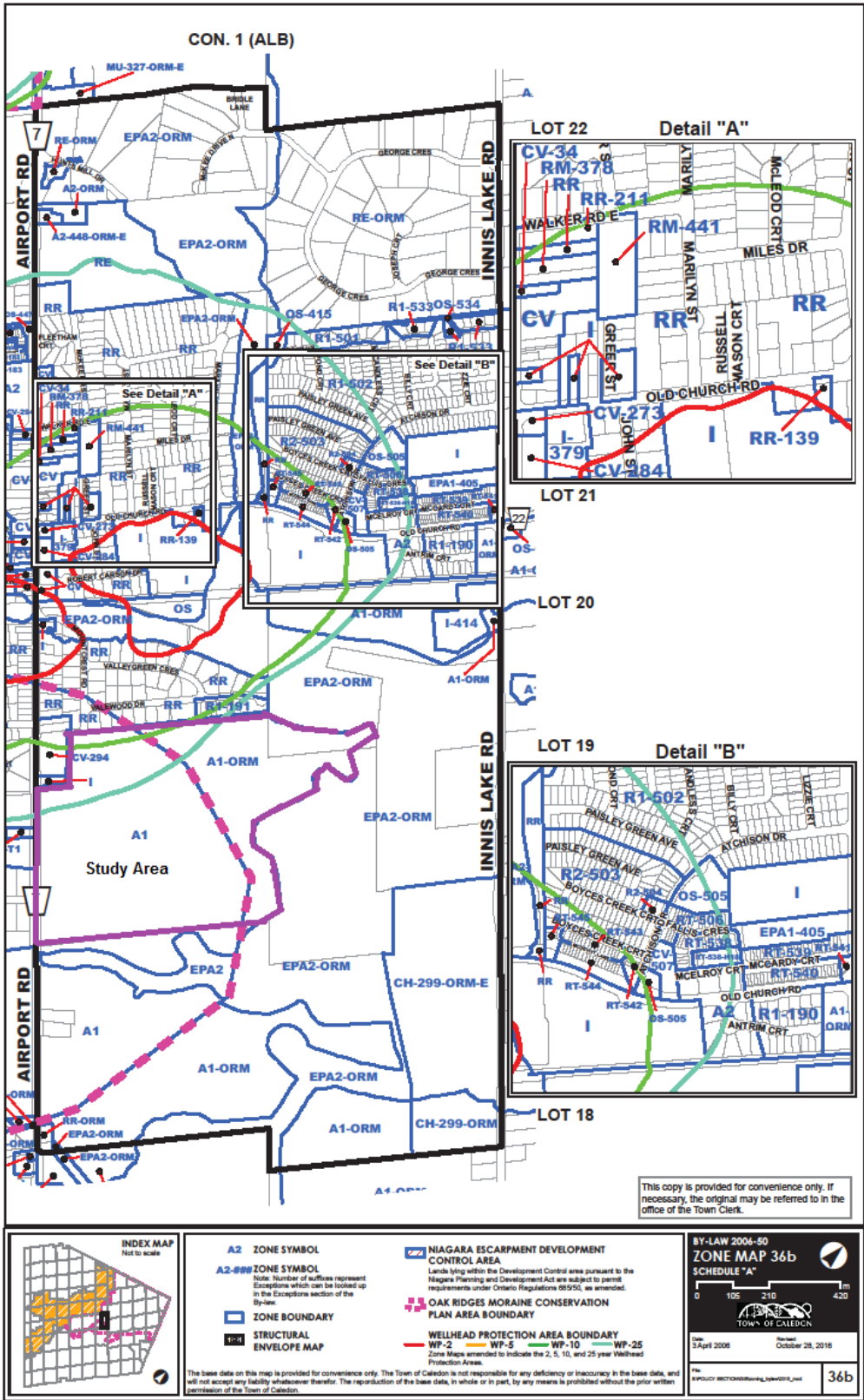


Figure 10: Cemetery Search Results



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[Data last updated on Mar 13, 2017 at 13:00 hours]

Search Results

Your search result on Street Name: **Airport Road**, County/District: **PEEL, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF**, Municipality: **CALEDON**, Lot: **19**, Concession: **1**, requested on Mar 13, 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

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 Peel County fell within the Nassau District, extending from the Bay of Quinte near present day Belleville down into the Lake Erie region. In 1792 the Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada at which time Lord John Graves Simcoe assumed the government of Upper Canada. At the first session of the first parliament of Upper Canada, the Nassau District became known as the Home District. A further proclamation issued at Kingston on July 16, 1792 divided Upper Canada into nineteen counties with the future Peel becoming part of the West Riding of the County of York. It remained this way until 1816 when the Gore District was formed taking in all of the Home District. The district system was virtually abolished in 1852 when the Home District was divided into the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel. Finally, in 1865, Peel seceded and became its own county. With the formation of the Region of Peel in 1974, the Townships of Caledon, Albion and the north half of Chinguacousy amalgamated to become the current Town of Caledon.

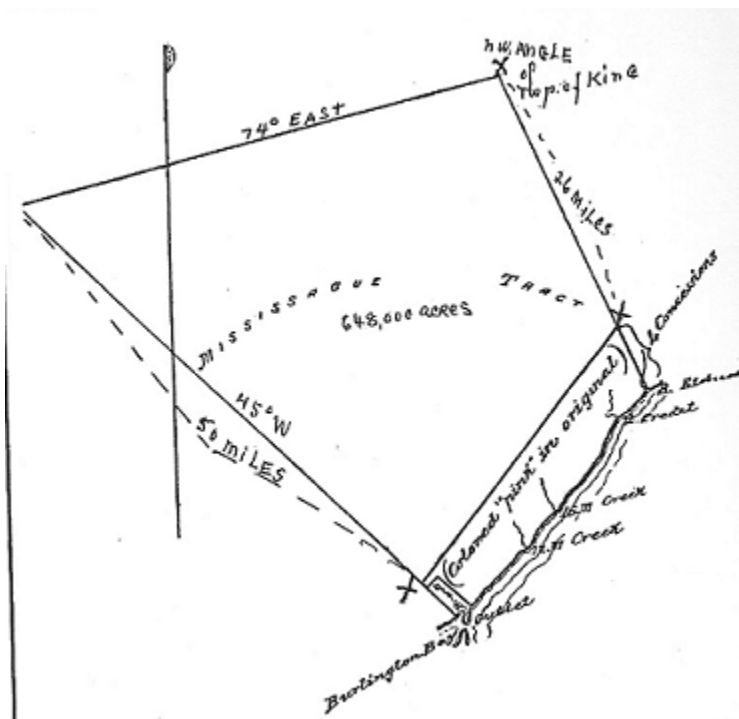
The future Peel County, including Albion Township, in part owes its beginnings to the American Revolution. In 1783, the first of the United Empire Loyalists (UEL) began arriving from the United States into the region north of Lake Ontario. Having lost their land after the American Revolution, they were anxious to secure new tracts of land in

Canada. As a result, the Crown started negotiations to purchase large portions of land from the Mississauga Tract, a vast swathe of land along Lake Ontario inhabited by the Indians. In 1805, what is now referred to as the First Mississauga Tract Purchase, secured for the British a strip of land on the north shore of Lake Ontario extending north four concessions and running easterly from Burlington Bay to an area east of the Credit River. This provided contact with British settlement beyond the head of Lake Ontario.

Over the next few years, the steady stream of UEL into the area meant that negotiations with the Indians for additional land became priority. On October 28, 1818, Articles of Provisional Agreement were entered into securing the remaining 648,000 acres of the Mississauga Tract for the Crown (Figure 11). This became known as The Second Purchase and comprised a huge tract of land extending back from Burlington Bay along the north boundary of the lands from the first purchase and north to King Township. On the east it contained the balance of the future County of Peel including the whole of what would become Albion Township.

Figure 11: Second Mississauga Purchase – 1818

(A History of Peel County to Mark Its Centenary, C. W. Charters, pg. 19)



Soon after this second purchase, the Government of Upper Canada called for bids to make surveys. Surveyor James G. Chewett secured one of the contracts and the New Survey (as opposed to the Old Survey describing the survey for the First Purchase), including Albion Township, was completed in 1819. It was Chewett who gave the new township the name of Albion, an ancient poetic name for England meaning “the land”.

The lot and concession grid survey method for the New Survey differed somewhat from that of the Old Survey. While both surveys set up 200-acre lots, the New Survey further divided them into 100-acre squares to easier facilitate land tickets. Albion comprised eleven concessions laid out west to east. The concessions were 100 chains apart (6600 feet or 1.25 miles) each with a road allowance of 20 feet in width. Every fifth lot had another concession road laid at right angles helping to provide the grid pattern characterizing the township. In many townships, the natural terrain meant that not all lots were uniform and that sometimes the physical landscape would create the lot lines. However, the lot comprising the study area is a standard rectangular lot.

Settlement of the new township began almost immediately following the completion of the survey. In the fall of 1819, Englishman William Downey arrived on concession 3 and is credited as the first white settler in Albion. Many of his descendants reside today in Albion and other parts of Peel. He was followed closely by the Roadhouse family who settled on concession 5. Many of the settlers arriving in the northeast part of the township were of Irish descent while the central area attracted more Scots and Englishmen. A large portion of Albion's first white inhabitants were sons and daughters of United Empire Loyalists while others were veterans of the War of 1812 receiving land tickets as payment for their services.

Before receiving title to their land, settlers were given an allotted amount of time to perform "settlement duties". Those receiving lots were required to clear the road of trees and stumps in front of their property to a width of ten feet from the centre. In order to meet the government required road width of 20 feet, the settler on the other side had to perform the same task. Each settler was also required to build a house at least 16 by 20 feet and occupy it for a minimum of two years. As roads were cleared villages began to appear on the landscape. Among them were Sligo, Mono Mills, Sleswick, Caledon East, Palgrave and Bolton, the latter two eventually being elevated to the status of towns. Due to very favourable farming conditions, Albion farmers quickly became quite prosperous with wheat and potatoes being notably successful crops. A township government was set up in 1850 and the railroad came through in the late 1860s. And the many tributaries of the Humber River running through Albion meant that flour and sawmills flourished, the earliest one being located in 1820 the southwest part of the township.

The village of Caledon East developed on both sides of the road that separated the townships of Albion and Caledon. Today this road is known as "Airport Road" and bounds the west side of the study area. The first family to settle in what became Caledon East was that of Elisha and Elizabeth Tarbox who received a land grant in December 1821 and built a log cabin in the spring of 1822. There are no extant ruins or other above grade evidence of this first generation home on the property. Elizabeth was granted the land as the daughter of a United Empire Loyalist. The community that began to grow was first known as "Tarbox Corners" after these early settlers. When the village received its first post office in 1851, the first postmaster gave the community the name of "Caledon East" as the post office was located on the east side of Airport Road. However, many continued to refer to the village as Tarbox Corners. A third name was

added to the confusion when Mr. James Munsie arrived during the 1840s and set up the popular Albion Inn on the southeast corner of Airport Road and Old Church Road. Since hotels and inns were a reference point to many travelers, the name “Munsie’s Corners” grew in popularity even though it was not an official name. When James Munsie sold his inn he moved across the street where he opened a general store and became the village postmaster. At that time, he opted to give the town the name of “Paisley” after his hometown in Scotland. Although the name came into very popular use among residents it was never officially adopted as the village name, that distinction given only to the name “Caledon East”.

On December 27, 1821, the Crown issued a patent to Stephen Heward Sr. for the entire 200 acres of lot 19, concession 1, Albion Township (Table 2). Born in 1777 in Cumberland, England, Heward came at a young age to York (Toronto) via the United States and led a successful military career. At Toronto’s St. James Cathedral on November 26, 1806, he married Mary Robinson who was a sister to Sir John Beverley Robinson, a lawyer, judge and political figure in Upper Canada. One daughter and seven sons were born to the Hewards, the family becoming prominent during the nineteenth century as administrators of Upper Canada. His sons later held many prominent positions. Henry became a Toronto lawyer, Stephen Jr., John and Augustus were brokers, William a clerk at Osgoode Hall and Frank was a Montreal businessperson who founded and managed Royal Insurance. Heward Avenue in Toronto is named for this family. Nevertheless, it was for his military contributions that Stephen Heward Sr. was awarded the study lands. During the War of 1812, he was a Captain with the 3rd York Militia and received military recognition first for his assistance to Sir Isaac Brock at the Battle of Queenston Heights and then for the defense of Toronto at Fort York. Retiring from the military at the end of the war, he took up a number of administrative positions including the Clerk of the Peace for the Home District, Clerk of the Receiver General’s Office, Auditor-General of Land Patents and a Director at Osgood Hall. He never occupied the study area but lived on King Street in Toronto where he died in 1828.

Although he did not occupy the study area, there is evidence that Stephen Heward Sr. rented it during some of his ownership. In 1828, a Mr. Elijah Terry leased a portion of the east half of the lot, which included a small lake and tributary of the Centreville Creek. There he built a flourmill that operated for about twenty years. In the late 1840s, Abel Scott leased the site and set up a sawmill on the west side of the creek opposite the now dilapidated flour mill set up on the east side by Elijah Terry. For many years the lake on the property currently known as Innis Lake was known as Scott Lake. Later, Alexander Cranston acquired and ran the mill. This part of the property however is not a part of the study area.

During the mid-1840s, Mr. James Watson built a dwelling on the northwest quarter of the lot fronting on present day Airport Road. The 1851 personal census lists him on the land with his wife and family living in a single story cabin (Figure 12). He finally purchased the entire lot from the Heward estate on June 9, 1852 and remained on the land for another 17 years (Deed #45668). In August 1852, he sold 37 ½ -acres of the

east half of the lot to William Scott who ran the mill located thereon. James Watson appears to be the first documented occupant of the study area.

Table 2: Land Records – Part of Lot 19, Concession 1, Albion Township

Patent 200 acres	Dec. 27, 1821	Stephen Heward	Lot 18 – All
		▼	
Deed 45668	June 9, 1852	James Watson	“ “ “ “
		▼	
Bar/Sale 222	March 24, 1869	Thomas Goodeve	162 ½ acres
		▼	
Bar/Sale 7919	Feb. 27, 1901	George A. Jackson	152 ½ acres
		▼	
Grant 15617	May 19, 1949	John McLeod	“ “ “ “
		▼	
Grant #RO1050161	Oct. 19, 1993	John James G. McLeod Doris Marion McLeod	“ “ “ “

Figure 12: James Watson – 1851 Personal Census

James Watson	Farmer	Ireland	Presbyterian	W	X	35
Margaret Watson	Spinster	United States	"		X	27
Eliza Watson		Albion C.W.	"			6
Mary Ann Watson		"	"			4
Log House / 1 ↓						

James Watson was born in County Monaghan, Ireland on January 21, 1813, the eldest of nine children born to William Watson and Isabella Caldwell (Figure 13). The entire family came to Canada in 1834 and settled in what is now North York. James married American born Margaret Ann Fleming sometime during the mid-1840s and had two daughters, Eliza and Mary Ann, who were both born on the farm in Albion. He seems to have made a considerable success of his farm, never having secured any kind of

mortgage against the land and, in 1860, erecting an impressive two-story brick home near the site of his original cabin. The house and the year of construction are recorded in the 1861 personal census (Figure 14). The house still stands today on the study lands and is known municipally as 15717 Airport Road.

Figure 13: James Watson Family Tree

(Researched and Prepared by Gina Martin)

Descendants of James Watson

Generation No. 1

1. JAMES¹ WATSON was born 1748 in County Monaghan, Ireland, and died July 20, 1824 in County Monaghan, Ireland.

Child of JAMES WATSON is:

2. i. WILLIAM² WATSON, b. May 18, 1790, County Monaghan, Ireland; d. May 4, 1860, York Township, York County, Ontario.

Generation No. 2

2. WILLIAM² WATSON (JAMES¹) was born May 18, 1790 in County Monaghan, Ireland, and died May 4, 1860 in York Township, York County, Ontario. He married (1) ISABELLA CALDWELL in County Monaghan, Ireland. She was born December 20, 1792 in County Monaghan, Ireland, and died December 8, 1840 in York Township, York County, Ontario. He married (2) MARY FRAZER. She died April 25, 1869 in York Township, York County, Ontario.

More About WILLIAM WATSON:

Burial: Fisherville United Church Cemetery, Vaughan Township, Regional Municipality of York

More About ISABELLA CALDWELL:

Burial: Fisherville United Church Cemetery, Vaughan Township, Regional Municipality of York

More About MARY FRAZER:

Burial: Fisherville United Church Cemetery, Vaughan Township, Regional Municipality of York

Children of WILLIAM WATSON and ISABELLA CALDWELL are:

3. i. JAMES³ WATSON, b. January 21, 1813, County Monaghan, Ireland; d. December 3, 1876, York Township, York County, Ontario.
- ii. MARY ANN WATSON, b. March 15, 1815, County Monaghan, Ireland; d. August 20, 1894, York Township, York County, Ontario; m. RICHMOND HYLAND; b. 1811; d. August 11, 1868.
4. iii. FRANCIS WATSON, b. May 18, 1817, County Monaghan, Ireland; d. August 10, 1885, York Township, York County, Ontario.
- iv. ELIZA WATSON, b. April 5, 1819, County Monaghan, Ireland; d. 1884.
5. v. ISABELLA WATSON, b. April 5, 1819, County Monaghan, Ireland; d. August 8, 1885, York Township, York County, Ontario.
- vi. ANN JANE WATSON, b. November 11, 1826, County Monaghan, Ireland; d. 1894.
- vii. MARIA WATSON, b. April 30, 1830, County Monaghan, Ireland; d. 1903.

- viii. WILLIAM GEORGE WATSON, b. June 28, 1832, County Monaghan, Ireland; d. December 3, 1864.
- 6. ix. THOMAS BLAKELY WATSON, b. February 15, 1835, York Township, York County, Ontario; d. November 17, 1860, York Township, York County, Ontario.

Generation No. 3

3. JAMES³ WATSON (*WILLIAM², JAMES¹*) was born January 21, 1813 in County Monaghan, Ireland, and died December 3, 1876 in York Township, York County, Ontario. He married MARGARET ANN FLEMING. She was born 1823 in USA, and died April 12, 1891 in Orangeville, Ontario.

More About JAMES WATSON:

Burial: Fisherville United Church Cemetery, Vaughan Township, Regional Municipality of York

Children of JAMES WATSON and MARGARET FLEMING are:

- 7. i. ELIZA⁴ WATSON, b. 1846, Albion Township, Peel County, Ontario; d. February 2, 1879, Wawanosh Township, Huron County, Ontario.
- ii. MARY ANN WATSON, b. 1848, Albion Township, Peel County, Ontario; d. July 6, 1877, Wawanosh Township, Huron County, Ontario.

4. FRANCIS³ WATSON (*WILLIAM², JAMES¹*) was born May 18, 1817 in County Monaghan, Ireland, and died August 10, 1885 in York Township, York County, Ontario. He married (1) ELIZABETH CONLAND. She was born 1821 in County Monaghan, Ireland, and died October 3, 1849 in York Township, York County, Ontario. He married (2) JANE DUNCAN October 1, 1850 in Home District, Ontario. She was born 1821.

More About FRANCIS WATSON:

Burial: Fisherville United Church Cemetery, Vaughan Township, Regional Municipality of York

Children of FRANCIS WATSON and ELIZABETH CONLAND are:

- 8. i. MARY ANN⁴ WATSON, b. January 11, 1848, York Township, York County, Ontario; d. December 14, 1932, Toronto, Ontario.
- ii. ELIZABETH WATSON, b. October 3, 1849, York Township, York County, Ontario; d. March 7, 1938, Toronto, Ontario.

5. ISABELLA³ WATSON (*WILLIAM², JAMES¹*) was born April 5, 1819 in County Monaghan, Ireland, and died August 8, 1885 in York Township, York County, Ontario. She married WILLIAM JOHN MOORE. He died December 31, 1890 in York Township, York County, Ontario.

Children of ISABELLA WATSON and WILLIAM MOORE are:

- i. ISABELLA⁴ MOORE, b. 1848.
- ii. MARY JANE MOORE, b. 1848.
- iii. ELIZABETH MOORE, b. 1849.
- iv. MARIA MOORE, b. 1854.
- v. ANN JANE MOORE, b. 1855.
- vi. MARGARET MOORE, b. 1856.
- vii. SARAH AMELIA MOORE, b. 1857.
- viii. WILLIAM JOHN MOORE, b. 1858.

- ix. EMILY MARTHA MOORE, b. 1860.
- x. FRANK WATSON MOORE, b. 1866.

6. THOMAS BLAKELY³ WATSON (*WILLIAM², JAMES¹*) was born February 15, 1835 in York Township, York County, Ontario, and died November 17, 1860 in York Township, York County, Ontario. He married MARY JANE GRIFFITH. She was born 1835, and died August 5, 1905.

Child of THOMAS WATSON and MARY GRIFFITH is:

- i. THOMAS BLAKELY⁴ WATSON, b. 1861; d. 1931.

Generation No. 4

7. ELIZA⁴ WATSON (*JAMES³, WILLIAM², JAMES¹*) was born 1846 in Albion Township, Peel County, Ontario, and died February 2, 1879 in Wawanosh Township, Huron County, Ontario. She married DAVID MCCARTNEY November 19, 1863 in Albion Township, Peel County, Ontario, son of THOMAS MCCARTNEY and ELIZA WATT. He was born 1840, and died April 30, 1876 in Wawanosh Township, Huron County, Ontario.

More About DAVID MCCARTNEY:

Cause of Death: Typhoid Fever

Occupation: Inn Keeper

Children of ELIZA WATSON and DAVID MCCARTNEY are:

- i. THOMAS⁵ MCCARTNEY, b. 1865, Wawanosh Township, Huron County, Ontario; d. April 17, 1876, Wawanosh Township, Huron County, Ontario.

More About THOMAS MCCARTNEY:

Cause of Death: Typhoid Fever

- 9. ii. JAMES MCCARTNEY, b. April 4, 1867, Wawanosh Township, Huron County, Ontario.
- iii. GEORGE MCCARTNEY, b. 1869.
- 10. iv. ELIZA WATSON MCCARTNEY, b. July 26, 1870, Belgrave, Ontario.
- v. MARGARET ANN MCCARTNEY, b. July 26, 1870; d. August 31, 1928, Orangeville, Ontario.
- vi. VICTORIA MCCARTNEY, b. August 13, 1872, Huron County, Ontario; d. July 9, 1936; m. WILLIAM KISSOCK, February 21, 1894, Toronto, Ontario; b. Scotland.
- vii. DAVID JOHN MCCARTNEY, b. May 1, 1874; m. ANNIE MAY ROYLE, December 23, 1898, Toronto, Ontario.
- viii. MARY ANN MCCARTNEY, b. October 3, 1875.

8. MARY ANN⁴ WATSON (*FRANCIS³, WILLIAM², JAMES¹*) was born January 11, 1848 in York Township, York County, Ontario, and died December 14, 1932 in Toronto, Ontario. She married GEORGE CARRUTHERS September 16, 1873 in York Township, York County, Ontario. He was born November 1842, and died December 1, 1915 in Toronto, Ontario.

Children of MARY WATSON and GEORGE CARRUTHERS are:

- i. GEORGE FRANCIS⁵ CARRUTHERS, b. 1874.
- ii. ROBERT JAMES CARRUTHERS, b. 1876.

Generation No. 5

9. JAMES⁵ MCCARTNEY (*ELIZA⁴ WATSON, JAMES³, WILLIAM², JAMES¹*) was born April 4, 1867 in Wawanosh Township, Huron County, Ontario. He married ESTHER JANE FALLIS October 29, 1890 in Albion Township, Peel County, Ontario. She was born August 11, 1869 in Albion Township, Peel County, Ontario.

Children of JAMES MCCARTNEY and ESTHER FALLIS are:

- i. CYRIL DAVID FALLIS⁶ MCCARTNEY, b. March 28, 1894, Toronto, Ontario; d. October 2, 1948, Toronto, Ontario; m. EDITH VIRGINIA REEDY, June 28, 1924, Simcoe County, Ontario; d. December 29, 1979, Toronto, Ontario.

More About CYRIL DAVID FALLIS MCCARTNEY:
Burial: Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto, Ontario
Occupation: Dentist

More About EDITH VIRGINIA REEDY:
Burial: Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto, Ontario

- ii. ZELLA MURIEL MCCARTNEY, b. July 6, 1897, Toronto, Ontario.

10. ELIZA WATSON⁵ MCCARTNEY (*ELIZA⁴ WATSON, JAMES³, WILLIAM², JAMES¹*) was born July 26, 1870 in Belgrave, Ontario. She married ALBERT YOUNG December 30, 1891 in Orangeville, Ontario, son of RICHARD YOUNG and JANE ?. He was born in Huron County, Ontario.

Children of ELIZA MCCARTNEY and ALBERT YOUNG are:

- i. JESSIE⁶ YOUNG.
- ii. FLEMING YOUNG.

Figure 14: James Watson – 1861 Personal Census

12	James Watson	Harmer	Ireland	-	Presbyterian
13	M.A. Watson		W. States	-	P.
14	Elizabeth Watson		Canada		W.P.
15	Mary Ann Watson		Canada		W.P.
Brick, Stone, Frame, Log, &c.					
No. of Stories.		No. of families living in house.		Vacant.	
Brick		1 1/2		-	
				-	
				1060	

Built in a style typical of that era in Ontario, the house has a central front dormer and a five window front façade. Four sash windows run symmetrically along the ground floor with a small Gothic style window within the dormer. It is constructed of red brick with a string course of buff brick running around the top of the house below the eave line and inside the front dormer. There are also buff brick quoins, window lintels, and an open gable roof. The enclosed portico at the front appears to be a later addition. The buff brick accents were typical in the Albion/Caledon area due to the prevalence of buff coloured clay from the prehistoric lakebed (Figure 15).

George Tremaine's 1859 map of the study area does not depict James Watson as a subscriber, although the lot is identified as belonging to Jas. (spelling) Watson (Figure 16).

Figure 15: Photograph of Brick House, 1985 (Settling the Hills: Historic Reflections of Caledon East and District, Pg. 16)



Figure 16: 1859 George Tremaine Map of Lot 19, Concession 1



James Watson sold the farm on March 24, 1869 to Mr. Thomas Goodeve for the sum of \$8800.00 and moved to Toronto where he worked as a storekeeper until his death on April 1, 1883. After her husband died, Margaret Watson moved to Orangeville where she died on April 12, 1891.

Thomas Goodeve was born on October 15, 1841 at Bentley, Alton, Hampshire, England, one of 11 children born to George Goodeve and his wife, the former Martha Coles (Figure 17). As a young boy, Thomas came to Canada with his family, settling first in Adjala Township in Simcoe County before coming to Albion. In 1870, he secured a bond from his father, likely to finance the purchase of the property. However, his father died just a few months later and, as per the 1871 personal census, Thomas Goodeve subsequently moved his mother and younger siblings to the study area and into the brick home built by James Watson. In November 1870, he sold an 8-acre parcel of land adjoining the 37 ½ acres sold by James Watson containing the mills to James Hannah, now carving the study lands down to 154 ½ acres.

Figure 17: Goodeve Family Tree
(Researched and Prepared by Gina Martin)

Descendants of George Goodeve

Generation No. 1

1. GEORGE¹ GOODEVE was born 1791 in England, and died July 8, 1870 in Albion Township, Peel County, Ontario. He married MARTHA COLES in Bentley, Alton, Hampshire, England, daughter of WILLIAM COLES and ANN ALDERTON. She was born April 15, 1810 in Bentley, Alton, Hampshire, England, and died March 1, 1896.

Children of GEORGE GOODEVE and MARTHA COLES are:

- i. JANE² GOODEVE, b. November 1834, Bentley, Alton, Hampshire, England; d. May 1835, Bentley, Alton, Hampshire, England.
- ii. HENRY GOODEVE, b. October 1, 1836, Bentley, Alton, Hampshire, England; d. August 2, 1916, Adjala Township, Simcoe County, Ontario; m. MARGARET PENELTON; b. 1839; d. December 6, 1927.
- iii. JOHN GOODEVE, b. May 1840, Bentley, Alton, Hampshire, England; d. 1907; m. MARGARET MURRAY; b. 1842; d. 1882, Adjala Township, Simcoe County, Ontario..
2. iv. THOMAS GOODEVE, b. October 15, 1841, Bentley, Alton, Hampshire, England; d. April 8, 1931, Brampton, Ontario.
- v. WILLIAM GOODEVE, b. January 1842, Bentley, Alton, Hampshire, England; d. January 25, 1899, Albion Township, Peel County, Ontario; m. SARAH GREER, March 20, 1873, Orangeville, Ontario.
- vi. ROBERT GOODEVE, b. July 12, 1846, Islington, England; d. April 7, 1934, Orangeville, Ontario; m. SARAH MCCOY.
- vii. MARY GOODEVE, b. 1849, Bentley, Alton, Hampshire, England; d. August 2, 1877, Brampton, Ontario; m. WILLIAM LEWIS WILSON, October 4, 1870,

- Brampton, Ontario.
- viii. ELLEN GOODEVE, b. 1852, Bentley, Alton, Hampshire, England; d. May 17, 1901, Caledon East, Albion Township, Peel County, Ontario; m. JOHN MATTHEWS, December 14, 1881, Albion Township, Peel County, Ontario.
 - ix. MARTHA GOODEVE, b. May 13, 1852, Bentley, Alton, Hampshire, England; d. September 16, 1907, Toronto, Ontario; m. JAMES JUDGE, March 8, 1873, Brampton, Ontario.
 - x. GEORGE GOODEVE, b. June 4, 1854; d. June 14, 1871, Caledon East, Albion Township, Peel County, Ontario.
 - xi. JANE GOODEVE, b. 1860; m. ? COLES.

Generation No. 2

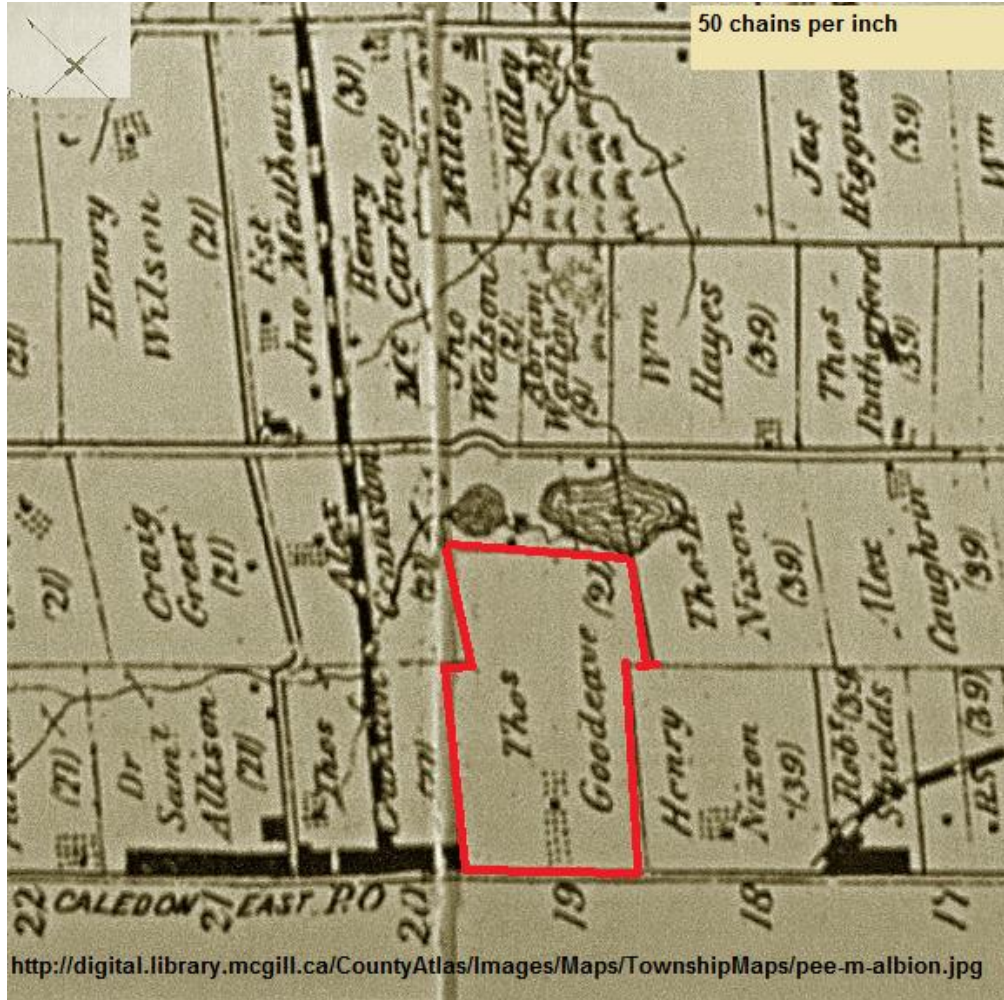
2. THOMAS² GOODEVE (*GEORGE*¹) was born October 15, 1841 in Bentley, Alton, Hampshire, England, and died April 8, 1931 in Brampton, Ontario. He married (1) ALICE WATSON January 24, 1877 in Toronto, Ontario. She died October 21, 1881 in Albion Township, Peel County, Ontario. He married (2) ANN TERESA DIXON April 27, 1887 in Albion Township, Peel County, Ontario.

Children of THOMAS GOODEVE and ALICE WATSON are:

- i. MARTHA JANE³ GOODEVE, b. November 16, 1877, Albion Township, Peel County, Ontario; m. JOSEPH ANDERSON HACKETT, January 10, 1912, Brampton, Ontario.
- ii. ALICE ALBERTHA GOODEVE, b. September 6, 1879; m. WILLIAM ANDREW HAMILTON, July 27, 1907, Albion Township, Peel County, Ontario.
- iii. IDA LEWIS GOODEVE, b. August 26, 1881, Albion Township, Peel County, Ontario; m. JAMES WILSON, January 24, 1905, Albion Township, Peel County, Ontario.

The 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas depicts the study area (Figure 18) as owned by Thomas Goodeave (spelling may incorrect – shows in abstract index as Goodeve). There is the house, and to the front and rear of the house, orchards are depicted on the map.

Figure 18: 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map Section



On January 24, 1877, he married Alice Watson of Toronto who may or may not have been a relative of the James Watson family (Figure 19). The couple had three daughters, all born on the farm, before Alice's untimely death on October 21, 1881 (Figure 20). On April 21, 1887, Thomas married Ann Teresa Dixon in Caledon East who also died after just a few years of marriage. There were no children born to Thomas and Ann (Figure 21). Likely due to his growing family, on April 4, 1879, Thomas leased a $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre piece of land just west of the house to his mother where, according to the 1881 census, she lived with two of her younger children. This parcel of land probably contained the log cabin built years earlier by James Watson. By the time of the 1891 census, Martha Goodeve was still living there with her daughter Ellen and son-in-law John Matthews (Figures 22 - .

Figure 19: Thomas Goodeve/Alice Watson – Marriage Registration

Thomas Goodeve
 28 Years
 Albion Co. Peel O
 England
 B.
 Farmer

George & } Goodeve
 Martha }
 J

Alice Watson
 26 Years
 Albion Co. Peel O
 Canada
 S

John & } Watson
 Jane }

Henry Wilson } Township
 Harriet Wilson } Albion
 Co of Peel

24th January 1844
 Toronto

Figure 20: Alice Watson Goodeve – Headstone



Figure 21: Thomas Goodeve/Ann Teresa Dixon – Marriage Registration

His Name.	Thomas Goodeve X
Age.	25
Residence when married.	Albion
Place of Birth.	England
Single or Widower (S. or W.)	Widower
Rank or Profession.	Farmer
Name of Parents.	Henry Goodeve Marian Cole
Her Name.	Ann Teresa Dixon X
Age.	24
Residence when married.	Chippewa County
Place of Birth.	Co. Pitt. Ontario
Single or Widower (S. or W.)	Spinster
Name of Parents.	Michael Dixon Anna Pilkington
Name and Residences of Witnesses.	R. Beattie, Healden C. Sniffen Ely & Johnston, Leacock & Co. Ltd
Date and Place of Marriage.	27 th April 1887 Albion Co. Ont.

Figure 22: Thomas Goodeve – 1871 Personal Census

Goodeve	Thomas	M	45	-	England	Engl
"	Martha	F	58	-	"	"
"	Ellen	F	23	-	"	"
"	Martha	F	12	-	"	"
"	George	M	16	-	"	"
"	Jane	F	8	-	"	"

Figure 23: Thomas Goodeve, Martha Goodeve – 1881 Personal Census

(See lines 66 and 68 below)

66	Goodeve	Thomas	M	30	✓	England	"
"	"	Alice	F	28	✓	"	"
"	"	Martha	F	3	✓	"	"
"	"	Ellen	F	1	✓	"	"
67	Watson	John	M	68	✓	Scotland	"
"	"	Jane	F	61	✓	"	"
68	Goodeve	Martha	F	✓			
"	"	Ellen	F	30	✓		
"	"	Jane	F	13	✓		

Figure 24: Thomas Goodeve and John Matthews – 1891 Personal Census

B10	112	Goodeve	Thomas	M	41	M	-	England	England	England
"	"	"	Ann	F	27	M	W	Ontario	"	Ontario
"	"	"	Martha J.	F	18	-	D	"	"	"
"	"	"	Alice B.	F	11	-	D	"	"	"
"	"	"	Isa L.	F	9	-	D	"	"	"
B6	115	Matthews	John	M	58	M	-	Ontario	Ireland	Ireland
"	"	"	Ellen	F	40	M	W	"	England	England
"	"	Goodeve	Margaret	F	8	-	W	"	Ontario	Ontario
"	"	"	Martha	F	79	W	Fm	England	England	England

Figure 25: Thomas Goodeve – 1874 Directory

	Con.	Lot.
Goodeve, Thomas..... ..	1	19

Figure 26: Thomas Goodeve – 1888 Directory

Goodeve Thomas	f	1 19
----------------	---	------

Figure 27: Thomas Goodeve – 1898 Directory

Goodeve Thos, Caledon East	f	1 19
Goodfellow Alex Macville	t	5 10

Figure 28: Thomas Goodeve – 1900 Personal Census

Goodeve Thomas	f	1 19
Goodfellow Alex Macville	t	5 10

Before selling the farm in 1901, Thomas Goodeve sold a one-acre parcel of land at the northwest corner of lot 19 to the School Trustees for School Section #14 where a brick schoolhouse was completed in 1901. The deed, although referred to in school minutes, appears to have been unregistered and does not show in the title abstracts at the Land Registry Office. Years later the school burned to the ground and the site is now occupied by a shopping plaza. On February 27, 1901, Thomas Goodeve sold the study area lands to George Alexander Jackson and moved into the village of Caledon East (Bargain and Sale #7919). He died in Brampton on April 8, 1931 (Figures 29 and 30).

Figure 29: Thomas Goodeve – Death Registration

FORM 6 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO 027255 #79

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH

PLACE OF DEATH County of Peel Township of Chang
 If in City, Town or Village Brampton Street _____ House No. _____
 (Name) (Name)

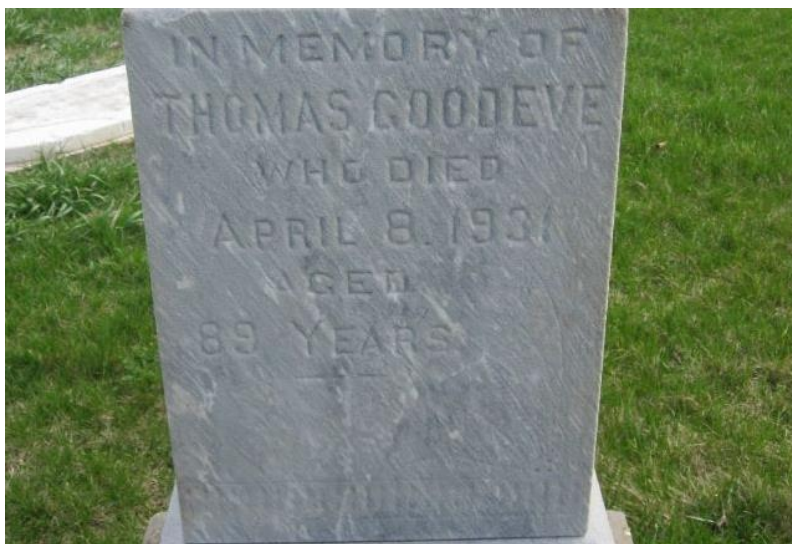
If in hospital or institution, give name _____

1. NAME OF DECEASED Goodeve Thomas
 (Surname) (Given name or names)

Residence Brampton (Usual place of abode)

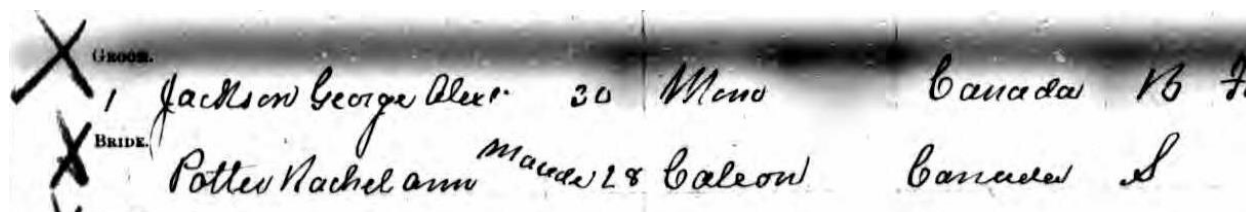
3. Sex <u> Male </u>	4. Racial origin <u> English </u>	5. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced (Write the word) <u> Widowed </u>	MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
6. BIRTHPLACE <u> England </u> (Province or country)			16. DATE OF DEATH <u> April </u> <u> 8 </u> 19 <u> 37 </u> (Month) (Day) (Year)	17. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from <u> April 6 </u> 19 <u> 37 </u> to <u> April 7 </u> 19 <u> 37 </u> and last saw him <u> alive </u> on <u> April 8 </u> 19 <u> 37 </u>
7. DATE OF BIRTH <u> Oct 15 </u> (Month) (Day) (Year)			The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows: <u> Retention of heart </u>	
8. AGE OF DECEASED <u> 89 </u> Years Months Days If less than one day old hrs. or min.				

Figure 30: Thomas Goodeve – Headstone



There are few details regarding George Alexander Jackson who purchased the farm in 1901 and lived there for the next 48 years. He was born October 6, 1870 and purchased the farm immediately after his January 28, 1901 marriage in Brampton to Rachel Ann “Maude” Potter (Figure 31). The couple had two children, Percival Arnold who was born in November 1901 and Marion Eileen born June 27, 1903. During the Jackson family’s time on the farm there appeared to be few changes. On November 25, 1927, George Jackson sold an additional 1 acre of land at the northwest angle of the lot to School Section #14 for use as a playground (Grant #13016). And, shortly after the turn

Figure 31: George Alexander Jackson/Rachel Ann Maude Potter – Marriage Registration



of the century, a road was built through the Jackson farm extending from Airport Road across to the east half of the lot to the bank of Scott Lake (now known as Innis Lake). This was to accommodate trucks coming in during the winter to take blocks of ice from the lake to store in icehouses within the village for summer use. For many years, ice cutting on the lake was an annual affair for farmers and for contractors who supplied ice to local hotels and residences. Ice was also shipped by rail to Toronto. Another curiosity during the Jackson occupation of the farm appears on Topographic Map 30M13 for the years 1934 and 1940 (Figures 32 and 33). While the 1860 farmhouse appears on these maps so too does, an additional structure built very close to the roadway. Whatever it is, the structure does not appear on later versions of the same map. George Alexander Jackson died at home on the farm on August 3, 1948. The following year, the farm was sold from his estate (Figures 34 and 35).

Figure 32: 1934 Topographic Map of Study Area

Department of National Defense 1909 (Revised 1934, 1940), Geographical Section, General Staff, University of Toronto Mapping and Libraries, University of Toronto.

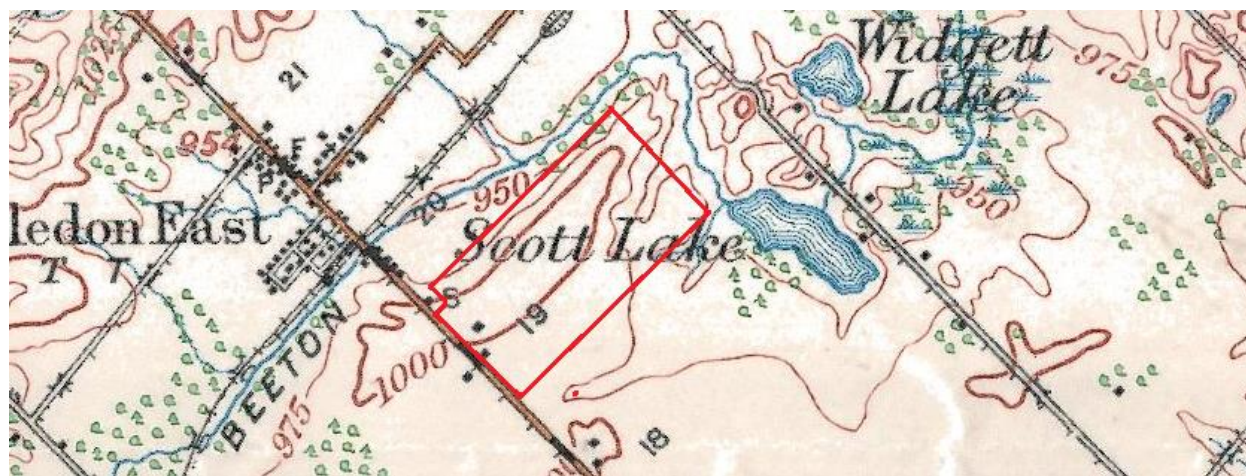


Figure 33: 1940 Topographic Map of Study Area

Department of National Defense 1948, Geographical Section, General Staff, University of Toronto Mapping and Libraries, University of Toronto

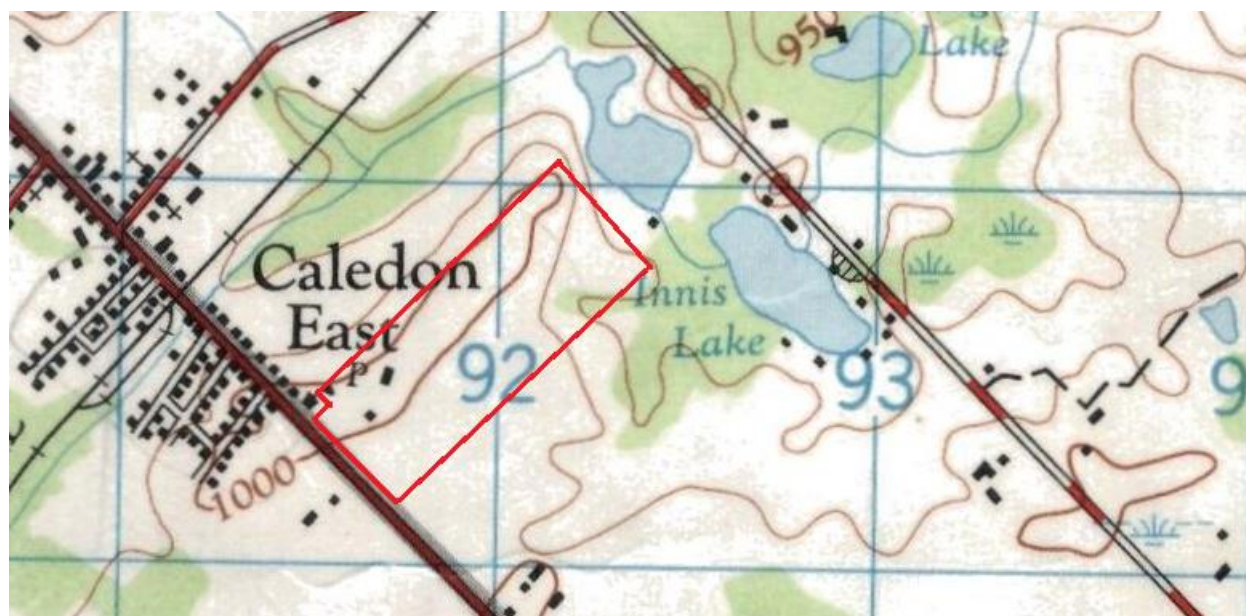


Figure 34: George Alexander Jackson – 1911 Personal Census

71	Jackson George	19	-	1	M	Head	M	Oct	1870	40	0
	"	Maud	"	"	F	Wife	M	Aug	1872	38	0
	"	Arnold	"	"	M	Son	S	Nov	1901	9	0
	"	Eline	"	"	F	Daughter	S	June	1883	7	0
	Patton	Thomas	"	"	M	Father in law	W	Dec	1820	90	0
	Murray	Mary	"	"	F	Domestic	S	March	1897	14	2

Figure 35: George Alexander Jackson – 1921 Personal Census

Jackson George	Set 19 - 1 con	Californ	6	93	8	13	0
" Maud	Set 19 - 1 con	Californ	-	-	-	-	-
" Arnold	Set 19 - 1 con	Californ	-	-	-	-	-
" Eline	Set 19 - 1 con	Californ	-	-	-	-	-

On May 19, 1949, John McLeod purchased the now 152 ½-acre farm from the estate of George Alexander Jackson for \$8,000.00. (Grant #15617) It was agreed at the time of the purchase that McLeod's parents, James McLeod and the former Jessie Graham, would live on the farm and be provided for by John and his brother Joseph Murray McLeod for the natural lives of the parents (Agreement #15751). James McLeod, who

had been a life-long farmer, died January 5, 1952 while his wife passed away January 3, 1963 (Figure 36). John McLeod eventually married Doris Marion Judge and had two children, Randy and Laurie, both of whom were raised on the farm. On October 19, 1993, John transferred the farm into the names of both he and his wife as joint tenants just two months before his death on December 23, 1993 (Grant #RO1050161). After his death, John and Doris's son Randy took over the main operations of the farm. A local artist, Randy also ran a wood carving studio on the property. Doris McLeod passed away on October 20, 2012 at which point Randy became sole owner and proprietor of the farm. He sold the farm to developers in 2016.

Figure 36: James and Jessie McLeod - Headstone



5.4 Summary

The first generation house on the property was a log cabin owned by James Watson and erected circa 1841. There is no above ground evidence (ruins, foundations) indicating the location of the log cabin. Generally, the first houses were built closer to the roadways, as it was more expedient to do so and follow settlement duty requirements. It is known that the house was erected in the northwest quarter of the lot. Two acres of the northwest quadrant were provided to the school trustees, and if the house was located in this area, it is most probably subsumed by current extensive development in this area by a small shopping plaza. If the house was located outside the two acres, there is a possibility that it may be located through archaeological assessment.

The second generation house was built in 1860 also by James Watson. There is very little information available about James Watson, other than being born in Ireland in 1813; being a farmer; being married and having two daughters. As there was no mortgage against the property, it is assumed that he was successful as a farmer, or had sufficient means to negate the need for a mortgage when conducting improvements to the property.

James Watson sold the farm in 1869 to Mr. Thomas Goodeve and moved to Toronto where he worked as a storekeeper until his death on April 1, 1883. After her husband died, Margaret Watson moved to Orangeville where she died on April 12, 1891. In contrast to the sparsity of information for James Watson, there is a wealth of it for Thomas Goodeve. Goodeve was born in 1841 in England, and first settled in Upper Canada with his family in Simcoe County. Goodeve moved his mother and younger siblings to the house at 15717 Airport Road about 1871 or slightly earlier. He sold part of the original landholdings.

In 1877, Thomas took a wife, and they had three daughters. His wife died shortly after in 1881. Thomas married again, and this wife also died shortly after marrying Thomas (within a few years). Thomas moved his mother and two siblings to a leased portion of land west of the property. Goodeve also sold a one acre parcel of land on the northwest corner of the lot to the School Trustees (now a shopping plaza). He sold the property he was living on in 1901 to George Alexander Jackson and moved into the village itself.

Jackson lived on the property for 48 years. He was born in 1870, and married, subsequently having two children (boy and a girl). Jackson also sold an acre of land towards the school property for use as a playground.

There was apparently (this may be the current farm laneway extending from Airport Road towards a wetland area – Scott Lake - northwest of Innis Lake) a roadway through the property to collect ice during the winter for summer use. Another structure shows up on the 1834 and 1940 topographic maps, which is very close to Airport Road. It does not appear in the next topographic version of the map. Its' function is unknown, and it may be located during the archaeological assessment.

Jackson died in 1948, and the farm was sold in 1949 to John McLeod. James McLeod (John's father) died in 1952, and his wife died 11 years later in 1963. Both had lived on the farm. John McLeod married and had two children. IN 1993, the farm was transferred into both his and his wife's names, as joint tenants. Their son, Randy, took over the running of the farm, and ran a wood carving studio on the property. Randy sold the farm to developers in 2016.

5.5 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 March 13, 2017 for Lots 17 – 21, Concessions 1 – 3 of former Albion Township. There were no registered archaeological sites listed for these areas.

No development should proceed until any archaeological concerns have been satisfied.

6.0 IDENTIFICATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES & BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES

6.1 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.

6.2 Methodology

SJAI conducted a review of the historic maps, secondary sources, PastPort (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport on line management tool), checked for archaeological reports, and researched the Town of Caledon's 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 (4 elevations, wherever possible) and recorded on the checklist. The checklist provided essential location details but also recorded architectural details. The interior of the buildings were also inventoried. Exterior photographs were keyed to maps indicating location of photograph, direction, and photo number as listed in the associated appendices.

Details of the buildings were also presented from the data provided from the Town of Caledon's "Heritage Caledon" and the Heritage Office.

6.3 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.

6.4 Cultural Landscapes

No cultural heritage landscapes have been identified by the Town of Caledon 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 is from the Town of Caledon's Cultural Heritage Landscapes Inventory (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 cultural heritage landscape. To be considered significant from a heritage perspective it must be demonstrated...that ... [the property] meetings 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 will be no impact to the valley lands, other than trailways skirting the edge of the valley land. There is no immediate development threat to the landscape. In addition, the proposed development will change the "relationship" between agricultural and natural landscapes, minimizing the strength of this relationship.

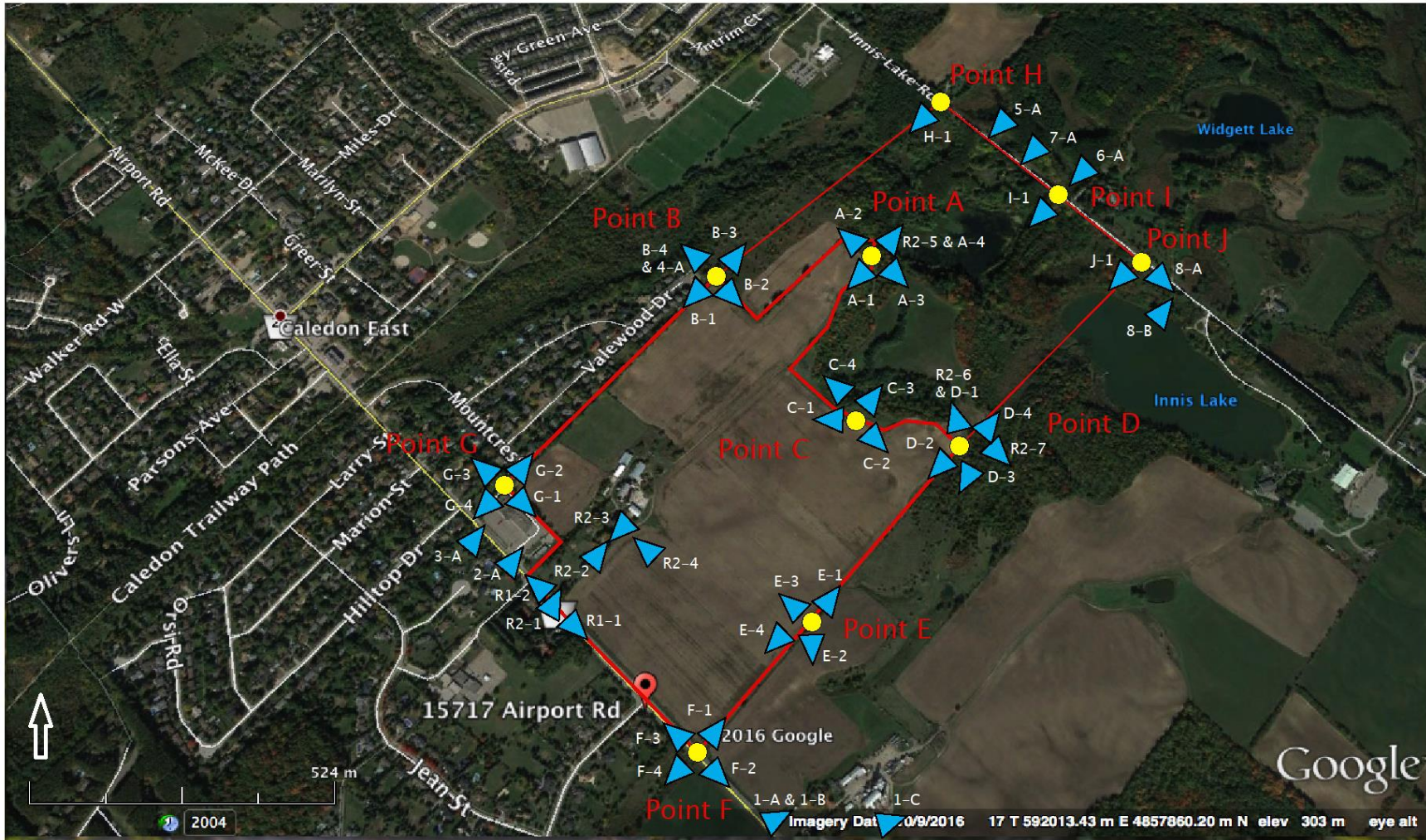
6.4.1 Roadscapes

Roadscapes may have heritage value or associative value if connected with former early roadways. Figure 37 illustrates photographs of roadscapes.

There is only one roadway immediately abutting the study area: Airport Road. Airport Road is a paved, two lane main roadway, with gravel shoulders on either side approximately two metres in width, which in turn border moderately deep ditches with utilities (hydro/telephone poles). Airport Road does not retain any of its original character and does not have any heritage value, interest or merit, although it was an early transportation route in the area.

A laneway begins at Airport Road leading into the study area. There is a modern steel gate (see Appendix B for photographs) that opens onto the laneway which runs approximately west to east up to the first two residences on the property, and then divides to the north and to the approximate east. The divide to the north then curves

Figure 37: Locations of Photographs for Roadscapes and Landscapes



around outbuildings and circles back to meet the laneway as it continues to the east. The laneway continues towards the back of the agricultural fields, skirting the valley lands, and also passing through some of valley lands.. The laneway starts as gravel and dirt, one lane, and is partially treed at the beginning of the laneway from the gateway towards the two residences. The trees may once have formed a border on either side of the laneway, but are now sporadically placed, and interspersed with understorey vegetation growth, rather than any designed landscaped vegetation. As the laneway continues northeastward towards the back of the agricultural fields and into the valley lands, it remains a single lane but the surface now has a broken asphalt consistency.

The laneway may have been the original roadway leading back to Innis Lake for winter harvesting of ice (there is no way to confirm that the existing laneway was the same used historically). The laneway does not exhibit any cultural interest or value value, although it reflects an early farming practice of having a long laneway leading to the farm complex. Appendix B illustrates the laneway.

Two other roadways are in proximity to the study area, but are still at a sufficient distance away that they do not directly affect the study area. These are: Innis Lake Road, separated from the study area by wooded areas, and Valewood Drive, separated from the study area by a row of suburban houses.

6.4.2 Cemeteries

There are no known cemeteries located within the study area.

6.4.3 Landscapes

Appendix B illustrates photographs of the landscape both looking into the study area and out of the study area. Figures 37 illustrates the locations of the landscape photographs.

6.4.3.1 Boundary Demarcations

The property is bounded by Airport Road to the southwest, and the agricultural fields are fenced with gage wire and round posts. This fencing also separates the study area from 15535 Airport Road, another farm complex. Page wire and post fencing is also noted along the northwest side of the property separating the subdivision, shopping mall and Bell utility building from the study area.

The barnyard also has some cedar rail fencing, presumably to manage the cows. It is not extensive.

The valley lands themselves are not demarcated by any fencing or other visible boundary markers.

6.4.3.2 Vegetation Related to Land Use

In the pasture area abutting Airport Road, are remnant trees from an apple orchard. An orchard was depicted in the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas map both in front of the house and to the rear of the house. There are only buildings to the rear of the house currently and no evidence of the former orchard. The trees in front are few in number and have not been maintained by any pruning.

A tree lined laneway to the farm residence does not form part of this study area. While there are some hardwood trees along the northwest part of the driveway, these are sporadic. On the southwest side, closer to the original house, there are some pine trees. Also surrounding the original house are some pine trees and low shrubs.

The valley lands consist of wooded areas, and have not been recently altered, although it is probably a safe assumption that logging of this area once occurred based on the size of the existing vegetation.

6.4.3.3 Circulation Network (roadways/trails)

The property abuts a former early transportation route, Airport Road, which has been modified to such an extent that no former elements of the early roadway remain.

Within the study area itself, is a laneway that starts from Airport Road and passes both residences, and then splits to weave its way around the farm outbuildings, later rejoining and extending back along the edge to the agricultural fields and the valley lands. Initially, there is an electric wire fence demarcating a former pasture for horses, and also the remnant apple orchard.

6.4.3.4 Buildings, Structures and Objects

The clustering of structures and relationship to the environment is a consideration in any cultural heritage landscape study. There is a defined clustering of the farm structures away from the road in a central location, all of which is typical of an early farmstead. Early farms tended to be set back on the lot. McIlwraith (1997: 241) suggests that the reason for this set back was to ensure privacy, “freedom from the ‘disagreeable necessity’ of gazing at one’s neighbour, and security from passers-by helping themselves to the orchard or kitchen garden”. Aside from the paranoia aspect of farm location was also the convenience of the farm location to the fields, livestock proximity to the barn, and proximity to the residence. According to McIlwraith, barns were typically between 100 and 200 metres distant from the road. The barn (Structure #6) is just over 200 metres from Airport Road. While early location of farms would have been close to running potable water, by the 1860s (about the time of the construction of the current house (Structure #2) wells would have allowed for location of farm residences to be distant from visible water sources such as streams, creeks, rivers or lakes. The well, in fact, became an anchor for buildings. There was no visible well located during the field visit, and this may have been decommissioned (possibly infilled and buried)

over time with modern water distribution systems being available. Nor are the septic and weeping bed tile readily apparent although they were sure to have existed early in the farm development. It is quite possible that remnants of the well, the septic and the weeping bed tile will be found through archaeological investigation.

Also of interest is that in most cases the house is located at the front of the cluster of buildings, and the rest of the structures (barns, silos, sheds, etc.) were concealed to some degree behind the house, these being the functional aspects of a farm. Regardless of its prominent location, the front door of the farm house tended to be less used than the back or side door, again, a product of functionality.

The barn location distant from the residence was not only to accommodate the day to day farm activities, but also were located away from the house as a safety measure. Barns, especially those with mow floors, were extreme fire hazards. The early use of horse and carriage, and then later farm equipment (if stored in the barn) would also require space for maneuvering into and out of the barn or other outbuilding. The tower silos were also placed strategically away from manure piles and stables (to prevent contamination and shadows). The house and bunker silos also were located away from manure piles. Given the animal entry to the byre was on the lower elevation, and that waste drains led outside, it is not surprising that there are no buildings located south of the barn (structure #6) area in close proximity to where the waste would have been gathered and later disposed.

McIlwraith (ibid: 245) indicates that approximately half of the farmhouses in southern Ontario facing south or southeast. In the study area, the house (structure 2) actually faces southwest, rather than southeast.

Trees planted along the laneway are no longer what would have been the original tree-lined lane. These have been supplemented with pines, the occasional hardwood, and low scrubby vegetation. At one time, however, the trees acted as a sign to passers by of a farmstead, a wind and snow break, and even as lightening rods (ibid). Poplars were particularly good for this use, as they were quick to grow, but short-lived, and expendable as they were not handsome trees. Orchards were also considered part of the "building group". They would have provided shelter, landscaping and food. There are remnant orchards in the front of the house, thereby also offering additional privacy. The landscaping around the house is limited to some scrubby bushes, some pines, and some flower beds close the foundation. There were no pathways or significant landscaping associated with the residence (structure #2).

There are the two residences, one that has developed as the newer residence to replace the original building. There are numerous silos, some of which are in poor use, and have been replaced but retained. There is only one barn, but this has been supplemented with a number of drive sheds and storage sheds. The 1934 topographic map (Figure 32) does not illustrate a barn on the study area, however, it is illustrated in the 1940 topographic map (Figure 33). This suggests that the barn was built sometime between 1934 and 1940. There was no doubt an earlier barn, that may have been

destroyed by fire or other elements and replaced with this barn. None of the other outbuildings are illustrated in either the 1934 or 1940 topographic maps. This clustering allows the remaining areas of the study property to be used for other agricultural pursuits whether it is growing of crops, pasture, orchards, or retained as wooded areas.

The farm complex is a reminder of the development of the area in the mid-to-late 19th century. While the original log cabin is no longer standing, the subsequent house (s) and farm buildings were established circa 1860 and afterwards, as the farm grew, the needs of the farm changed, etc. The farm complex is surrounded by open fields, a remnant orchard and pasture, and natural growth valley lands. The front of the property (along Airport Road) has a gage wire and post fence. Along the driveway/landway is an electric fence in the pasture/remnant orchard area. The farm complex is located just to northwest of this pasture/orchard area. To the south and east and north, and along Airport Road are agricultural fields. To the rear of the property are the valley lands which have not been developed. There are no windbreaks/hedgerows separating the fields.

Character defining elements of the clustering include:

- situated close to Airport Road, a former early transportation route
- relationship between the residences and the outbuildings
- relationship of some fencing and landscaping around buildings.

Farm clusters such as this one form part of the rural landscape. This particular cluster is part of the farming and early pioneer settlement themes.

6.5 Built Resources on Study Area

Table 1 identifies 18 structures located within the study area. These are: two residences, two outbuildings, seven silos, one barn, one privy, one ruin, one rabbit coop, one horse shelter/lean to, and two sheds.

The Town of Caledon Heritage Inventory lists only the original house (residence, #2). There are no listed or designated structures, or heritage conservation districts, which are either within or immediately adjacent to the study area:

Appendix A details the field visits to each of the built structures with photographs. Each of the properties located within the study area (Figure 2) is detailed below. In addition, other structures immediately adjacent to the study area was described from field observations (Appendix C). Included in the photographic record for structures in the study area are views of the exterior of the buildings, and interior aspects of the buildings. Two field visits were conducted on March 15th and March 17th, 2017. Figures 38, 39 and 40 illustrate the locations of the exterior building photographs.

6.5.1 Residence House, Structure #1

The exact date of construction for this house is not known, however, it is a house constructed within the last 20 to 30 years. It is not a designated heritage property

Figure 38: Photograph Locations for Buildings 1 – 6



Figure 39: Photograph Locations for Buildings 7 – 13

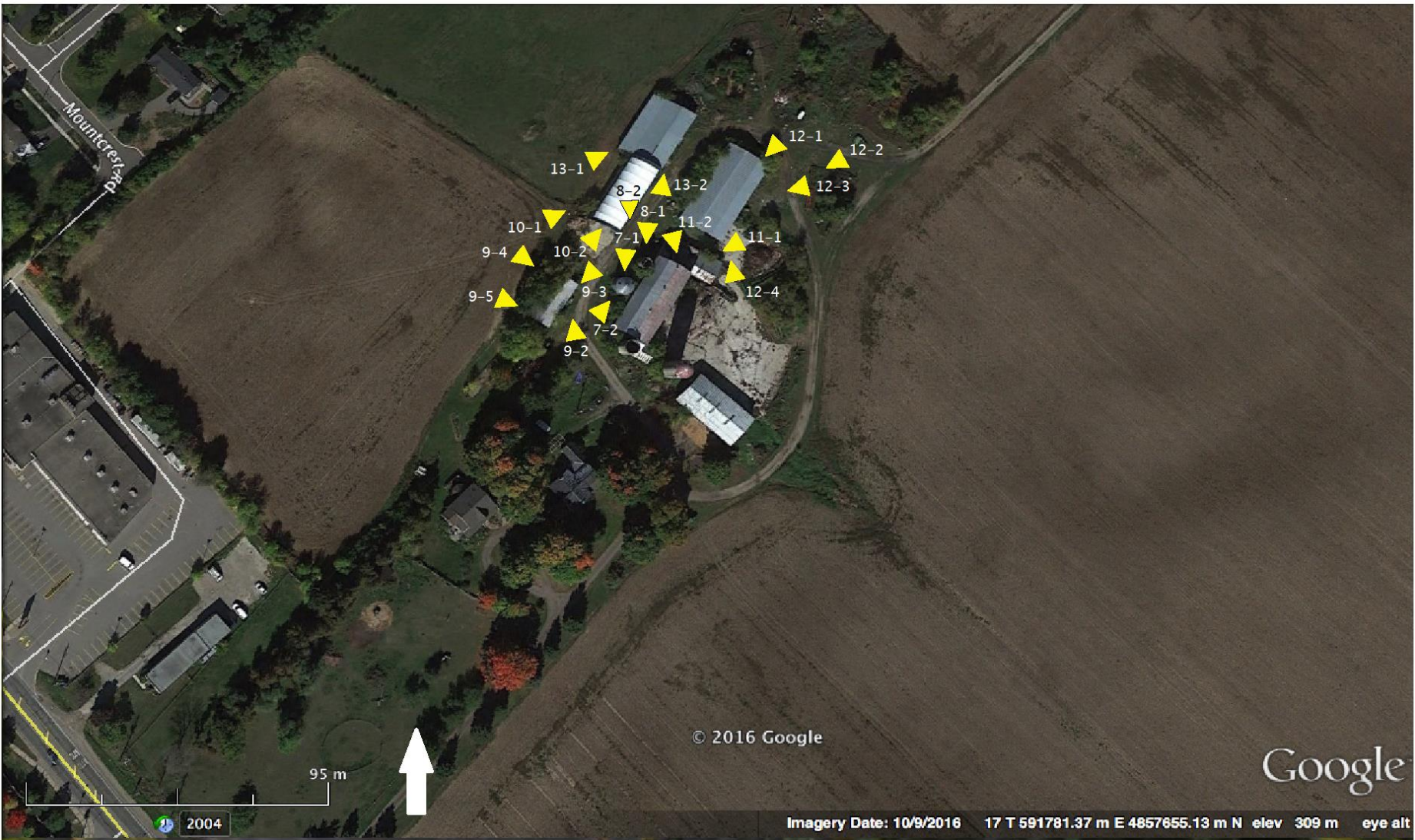


Figure 40: Photograph Locations for Buildings 14 – 19



nor does it lie within a Heritage Conservation District.

The buildings' original use was a single dwelling. The house is currently vacant (owners prior to proponent vacated in January 2017).

Field Visit: The plan of the building is primarily a square with a wing on one side and a bump out from a bay window. The main structure is two storey, and the wing a one storey. It has a full basement; however, part of the basement is on the ground floor of the rear of the building. The basement wall material is poured concrete. The exterior wall material of both the main building and the wing is red brick, stretcher bond. The wall design/detail is quoin (at the join of the walls). These are also of red brick material, but of a slightly lighter colour. The roof is a centre gable covered with asphalt shingles. There are no chimneys; however, there is an outlet on the side of the house where a small wood stove insert (on the inside) corresponds. The dormer shape is a modified gable with a closed return. The roof trim/eaves type is cornice with fascia alone. The material is aluminum. The main window openings on the ground or first floor is flat with a plain trim surround. The surround sides are also plain. The material is aluminum. The first floor windows have a slip sill, also of aluminum. The main window divisions are none at the front of the building. They are one solid piece, however, have the appearance of 12 pane window. The window at the rear of the first floor is smaller than those in front, and also appears to be one piece, has a slip sill, and is also made of aluminum. The first floor bay window at the rear of the house consists of three windows, angled to form the bay that also have slip sills, appear to be one piece, and are made of aluminum. The second floor rear windows are one piece, have a flat structural opening, a plain trim and side surround, both made of aluminum. Two of the second floor rear windows are evenly separated from each other on either side of the building, and there is one smaller window located slightly askew of the bay window below. The second floor front façade windows are symmetrical, two on both side of the gable, and one window beneath the gable itself. The four windows all have a flat surround and a plain trim. The windows are relatively recent vintage, and mimic heritage windows. The centre window under the gable has an arch brick voussoir with a keystone. This is echoed on two of the addition windows. The main door location is at the centre of the main façade. It is a modern door but has an arch brick voussoir with a keystone. There is a partial wraparound porch along the front façade and along one of the house sides. There also appears to be a wheelchair ramp (wooden construction) at the northern end of the front façade.

This is a modern house, built in a heritage style, but is not considered to have any heritage value or interest.

6.5.2 Residential House, Structure #2

The Town of Caledon website for listing of designated and non-designated buildings was accessed on February 16, 2017 and there was no listing in either of the lists for the property known municipally as 15717 Airport Road. The list was last updated on December 2, 2016 (<http://www.caledon.ca/en/live/listing.asp>).

There are no listed or designated heritage structures, or cultural heritage landscapes located adjacent to the study area (Figure 7). The study area, located at the municipal address of 15717 Airport Road, is described in the Stewart and Dilse report (2008: 27) on the Town of Caledon's Report of Findings for the Built Heritage Resources Inventory as, "farmstead consisting of red-and-buff brick, Gothic Revival farmhouse + vertical-boarded, gambrel-roofed barn + old concrete silo +white pines and sugar maple at lane entrance +apple orchard in front +row of cedars along north lone [sic] line +specimen deciduous trees around house" (Figure 8).

In addition, the Heritage Officer provided additional information via email on the study area. The barn is identified as a "secondary resource" with vertical board construction, and a Central Ontario gambrel roof. The principal resource is the farmhouse, which has red-and-buff brick, is Gothic Revival style, was the James Watson farmstead, and dates to between 1850 and 1874 (construction date). The farmstead is accessed through a farm laneway at the southern gateway to Caledon East. The farmhouse is "notable" for combining Neoclassical form with a Gothic Revival central peak. The Caledon East and District Historical Society (2000:15) indicates that the house was built in 1860.

The buildings' original use was as a residence. The house is currently vacant. Refer to Appendix A for photographs of the structure.

Field Visit: This is a single dwelling with a T-shaped floor plan. There is one addition to the side and rear of the main residence. The house is a two storey, red-and buff brick, stretcher bond, with a partial basement. The exterior wall design and detail is quoin, but presented as painted brick. In fact, the exterior is painted and patterned brick for decoration. The roof shape is a centre gable, and roof material is metal sheeting.

There is only one chimney, red brick, located on the T end of the building plan. There is also evidence that there was an additional chimney (interior) on the most northerly exterior wall that shows evidence of blackening and also some removed brickwork. The existing chimney is a single stack construction.

The dormer shape is a gable with an overhang. The roof trim-eaves type is a projecting eave with exposed rafters. The exposed rafters are wood construction. The roof trim-raking type is cornice boxed, plain with a return without a frieze. This is also constructed of wood.

The main first floor windows on the front façade are symmetrical, two on either side of the doorway, covered entryway. They all have a flat structural opening with a radiating voussoir and plain surround. All of the voussoirs are painted white. The lug sills are constructed of wood. The windows are all boarded up from the exterior but a property visit included the interior of the building, which indicates that the windows are double hung, sash and transom. The upper and lower sash each have one window pane. The second floor windows occur on either side of the house and are symmetrical, there being two spaced evenly along the side facades. There are also windows at the back façade of the house, two on the main floor and two on the second floor, also all symmetrical. The second floor windows are smaller than the main floor windows but also have a flat structural opening with radiating voussoir and plain surround. The

voussoirs are all painted white. The lug sills are constructed of wood. The windows are double hung, sash and transom. The upper and lower sash each have two windowpanes.

In addition to the main and second floor windows, there is a second floor window located under the gable that is gothic in shape and is stained glass. The voussoir around the window is painted brick.

There is a poured concrete covered porch (modern) along the most southerly side of the house where there is an entryway (not the main entryway) to the backroom leading into the kitchen, up the stairs, and to the addition. This is newer replacement door (that is, not original to the building) with large single pane of glass and with modern hardware. There are no exterior surrounds. The main door is actually located at the most westerly side of the building, facing Airport Road. There is a small "porch" enclosing the doorway which is constructed of modern materials (aluminum). The original porch is shown in Figure 15 from a 1985 photograph. It is suggested that this is still the original porch but clad in aluminum. The doorway is covered by plywood from the exterior, and exterior details of the surround were not possible to record. However, the interior property visit showed the following: 3 panel glass door (probably not original), with two flush lights (pane is plain) and a recessed header transom panel of stained glass.

There is one set of stairs (poured concrete) that leads to the modern open porch. The second porch, located at the main entrance way, is an enclosed porch.

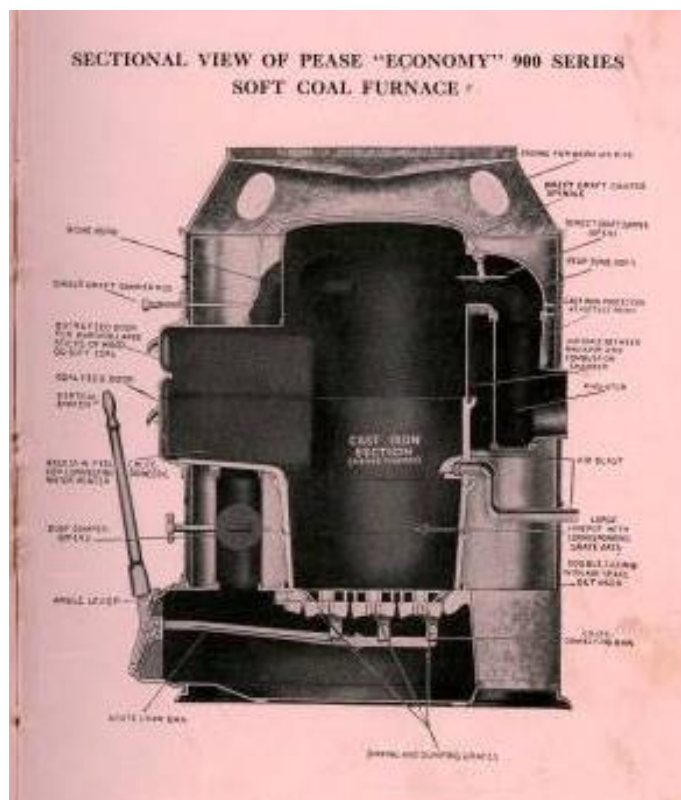
The interior included recording of basement, main floor, main floor addition and second floor features. The basement, a partial basement, was accessed through the main hallway off the "now" laundry room. It consists of a narrow flight of wooden stairs leading down to a dirt and partial concrete floored basement. The stairs are not well constructed, but are made to serve the immediate access to the basement. Walls separating parts of the basement are red brick and fieldstone construction.

Workmanship of these interior walls is considered utilitarian only. The exterior walls are fieldstone and mortar construction. The room where the stairs emerge show the joists and floor boards from the above main floor. These are milled. The main beams show evidence of adze marks. One of the partitions is dirt filled, and only partially excavated. The last room under the house holds the soft coal furnace. It is a Pease Economy furnace, inscribed with "910, PEASE ECONOMY, 26.18, REMOVE ASHES DAILY, PEASE FOUNDRY CO, TORONTO". The Pease Foundry Company was established in 1905 in Toronto and is located at 211 Laird Drive in Toronto. The foundry building has been designated under the Ontario Heritage Act by the City of Toronto (<http://app.toronto.ca/HeritagePreservation>). The building itself dates to 1950, so is not the original Pease Foundry location.

The furnace is a series 910, but there is a catalogue of an earlier 900 series model illustrated in Figure 41. This drawing is from the 1927 catalogue which suggests that the model in the house post dates 1927, as it is a series 910 model.

Figure 41: Economy 900 Series Pease Furnace

(<http://www.hvacheritagecentre.ca/exhibits/archives/en/pease.aspx>)



The furnace room also has a timber (not fixed by fastenings) positioned horizontally along the joists supported by an unfinished log. This suggests that this area of the house may be experiencing some “sagging”.

Two sets of stairs lead to the second floor from the main floor. The first is accessed through the back entrance through a doorway. This is a wooden stairway, painted white with a utilitarian banister along the wall. At the top of the landing, access to the stairs is prevented by straight cut, unadorned balusters. The balusters are topped with a flat, undecorated handrail. The second stairway is located off the main entrance. There are 14 steps, where both riser and run are wood. There is an undecorated handrail with a rounded newel post cap. The balustrades are plain. There is no skirt board or decorative brackets along the staircase.

The upstairs consists of four bedrooms, two stair landings, and one bathroom. All of the rooms have had major renovations done to them, especially the bathroom. The only remnant of the original building on the second floor are the windows, the window under the gable, the upper landing of the stairway, and the wood plank flooring.

The main floor consists of an anteroom, which opens from the back exterior access door. This room has a number of heritage attributes including unique wainscoting, some original doors that lead to other rooms, light fixtures and some door hardware (porcelain and glass doorknobs). The floor is linoleum. There is evidence in the

“closet” of a remnant fireplace. This now exists under the back staircase, which was a later addition to the house. This “fireplace” is the one now evidenced from the exterior as having been removed. There is a closet, and access to the addition. The anteroom leads into a small dining room, and then the living room. The ceiling is textured cardboard ceiling tiles.

The kitchen has been renovated (probably in the 1950s or 1960s) and does not retain any heritage value. The kitchen has two windows, side by side, that are 1/1. The flooring is linoleum. The ceiling is textured cardboard ceiling tiles.

The addition is one floor, relatively recent in construction, certainly not more than 40 years of age, and does not hold any heritage attributes. The addition has a wooden floor and is uninsulated. It was clearly used at one time as a “mud room”, and possibly early on as a summer kitchen. The latter cannot be supported as there is no evidence of a chimney or stove in this area.

The dining room window is original and has wide sills. The floor is covered with linoleum. Doorframes appear to be original. The ceiling is textured cardboard ceiling tile.

The dining room opens to the living space/room with a fireplace. The fireplace has been bricked up (closed and is not functional) and it has a carved wooden mantel that matches the adjacent built in cupboard. The floor is covered with carpet but there is wood planking under the carpeting. The baseboards are quite high, and original to the building. They are approximately 16-18 inches in height. Some of the baseboard has been cut away to accommodate modern electric baseboard heaters. There are two windows in this room, with original framing and wide sills. Both windows are 1/1.

The living room opens to a vestibule leading to the upstairs and to the front main entryway. The front door is probably not original. There are, however, two side transoms (clear glass, probably not original) and an over the door transom, with stained glass. The flooring in the vestibule is wooden planking about 6 to 8” in width. There is a furnace vent grate (iron) in the vestibule. The stairs are wooden but with no decorative elements to them either on the stairs themselves (that is, no brackets or skirt boards). The banister is also plain but ends in a rounded top for the newel post. The balusters are also undecorated. The ceiling in the vestibule is plastered and painted. There is a vintage light fixture in this location.

The room opposite the living room is another living space, which has wood plank flooring, some iron furnace grates, large baseboards (also cut out to accommodate electric heaters), and the same type of windows (n=2) as in the adjacent living room.

This room leads into a renovated laundry/bathroom. The window here is 2/2 and has a wide sill. The room has linoleum flooring and a plaster ceiling. There is also a small closet for the toilet.

Off the laundry room is a small vestibule, which separates the stair hallway, the entrance to the basement stairs, the anteroom and the laundry room. This has a

wooden door with 15 panes, five rows of three panes. This is paneled with faux wood paneling.

As with most historic houses that remain in use over many years, not all of the original elements of the original house remain. That is the case with this former residence. The addition, for example, is not considered to have any heritage value as it had no unique or rare heritage characteristics. Most of the upstairs (other than the windows and some flooring) have been “renovated” over the years. The kitchen, too, has been renovated, although probably in the 1950s/1906s.

Heritage elements that still remain include: the exterior of the house (painted and patterned brick, excluding the modern poured concrete verandah and the addition); some door hardware (glass and porcelain doorknobs), some doors themselves and framing, the windows and framing, the wooden plank flooring (although milled with no signs of any adze marks); the wooden fire mantelpiece and adjacent cupboard, some vintage lighting, the wainscoting, and the soft coal furnace. These above noted elements have heritage value or interest, while the remaining portions of the house have only minimal interest or no value for heritage value.

6.5.3 Outbuilding/Drive Shed, Structure #3

The outbuilding/drive shed is not listed or designated, nor does it lie in or adjacent to a Heritage Conservation District. The buildings’ original use was as a drive shed/equipment storage and it is currently vacant.

Field Visit: A field visit was conducted March 15th, 2017. The building is a driveshed with a rectangular floor plan. The floor is poured concrete, and there are four large bay doors at the front (west side) of the building, all of the same size. The roof is corrugated metal with a low gable roof shape. The buildings walls are all corrugated metal. The interior framework is primarily vertical wooden posts with V-shaped supports struts. There are no windows in the building. Ventilation for the building are three flush roof grates. There are no ramps into the building. Photographs of the structure are presented in Appendix A.

The building has no cultural heritage interest, value or significance.

6.5.4 Silo, Structure #4

The silo is not listed or designated, nor does it lie in or adjacent to a Heritage Conservation District. The structure’s original use was as a silo, but is currently in disuse.

Field Visit: This is a tower silo with the characteristic circular plan. The roof of the silo is dome-shaped, constructed of metal, and is red and white in colour. The tower silo is known as a stave silo, built from concrete staves (blocks) that are typically 30 cm wide by 75 cm in height, stacked into the cylindrical wall and held together with steel hoops. This silo also appears to be a top unloading silo. These type of silos have a rotating scraper that sweeps silage through openings in the wall into a chute mounted on the

side. This chute is visible in the photographs. Refer to Appendix A for photographs of the structure.

The stave tower was developed in the first decade of the 20th century (Falk 2015). Although the exact date of construction is unknown, based on condition of the tower, it is suggested that it is between 10 and 40 years of age. There are dangers of deterioration of concrete towers (www.omafra.gov.on.ca 2008, accessed on line March 21, 2017) due to age, weathering and silage acid attack. The most noticeable signs of stress are cracks in the tower as well as pronounced discolouration near the base of the silo. There are some small cracks noticed in the structure as well as some discolouration along some of the seams of the staves. This suggests some stress to the structure.

This structure exhibits low to moderate cultural heritage value or interest, based primarily on the agricultural theme.

6.5.5 Silo, Structure #5

The silo is not listed or designated, nor does it lie in or adjacent to a Heritage Conservation District. The structure's original use was as a silo, but is currently in disuse.

Field Visit: This is a tower silo with the characteristic circular plan. The roof of the silo is missing, but would likely have been dome-shaped. The tower silo is known as a stave silo, built from concrete staves (blocks) that are typically 30 cm wide by 75 cm in height, stacked into the cylindrical wall and held together with steel hoops. This silo also appears to be a top unloading silo. These type of silos have a rotating scraper that it sweeps silage through openings in the wall into a chute mounted on the side. This chute is visible in the photographs. Refer to Appendix A for photographs of the structure.

The stave tower was developed in the first decade of the 20th century (Falk 2015). Although the exact date of construction is unknown, based on condition of the tower, it is suggested that it is between 10 and 40 years of age. There are dangers of deterioration on concrete towers (www.omafra.gov.on.ca 2008, accessed on line March 21, 2017) due to age, weathering and silage acid attack. The most noticeable signs of stress are cracks in the tower as well as pronounced discolouration near the base of the silo. There are some small cracks noticed in the structure, primarily on the chute. This suggests some stress to the structure.

There is also a small concrete entryway with a metal roof located at the base of the silo. The silo and entryway are connected to the barn at the west end. Appendix A illustrates photographs of the silo.

This structure exhibits low to moderate cultural heritage value or interest, based primarily on the agricultural theme.

6.5.6 Barn, Structure #6

The barn is not listed or designated, nor does it lie in or adjacent to a Heritage Conservation District. The structure's original use was as a barn, but is currently in disuse. There remains hayage in the mow portion of the barn. The 1934 topographic map (Figure 32) does not show a barn, however, it is illustrated in the 1940 topographic map (Figure 33). This suggests that the barn was built sometime between 1934 and 1940, which indicates an age of between 77 and 83 years ago. The original barn may have been destroyed by fire or other elements and replaced.

Field Visit: This is a bank barn (OntarioArchitecture.com; Arthur and Witney 1972). Two field visits were conducted: March 15th and March 17th, 2017. The exterior of the barn is vertical planking on all four elevations. The elevation (Elevation A) towards the northwest includes the entrance to the byre and also shows the fieldstone foundation. Elevation B is the opposite side of the barn. Elevation C is the barn end towards the southwest, and Elevation D is the opposite elevation. Appendix A presents photographs of both the interior and exterior of the barn.

Elevation A backs onto a concrete cattle yard from the byre (cattle stalls/dairy stalls). The foundation is fieldstone, which has been parged in some areas. Only the centre section of the foundation exhibits unparged fieldstone. There are four entranceways along this elevation. On the far side of either end of the elevation are openings, which have been boarded up. The original "door" for these two entryways is no longer present. The two centre doors are different. The one closest to the north is also not original, and is simply a slab door. The door further to the south may be an original door. It is vertical wood planks with metal strap hinges. There is nothing unique or rare about the door.

There are eight windows located along the fieldstone. Four have been boarded up from the outside. There are three "newer" windows (i.e. not original). There is only one possible original window still in place towards the north end of the elevation, and it is a four over four window. In the barn board (vertical planking) portion of Elevation A, there are two window openings, which have no window remaining in them, and they are not symmetrically placed from end to end, but are placed at the same height. They are not the same size, and are obviously makeshift windows using the most rudimentary form of window framing. Neither the metal roofing nor the vertical planking are in particularly good condition, there being large holes in both. There is no evidence of plank painting on this elevation. The roofing material may have been brown at one time, but has deteriorated with weathering exposing more metal than paint.

Elevation B also has silo 7 and 8 located in this area, with silo 8 attached to the barn itself (several photos of this elevation with the silos). There are two entrances to the barn, and both have a very small-banked earth ramp (no appreciable height) leading to the barn doors. The barn doors are sliding barn doors attached to a modern metal sliding rail. The door themselves are wide vertical wooden planks. There is a remnant aluminum eaves trough along the base of the roofline.

Elevation C has a small drive shed/storage area (building 11) sharing its wall. These attachments are often called “straw barns”. Elevation C has a window located below the apex of the roofline. It has no glass and is simply framed. There are also two symmetrical “cut outs”, with no framing, that would have been used for additional ventilation. The fieldstone foundation is visible on this elevation.

Elevation D also shows the fieldstone foundation. It, too, has an attached silo (# 5), as well as a clapboard building, which was probably the farm office. There is a window opening (no glass) with rudimentary window framing under the roof apex, and two symmetrically placed window openings with no framing or windows on either side of the barn end. There is also another opening located above the fieldstone that also has no framing, and may have been cut out for additional ventilation. There are remnants of green paint on this elevation. There are no paint remnants on any of the other elevations.

The barn has a gambrel shaped roof, is a banked barn, with two low height earth ramps along Elevation B. The roof is in poor repair, and some of the exterior barn board is missing. There are four ventilators evenly spaced along the roof ridge.

The Pennsylvania or banked barn has two levels. Missing from this barn compared to the typical banked barn is the overhang (laube or overshoot), which usually projects out over the byre. The barn is, as is characteristic of this type of barn, built into a hill along its long axis. Also typical of this barn type and seen with this barn, is a plan where the cattle, etc. are on the ground level, and the second floor is usually the mow. The roof is metal, and although end walls are sometimes brick, stone or stone with brick openings, the end walls of this barn are both vertical wooden plank. There is no evidence of a root cellar in this specific barn.

The interior of the barn has original floorboards on the mow level, which are well-weathered wooden planks. The framework of the interior of the barn is, however, not original to the barn. The framing consists of rafters, and purlins supported by V-shaped bracing struts. All of the wood appears to be milled (not hand crafted) and of recent vintage based on the lack of discolouration/weathering of these framing pieces and use of wire nails and spikes.

The byre can be accessed through the mow level by steps located near the northern side of the barn. It has a concrete floor with several concrete troughs and drains (two floor gutters for waste removal and a central trough for feeding). The most northerly drain has a large chain running down the length of the gutter and through steel rods spaced approximately 1.5 to 2 feet from each other. The links are heavy, and are at least 15 cms in size. This is likely a conveyor system for waste removal. This appears to have been a dairy operation based on the stalls and equipment setup. The stalls and equipment are metal and whitewashed, as are the ceiling planks. In one area adjacent to the milking stalls are small areas of concrete walls with horizontal wooden planking or just horizontal wooden planking for additional stalls. There is also PVC piping that probably was used to bring in water. The barn has evidence of hydro as well (light bulbs). The “equipment” that remains are the cattle stalls, watering bowls, and some PVC piping. All other parlor equipment has been removed. Access to structure

#8 (silo) is located near the northeast corner of the barn between the stalls. The byre could accommodate up to 35 cows and had five milking areas.

The interior of the byre is not considered unique or rare, and the interior of the mow floor has been renovated with new framing. The exterior of the barn is not unique or rare. The barn is not considered to have significant cultural heritage value or interest.

6.5.7 Silo, Structure #7

The silo is not listed or designated, nor does it lie in or adjacent to a Heritage Conservation District. The structure's original use was as a silo, but is currently in disuse.

The silo is a metal, corrugated structure with a circular planview. The metal portion of the silo sits atop a poured concrete foundation. This appears to be a bottom unloading silo with a metal chute feeding silage into the top of the silo. The roof is also metal and dome shaped. There is an exterior ladder, and there is a "Century" door (tradename) located near the base of the silo. The silo sits adjacent to the long side of the barn on the north side. Photographs are presented in Appendix A. The word "Westeel" is located near the top of the silo. Westeel, manufacturer and distributor, has been in operation since 1905. Refer to Appendix A for photographs of the structure.

Metal silos are more the norm in present day agricultural practices. It is suggested that this silo is between 10 and 40 years of age.

This structure exhibits no cultural heritage value or interest.

6.5.8 Silo, Structure #8

The silo is not listed or designated, nor does it lie in or adjacent to a Heritage Conservation District. The structure's original use was as a silo, but is currently in disuse.

Field Visit: This is a tower silo with the characteristic circular plan. The roof of the silo is missing, but would likely have been dome-shaped. The tower silo is known as a stave silo, built from concrete staves (blocks) that are typically 30 cm wide by 75 cm in height, stacked into the cylindrical wall and held together with steel hoops. This silo also appears to have been a top unloading silo. These type of silos have a rotating scraper that sweeps silage through openings in the wall into a chute mounted on the side. This chute is visible in the photographs. The chute is wooden and attached to the north side of the barn.

The stave tower was developed in the first decade of the 20th century (Falk 2015). Although the exact date of construction is unknown, based on condition of the tower, it is suggested that it is older than 50 years of age. There are dangers of deterioration on concrete towers (www.omafra.gov.on.ca 2008, accessed on line March 21, 2017) due to age, weathering and silage acid attack. The most noticeable signs of stress are cracks in the tower as well as pronounced discolouration near the base of the silo. There are

many cracks in this silo, as well as deterioration of the face of the concrete itself. In addition, there is a large hole in the structure (north side) which appears to have been intentionally made. This may have been made to allow air into the structure. This structure is in a state of serious (dangerous) deterioration. Photographs of the tower silo are presented in Appendix A.

This structure exhibits low to moderate cultural heritage value or interest, based primarily on the agricultural theme, however, its severe state of deterioration makes it a safety risk.

6.5.9 Drive Shed, Structure #9

The drive shed is not listed or designated, nor does it lie in or adjacent to a Heritage Conservation District. The structure's original use was as a drive shed, but is currently in disuse.

The drive shed has a dirt floor and a rectangular plan view. There is only one level to the building. The roof shape is a low gable and is constructed of corrugated steel sheeting. There are no chimneys or windows. The front facing wall is constructed of corrugated metal sheeting, while the two sides and back wall are constructed of vertical wooden planks. There are no eaves or dormers. The main access to the building has a flat structural opening shape. There are no ramps or ladders apparent. The rafters appear worn, and the interior framing includes not only the rafters but also beams and support struts. Some have adze marks, and other wooden elements are "new" (milled). The metal corrugated roof can be seen through the rafters. There is a lean to addition constructed of corrugated steel sheeting. There are some heavy wooden beams that were used for framing the structure, with some adze marks. There are remnant traces of green paint on the exterior of the most northern wall. Appendix A illustrates photographs of the building.

The building does not have any cultural heritage value or interest.

6.5.10 Covered Bunker Silo, Structure #10

The bunker silo is not listed or designated, nor does it lie in or adjacent to a Heritage Conservation District. The structure's original use was as a silo, but is currently in disuse.

Structure 10 has a poured concrete floor and three concrete sides. The sidewalls are approximately six to eight feet in height. The structure is covered with a heavy plastic and secured with steel framing. The third wall (most northerly) is attached to structure 13. Refer to Appendix A for photographs of the structure.

The only entrance is from the southerly end, which is open and has no doorways. Based on residual evidence, this structure has been used for straw/hay storage.

It is a recent structure and has no cultural heritage value or interest.

6.5.11 Drive Shed, Structure #11

The drive shed is not listed or designated, nor does it lie in or adjacent to a Heritage Conservation District. The structure's original use was as a drive shed, but is currently in disuse.

The drive shed has a rectangular plan and a one level dirt floor. The roof shape is asymmetrical with one side shorter than the other, but generally has a low gable profile. The roof is corrugated metal. The foundation is poured concrete (about three feet in height) supporting metal wall sheeting. A former window is now covered with sheet metal. The building is in ruins towards the west end. One side of the structure shared a wall with the barn (structure #6). The timber posts appear to be milled. Refer to Appendix A for photographs of the structure.

This structure is in poor condition, and does not exhibit any cultural heritage value or interest.

6.5.12 Storage Building, Structure #12

The storage building is not listed or designated, nor does it lie in or adjacent to a Heritage Conservation District. The structure's original use was as a storage shed, but is currently in disuse. Based on remnant evidence, the shed was used for hay storage.

The shed has a rectangular floor plan with only one dirt floor. The entrance is located along the southeast elevation. The roof is asymmetrical with one side shorter than the other, but generally has a low gable profile. The roof is corrugated metal. The walls are all corrugated steel sheeting. Along the most southerly wall, the wall construction includes a poured concrete footing. The wooden posts for framing are all milled. Photographs are presented in Appendix A.

This structure is neither unique nor rare, and does not exhibit any cultural heritage value or interest.

6.5.13 Storage Building, Structure #13

The storage building is not listed or designated, nor does it lie in or adjacent to a Heritage Conservation District. The structure's original use was as a storage shed, but is currently in disuse. There are still remnant hay bales in the shed.

The structure has a rectangular floor plan, with one level dirt floor. The roof shape is asymmetrical with one side shorter than the other, but generally has a low gable profile. The roof is corrugated metal. There are no windows, and the exterior wall material is corrugated steel sheeting. There are five entranceways: four large bay doors located on the southwest wall, and on the opposite wall at the west corner, another doorway. Refer to Appendix A for photographs of the structure.

This structure is neither unique nor rare, and does not exhibit any cultural heritage value or interest.

6.5.14 Silo, Structure #14

The silo is not listed or designated, nor does it lie in or adjacent to a Heritage Conservation District. The structure's original use was as a silo, but is currently in disuse.

Structure 14 is a tower silo, circular plan, with steel walls. The roof is also metal, and it has conical shape with a circular vent at the apex. The silo is prefabricated, and has a "century" door (trademark). Refer to Appendix A for photographs of the structure.

This structure is neither unique nor rare, and does not exhibit any cultural heritage value or interest.

6.5.15 Privy, Structure #15

The privy is not listed or designated, nor does it lie in or adjacent to a Heritage Conservation District. The structure's original use was as a privy, but is currently in disuse. The remnant "artifacts" in the structure suggest that this was used a storage shed following its use as a privy, and may not be in the original location.

The plan shape is square with a remnant wooden floor and a dirt floor. The structure has been elevated using concrete blocks so that it does not sit directly on the ground. The walls are a horizontal wood plank construction with no interior framing. There is a small modern window on one side of the structure for ventilation. The roof is a patchwork of different metal roofing materials. The interior has a bench, which is where the original "hole" would have been. Refer to Appendix A for photographs of the structure.

This structure is neither unique nor rare, and does not exhibit any cultural heritage value or interest.

6.5.16 Tool Shed, Structure #16

The tool shed is not listed or designated, nor does it lie in or adjacent to a Heritage Conservation District. The structure's original use was as a tool shed, but is currently in disuse. The remnant "artifacts" suggest that this was a storage shed.

The structure has a square plan with a single floor with plywood. The roof shape is a high gable and is covered with asphalt shingles. There are no windows. The door is missing from the structure. The exterior is a wooden clapboard construction. There was also interior shelving. Refer to Appendix A for photographs of the structure.

This structure is neither unique nor rare, and does not exhibit any cultural heritage value or interest.

6.5.17 Ruin, Structure #17

The storage building/ruin is not listed or designated, nor does it lie in or adjacent to a Heritage Conservation District. The structure's original use was as a storage shed, but is currently in ruins.

The structure, possibly destroyed by strong winds or snow loads, was a metal storage shed. Refer to Appendix A for photographs.

This structure is neither unique nor rare, and does not exhibit any cultural heritage value or interest.

6.5.18 Rabbit Coop, Structure #18

The rabbit coop is not listed or designated, nor does it lie in or adjacent to a Heritage Conservation District. The structure's original use was as a "cage" for small animals, most probably rabbits, but is currently in disuse.

The structure has a lean to roof covered with metal sheeting. The structures walls are comprised of a plywood construction with screened outdoor area for animals, probably rabbits. One window for light (modern) occupies one side of the coop. Refer to Appendix A for photographs.

This structure is neither unique nor rare, and does not exhibit any cultural heritage value or interest.

6.5.19 Horse Lean To, Structure #19

The horse lean to/shelter is not listed or designated, nor does it lie in or adjacent to a Heritage Conservation District. The structure's original use was as a shelter for horses, but is currently in disuse.

The roof and overhang on the roof are of plywood construction and the three exterior walls are of vertical wooden plank construction. Refer to Appendix A for photographs.

This structure is neither unique nor rare, and does not exhibit any cultural heritage value or interest.

6.6 Built Resources Adjacent to Study Area

As part of the overall cultural heritage impact assessment, built structures adjacent to the study area were also included in the assessment. Only the exteriors of the buildings could be examined, and usually only one elevation was available for descriptive purposes. Refer to Appendix C for photographs of structures adjacent to study area.

The study area is separated from the northwesterly buildings (a subdivision) by Airport Road.

6.6.1 15535 Airport Road

The property adjacent to the study area to the southeast is a farm complex. It is separated from the study area farm complex by agricultural fields, and page wire and post fencing. The first residence on this property is a red brick in the Gothic Revival style. It has been modified over time with new roof, verandah and additions. Behind and slightly north of this building is another residence. It is obscured by a hillside, distance and vegetation. To the southeast of this building is a new build bungalow. The farm complex behind the first building consists of six silos and at least six barn/outbuildings. The two residences north of the bungalow may retain some heritage value or interest.

6.6.2 15749 Airport Road

The Bell utility building is located on the same lot as the study area, and was probably part of the lands sold for the establishment of a school, as reported in the history section of this report. The building has no heritage value or interest.

6.6.3 15771 Airport Road

Shopping complex is “modern” with a Foodland store and other smaller stores and a large paved parking lot. It has no heritage value or interest.

6.6.4 Valewood Cul-De-Sac and Subdivision

There is a relatively recent subdivision, established in the area prior to 2006, although the southern side of Valewood Drive developed at a slower pace. This is separated from the study area by the backyards of the subdivision houses. They have no heritage value or interest.

6.6.4 no address, Innis Lake Road (4 properties)

There were four locations on the western side of Innis Lake Road, separated from the study area by wooded lands that still had some remnant development remaining. Two brick pillar posts for a gated entryway and paved driveway identify the first of these. The second is a driveway overgrown by vegetation. The third has wooden retaining walls and a brick driveway. No buildings were observed on the three properties above, but observations were limited from the roadway only. The fourth, slightly west of the road itself, is a log cabin. The cabin has both a log beam construction with a wooden plank addition. The roof is corrugated metal. The cabin is built into the side of a hill, and has a raised wooden floor. It is a single storey structure measuring approximately 4' by 8'. This may have some cultural heritage value or interest, but is hidden by overgrown vegetation currently and is separated from the study area by vegetation, Innis Lake and the valley lands.

6.7 Commemorative Plaques or Cairns

The Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide was accessed on March 23, 2017 (<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/Resources-and-Learning/Online-Plaque-Guide>). There

is only one plaque listed for the Town of Caledon and it relates to the founding of Bolton.

6.8 Properties Designated Under the Ontario Heritage Act

There are no designated structures within the study area nor adjacent to the study area.

7.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE CONSERVATION PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

7.1 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 one built heritage feature identified by the Town of Caledon – 15717 Airport Road (the Gothic Revival/Neoclassical farmhouse). Structure 6 (the barn) also has some limited heritage value. No additional heritage built features have been identified in this CHIA. One cultural landscape has been identified – that of the view shed into the valley lands.

7.2 Summary of Cultural Heritage Values

Table 3 presents a summary of the cultural heritage values (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2014) described below by property.

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.

Property has 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.

Property has 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.

Structure 1 has no design and physical value, contextual value or historical value.

Structure 2 retains some design and physical value as it is representative of an mid-19th century style and displays some elements of high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.

Structure 3 has no design and physical value, contextual value or historical value.

Structure 4 has no design and physical value, contextual value or historical value.

Structure 5 has no design and physical value, contextual value or historical value.

Structure 6 retains some design and physical value as it is representative of an mid-19th century style. This applies only the building exterior and the byre. The interior of the mow floor has been replaced with new framing. The building, based on the 1934 and 1940 topographic maps (Figures 32 and 33) was constructed between 77 and 83 years ago. There was probably an early barn on the property but it is no longer evident above grade.

Structures 7 – 19 have no design and physical value, contextual value or historical value.

None of the above properties are provincially significant.

Early Residence (Building #2) – The original house is a representative example of a style (Gothic Revival with Neoclassical elements). The house does have Historical Value or Associative Value as it has direct associations with a theme (farming) and may yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture (again with regards to farming, farm complexes, etc.); and finally, the property has contextual value: in so much as it supports the character of an area (just outside East Caledon is the farming community); and it is physically and functionally linked to its surroundings.

Barn (Building #6) – The barn is a banked barn (Pennsylvania barn) with a class mow floor and byre. The barn has been modified, having the inside framing redone (milled wood and fresh wood). The barn is representative of a style (Design Value or Physical Value). It also has Historical Value or Associative Value as it has direct associations with a theme (farming), and activity (dairy farming/milking/hay storage). It does not have any significant contextual value. The building, based on the 1934 and 1940 topographic maps (Figures 32 and 33) was constructed between 77 and 83 years ago. There was probably an early barn on the property but it is no longer evident above grade.

Cultural Heritage Landscape: The valley lands display a relationship between the natural and current agricultural landscape. Trailways are proposed to skirt the valley

lands but the valley lands will not be subject to other development impact from this proposal. The valley lands are not considered a significant cultural heritage landscape.

7.3 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 Town of Caledon.
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:** The buildings that could be reused in this capacity include the barn and two residences (structures 6, 1 and 2). The buildings should remain within the Town of Caledon.
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.

Municipal Address	Design or Physical Value			Historic or Associative Value			Contextual Value			PS1	PS2	PS3	PS4	PS5	PS6	PS7	PS8
	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Structure 17	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii								
	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Structure 18	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii								
	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Structure 19	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii								
	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘

PS – provincially significant values

10. **Demolish:** Demolishment of any heritage structure must be the last alternative visited in considering alternative, mitigative or conservation methods.

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 4 – Recommendation Options

Keyed Structure	Structure	Listed or Designated	Recommended Options
1	House	No	10
2	House	No	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
3	Drive shed	No	10
4	Silo	No	10
5	Silo	No	10
6	Barn	No	7,10
7	Silo	No	10
8	Silo	No	10
9	Drive shed	No	10
10	Silo	No	10
11	Silo	No	10
12	outbuilding	No	10
13	outbuilding	No	10
14	Tower silo	No	10
15	privy	No	10
16	shed	No	10
17	Storage shed/ruin	No	10
18	Rabbit coop	No	10
19	Horse lean to/shelter	No	10

7.4 Implementation and Monitoring

It is recommended that the proponent and the Town of Caledon 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.

7.5 Summary Statement and Conservation Recommendations

Alternative options have been presented for all of identified built heritage features in Table 3 and for the remaining non-heritage structures in the study area 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 these identified heritage resources with proposed development.

There are heritage elements for both the original residence and the barn; however, neither structure is considered a heritage feature in their entirety. Past owners, for example, have renovated the residence, and the majority the second floor has been altered. The exterior of the building does present an example of a Gothic Revival with Neoclassical elements, and the exterior (excluding the poured concrete verandah and the addition) is a good example of this style of architecture. The interior of the building on the main floor also has elements of heritage attributes such as wainscoting, high baseboards, window and door framing, door hardware, iron grates, vintage lighting fixtures, and some wide plank flooring. However, not all rooms exhibit heritage features (bathroom, laundry room, and kitchen). The interior of the building is not considered unique or rare.

The exterior of the barn (excluding the metal roof) is a banked or Pennsylvania type barn with fieldstone foundation and vertical wood planking, banked on one side. This planking has started to tear away with the elements but is not unrepairable. The interior of the mow floor shows new frame construction, although it has been framed in the traditional barn style with rafters, purlins and support struts. The floor of the mow appears to be original. The byre (cattle stalls) has been used for milking cows, and has some modern elements (poured concrete floor and drains and trough), metal cow stalls, as well as some horizontal plank stalls. The barn was an important aspect in the farm complex, but it has seen updates, repairs and major reframing.

There are no identified significant cultural heritage landscapes.

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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APPENDIX A: BUILT FEATURES



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
<p>1 – residence</p> <p>1-1</p>		<p>West face of house, facing SE.</p>	
<p>1-2</p>		<p>North face of house, facing SSW.</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-3		South face of house, facing NNE.	
1-4		East face of house, facing NNW.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-5		Ground floor - eastern double-door entrance, facing east.	
1-6		Ground floor - eastern entrance and foyer showing basement stairs and hallway into kitchen area. Facing west.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-7		Ground floor - foyer, showing French doors leading into Room #1. Facing south.	
1-8		Ground floor - Room #1, showing west wall with modern light fixtures, air vent, and trim. Facing west.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-9		Ground floor – View of Room #1 from eastern entrance foyer, showing south wall with modern plywood bookshelves. Facing south.	
1-10		Ground floor – View of Room #1 east wall showing modern double windows. Facing east.	


From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-11		<p>Ground floor – View from Room #1 into foyer and main (living) room, with basement stair door on left. Facing north.</p>	
1-12		<p>Ground floor – View of main room partial west wall showing modern hardwood floor, windows, trim, and brick fireplace on right. Note the bay window enclave area at the far end of the main floor. Facing west.</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-13		Ground floor – View of main room showing south wall. Facing southeast.	
1-14		Ground floor – View of main room showing east and north walls (north wall includes fireplace). Facing east.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-15		Ground floor – View of main room showing north wall including fireplace. Facing northeast.	
1-16		Ground floor – View of modern fireplace on north wall of main room. Facing north.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-17		<p>Ground floor – View of hallway and foyer from kitchen area showing stairs leading to 2nd storey on left. Note the re-purposed barn beam for the bay window enclave on right (foreground). Facing east.</p>	
1-18		<p>Ground floor – View of kitchen/dining area from bay window enclave showing re-purposed barn beam on right. Facing southeast.</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-19		<p>Ground floor – View of stairs leading to 2nd storey from kitchen/dining area. Facing northeast.</p>	
1-20		<p>Ground floor – View of south wall of kitchen/preparation/storage room from main room kitchen/dining area. Facing southwest.</p>	

From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-21		<p>Ground floor – View of north wall of kitchen/preparation/storage room from laundry room. Facing northwest.</p>	
1-22		<p>Ground floor – View of east wall of kitchen/preparation/storage room from laundry room. Facing northeast.</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-23		Ground floor – View of south wall of laundry room (blue) and bathroom from bottom of stairs in main room kitchen/dining area hallway. Facing south.	
1-24		Ground floor – View of east wall of bathroom showing toilet and sink. Facing northeast.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-25	 A photograph showing a view into a bathroom shower area from a doorway. The shower walls are covered in light-colored square tiles, and a blue shower curtain is visible on the left side. The floor is also tiled.	Ground floor – View of east wall bathroom shower from laundry room doorway. Facing northeast.	
1-26	 A photograph of a laundry room. On the left is a wooden vanity with a red countertop and a sink. In the center, a window with a wooden frame is set into a dark blue wall. To the right of the window are two white front-loading laundry machines (washer and dryer) side-by-side. The floor is made of large, reddish-brown tiles.	Ground floor – View of laundry room west wall, facing west.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-27		Ground floor – View of laundry room south wall, window, and closet on left. Facing south.	
1-28		Ground floor – View of laundry room east wall, showing door to veranda, and closet on right. Facing east.	

From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-29		<p>Ground floor – View of laundry room north wall, showing doors to kitchen area (left) and bathroom (right). Facing north.</p>	
1-30		<p>2nd Storey – View of landing area showing stairs to main floor on the right. Facing west.</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-31		2 nd Storey – View of bathroom (#1) east wall and window, from second floor landing area. Facing east.	
1-32		2 nd Storey – View of bathroom (#1) south wall and bathtub. Facing southeast.	

From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-33		<p>2nd Storey – View of bathroom (#1) north wall showing double sink. Facing northeast.</p>	
1-34		<p>2nd Storey – View of landing area south wall showing stairs to main floor on the right (bannister in foreground), and doors to room #'s 2 (left) and 3 (right). Facing southwest.</p>	

From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-35		<p>2nd Storey – View of landing area north wall showing stairs to main floor on the left, and the doorway to room #1. Facing north.</p>	
1-36		<p>2nd Storey – View of west wall of room #1 from landing area doorway, showing doorway to bathroom #2 and walk-in closet (next to bathroom door). Facing west.</p>	

From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-37		<p>2nd Storey – View of north wall of room #1 from landing area doorway, showing modern lighting fixture and windows. Facing north.</p>	
1-38		<p>2nd Storey – View of south wall of room #1 showing doorway to landing area. Facing southeast.</p>	

From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-39		<p>2nd Storey – View of east wall of room #1 showing double windows and doorway to landing area. Facing east.</p>	
1-40		<p>2nd Storey – View of walk-in closet in NW corner of room #1. Facing north.</p>	

From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
<p>1-41</p>		<p>2nd Storey – View of Jacuzzi and toilet in NW corner of bathroom #2, from doorway to room #1. Facing northwest.</p>	
<p>1-42</p>		<p>2nd Storey – View of shower and sink on south wall of bathroom #2, showing doorway to room #1 on left. Facing southwest.</p>	

1-43



2nd Storey – View of east wall of bathroom #2, showing doorway to room #1 (foreground) and door to landing area. Facing east.

1-44



2nd Storey – View of west wall of room #2, showing two double-door closets and modern lighting fixture. Taken from landing area doorway. Facing west.

1-45





2nd Storey – View of east wall of room #2, showing door to landing area. Facing southeast.



1-46







2nd Storey – View of north wall of room #2, showing double windows, from doorway to landing area. Facing north.



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-47		2 nd Storey – View of modern wainscoting in room #2. Facing southwest.	
1-48		2 nd Storey – View of west wall of room #3, showing single window and modern lighting fixture, from doorway to landing area. Facing southwest.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
<p>1-49</p>		<p>2nd Storey – View of south wall of room #3, showing brick-style wallpaper. Facing southwest.</p>	
<p>1-50</p>		<p>2nd Storey – View of east wall of room #3, showing closet and door to landing area. Facing east.</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-51	 A photograph showing the north wall of room #3. The wall is white and has a single electrical outlet near the bottom. To the right, there is a doorway leading to a landing area with wooden floors. In the background, a person is visible near a staircase.	2 nd Storey – View of north wall of room #3, showing door to landing area and stairs leading to main floor (on far right in background). Facing northeast.	
1-52	 A photograph showing the west wall of room #4. The wall is painted a light blue color and features a single window with a white frame. The room has wooden floors and white baseboards. A doorway is visible on the left side of the frame.	2 nd Storey – View of west wall of room #4, showing single window, from doorway to landing area. Facing west.	


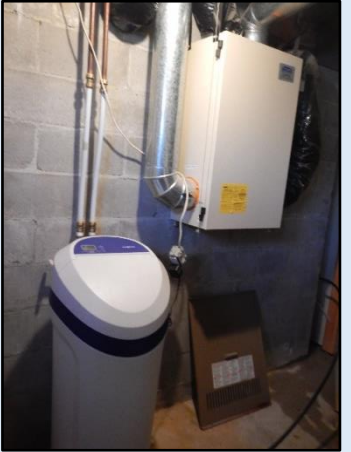
From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-53		2 nd Storey – View of east wall of room #4, showing closet and doorway to landing area and stairs. Facing northeast.	
1-54		Ground floor - showing basement stairs from double-door eastern entrance and foyer area. Facing west.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-55		Basement - showing stairs to eastern entrance and main floor foyer area from bathroom doorway. Facing east.	
1-56		Basement – showing main room and stairs to eastern entrance main floor foyer area (left). Facing northeast.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
<p>1-57</p>		<p>Basement – showing, extant gas fireplace (and possible former fireplace frame), bathroom door (left), and stairs to main floor foyer area (right). Facing northwest.</p>	
<p>1-58</p>		<p>Basement – showing SE corner of main room with gas fireplace (right), and double-doors leading to patio area. Facing southeast.</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-59		Basement – bathroom showing shower and toilet. Facing south.	
1-60		Basement – storage room next to bathroom on south wall showing cinder-block foundation. Facing south.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-61		Basement – second storage room leading to utilities room (located to the west of smaller storage room above). Facing north.	
1-62		Basement – third storage room near utilities room (located under the basement stairs). Facing east.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
1-63		Basement –utilities room showing furnace and water-heater. Facing southeast.	
1-64		Basement –utilities room showing water-softener unit. Facing northeast.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
<p>2 - residence</p> <p>2-1</p>		<p>East face of house, facing NW. Note modern poured concrete porch with stone facing.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>2-2</p>		<p>North face of house, facing SW. Note addition.</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-3		West face of house, facing SE. T- shaped plan.	
2-4		South face of house, facing NE. Main façade with covered porch, central gable.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-5		South face of house, facing NW.	
2-6		Ground floor – east wall of anteroom from poured concrete porch showing entrance and original double window frames wainscoting. Door to 2 nd storey on far left at step. Facing east.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-7		Ground floor – View of anteroom south wall, showing original doorways to hallway/upper-level stairwell (left), and room #2 (right). Facing south. Note wainscoting and cut away to accommodate electric baseboards.	
2-8		Ground floor – View of room anteroom west wall, showing original doorway to kitchen (left) and modern doorway to exterior addition of house (right). Facing west.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-9		Ground floor – View of anteroom north wall, showing original doorway to 2 nd storey stairs (right) and enclosure for former fireplace (open door on left). Facing north.	
2-10		Ground floor – View of south wall of kitchen taken from doorway to ante room. Facing south.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-11	 A photograph of a kitchen sink area. The sink is white with a chrome faucet. Above the sink is a window with white trim and a floral patterned valance. To the right of the sink is a yellow wall with a built-in shelf. Below the sink, the yellow cabinets are open, revealing various items inside.	Ground floor – View of west wall of kitchen taken from doorway to ante room. Facing west.	
2-12	 A photograph of a former fireplace. The fireplace is made of red brick and is partially covered by a white curtain on the left. The interior of the fireplace is dark and contains some debris. The brickwork is visible on the walls and floor.	Ground floor – View of former fireplace on north wall of anteroom, now under staircase. Facing north.	


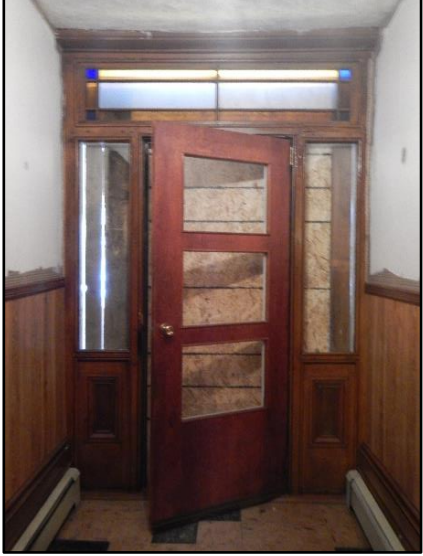
From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-13		Ground floor – View of NE corner of exterior addition to house (modern). Facing northeast.	
2-14		Ground floor – View of east wall of exterior addition to house (modern), showing doorway into anteroom. Facing northeast.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-15		<p>Ground floor – View of original crystal doorknob on door for closet now housing former fireplace on north wall of anteroom. Facing west.</p>	
2-16		<p>Ground floor – View of original metal doorknob on door to kitchen on west wall of ate room. Facing southwest.</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-17		Ground floor – View of original light fixture in anteroom. Facing west.	
2-18		Ground floor – View of original doorframe on south wall of anteroom, leading into adjacent room. Facing northeast.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-19		Ground floor – View of west wall, window, and light fixture in possible dining room, taken from doorway to ante room, showing entrance to living room (left). Facing west.	
2-20		Ground floor – View of south wall in living room, showing double hung windows, and doorway to south entrance and hallway area (left). Taken from doorway to possible dining room. Facing south.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-21		<p>Ground floor – View of west wall in living room, showing fireplace mantel and corresponding cabinet. Facing west. Fireplace sealed.</p>	
2-22		<p>Ground floor – View of east wall in living room, showing doorway to south entrance, stairs to second floor, and hallway area. Facing east. Original door, frame and baseboards. Note baseboards cut away for electric heaters.</p>	

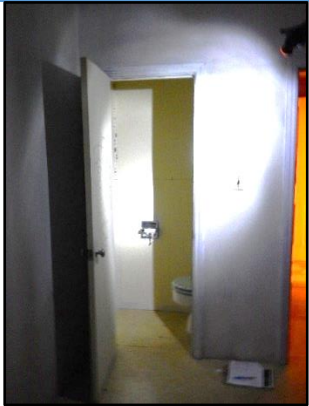

From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-23		<p>Ground floor – View of original light fixture at bottom of stairs at south entryway and hallway area. Facing south. Plaster and painted ceiling.</p> <p>Vintage lighting.</p>	
2-24		<p>Ground floor – View of original south entrance door and frame from at bottom of stairs in hallway area. Facing south. Note side and header transom. Door not original. Leads to front enclosed porch.</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
<p>2-25</p>		<p>Ground floor – View of stairs leading to 2nd storey in south entrance and hallway area, showing doorway to vestibule on left. Taken from doorway to living room/main south entrance. Facing north. No decorative elements on staircase.</p>	
<p>2-26</p>		<p>Ground floor – View of heating vent grate and trim on west wall at base of stairs leading to 2nd storey in south entrance and hallway area. Facing west. Note high baseboard.</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-27		Ground floor – View of original door on west wall of adjacent living room showing south entrance and hallway area on right. Facing southwest.	
2-28		Ground floor – View of original double windows and trim on south wall of adjacent living room. Facing south. Note high baseboard. Note fake wood paneling.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-29		<p>Ground floor – View of west wall of adjacent living room showing original door to south entrance and hallway area. Facing southwest.</p> <p>Note high baseboard.</p>	
2-30		<p>Ground floor – View of north wall of adjacent living room showing original door/framing to laundry room area. Facing north. Note high baseboard.</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-31		<p>Ground floor – View of original floor grate at base of west wall in adjacent living room next to doorway leading to south entrance and hallway area. Facing west. Wide plank wooden flooring.</p>	
2-32		<p>Ground floor – View of southeast corner of laundry room area, showing original window frame with modern windows. Facing southeast.</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-33		<p>Ground floor – View of toilet/bathroom in west side of laundry room area. Facing northwest.</p>	
2-34		<p>Ground floor – View of door leading to ante room and basement stairs landing next to stairs leading to 2nd storey in south entrance and hallway area. Facing north.</p>	


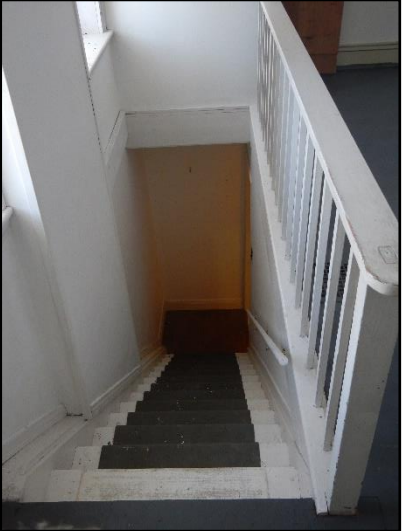
From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
<p>2-35</p>		<p>Ground floor – View from landing at top of wooden basement stairs. Facing south.</p>	
<p>2-36</p>		<p>Basement – View of east wall in room 1 of basement taken from base of stairs and entryway to room 2 of basement. Facing northeast. Brick pillars with fieldstone. Dirt and concrete floors.</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-37		<p>Basement – View of south wall in room #1 of basement taken from base of stairs and entryway to room #2 of basement. Facing south.</p> <p>Note fieldstone foundation</p>	
2-38		<p>Basement – View of basement ceiling/ground level floor beams and joists in room #1. Facing southeast. Adze marks on beam. Floors above are milled, as are the joists.</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-39		Basement – View of unexcavated basement area taken from next to stairs in room #1 (located under room #1 of main floor). Facing northwest.	
2-40		Basement – View of west wall in room #1 showing entrance to room #2 at base of stairs. Facing southwest.	

From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-41		Basement – View of soft coal burning furnace on east wall of room #2 next to entrance to room #1. Facing northeast. Pease Foundry.	
2-42		Basement – bump out for fireplace above on main floor – field stone construction.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-43		Basement – View of northwest corner of room #2 taken from entrance to room #1, showing re-purposed log as support post. Facing northwest.	
2-44		Basement – View of west wall of room #2 taken from entrance to room #1. Facing west.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-45		Basement – View of south wall of room #2 taken from entrance to room #1. Facing southwest.	
2-46		2 nd story – View from top of stairs along north wall of room #1, showing ground floor landing leading to ground floor anteroom. Facing east.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-47		2 nd story – View of south wall of room #1 from top of stairs, showing door to 2 nd storey hallway. Facing southeast.	
2-48		2 nd story – View of west wall of room #1 showing top of stairs and door to 2 nd storey hallway (left). Facing west.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-49		2 nd story – View of north wall of room #1 showing stairs and double-windows. Facing north.	
2-50		2 nd story – View of closet in northeast corner of room #1 showing stairs and window. Facing north.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-51		2 nd story – View of east wall of bathroom next to room #1. Facing east.	
2-52		2 nd story – View of bathtub on north wall of bathroom. Facing northeast.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-53		2 nd story – View of shelving across from bathtub on south wall of bathroom, showing door to room #2. Facing southwest.	
2-54		2 nd story – View of sink and cabinet on north wall of bathroom. Facing northwest.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-55		2 nd story – View of south wall in room #2 showing closet on left. Facing southwest.	
2-56		2 nd story – View of east wall in room #2 showing closet door (right), and doorway to stairs and room #1 beyond. Facing northeast.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-57		2 nd story – View of west wall in room #2 showing window from doorway to stairs. Facing west.	
2-58		2 nd story – View of hallway and stairwell to main floor southern entrance landing area, showing doors to room #2 (right foreground), room #5 (distant right), and room #4 (left), taken from doorway of room #3. Facing south. Note fake wood paneling.	

From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-59	 A photograph of an empty room with light green walls and a white ceiling. A single window with a white frame is centered on the wall. The floor is light-colored and appears to be made of wood or laminate. The room is brightly lit by natural light from the window.	2 nd story – View of window and east wall of room #3 taken from doorway to stairs. Facing east.	
2-60	 A photograph of an empty room under construction. The walls are white with vertical wooden studs exposed. A window with a wooden frame is centered on the wall. The floor is made of dark wood. The room is brightly lit by natural light from the window.	2 nd story – View of window and east wall of room #4 taken from doorway to stairs. Facing east. Strapping and insulation.	


From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
2-61		<p>2nd story – View of window and west wall of room #5 taken from doorway to stairs. Facing west.</p>	
2-62		<p>2nd story – View of floor boards at top of stairs at 2nd storey landing near doors to room #s 2 and 3. Note the pen for scale showing different floorboard widths. Facing down and south.</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
3 – driveshed 3-1		4 large bay doors, metal clad driveshed facing NNE	NO
3-2		Metal clad exterior facing NNW	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
3-3		Rear of structure with structure #4 in background facing west	
4 – silo 4-1		Structure #3 in foreground, stave silo with domed roof in background facing west	NO



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
4-2		Structure #3 in foreground, stave silo with domed roof in background facing west	
4-3		Silo in relation to barn and driveshed facing NW	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
5 – silo	 	<p>Stave silo facing WNW, attached to barn</p> <p>Concrete entranceway to silo and attached to barn, facing east</p>	NO



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
<p>6 – barn</p> <p>6-1</p> <p>6-2</p>		<p>Facing east, barn end. Vertical wooden planks with fieldstone foundation. One open window below roof apex, and two “cut out” openings (not structured windows). Evidence of green paint.</p> <p>Facing NNE, barn end with attached lean to (metal roof, clapboard construction), possibly “farm office”.</p>	<p>Limited</p>



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
6-3		<p>Lean to, metal roof, wooden clapboard construction, modern eaves trough, low gable roof, attached to barn, abuts silo #4. Barn, note window and cut out section for ventilation. Facing north</p>	
6-4		<p>Barn in relation to silo (#4), driveshed (#3) and outbuilding (#11). Concrete cattle yard in foreground. This photograph shows the 4 ventilators on top of the barn roof, the metal clad barn roof, the mow, and the byre.</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
6-5		<p>Gambrel metal roof with window below roof apex, ventilators on roof ridge, structure attached to roof along one wall. Vertical plank board. Facing WNW. Split rail fence in foreground.</p>	
6-6		<p>Gambrel shaped metal roof with window below roof apex, ventilators on roof ridge, silo #8 Attached to barn, structure #11 is metal clad and a ruin. Barn has field stone construction on this side. Facing south.</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
6-7		View of barn from field with silo # 8 in foreground, facing SSE	
6-8		Detail of metal sliding barn door rail, note blue paint of boards above the rail, facing NNW	


From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
6-9		<p>Eye of the needle doorway, located to NE of sliding barn door, note green barn paint, T-hinges used to secure door. Small, most likely for an animal rather than a human.</p>	
6-10		<p>Mow (upper floor). Visible are rafters (bracing the roof), the purlins (long beam at apex of the gambrel roof shape sides, supported by struts, v-shaped). There is a ladder on the left. All wood is milled (i.e. sawmill) and there is no evidence of adze work. All wood appears fresh (i.e. relatively new construction) and is attached with wire spikes/nails. Facing NE</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
6-11		Facing SW, barn wall, which faces towards Airport Road. Three openings for ventilation and machinery.	
6-12		Interior barn post. Note use of wire nails and spikes, milled wood, and "freshness of wood", indicating that the interior (all of similar milled wood and "freshness" is "new construction").	

From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
6-13		<p>Interior of barn facing west. Note rafters, metal roofing, purlin, and bracing struts. There is a wooden box for storage in the foreground. There is a metal chute behind one of the bracing posts.</p>	
6-14		<p>Low level flooring. Note the weathered look of wood. Flooring is probably original. Facing SE and down.</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
6-15		Dairy cow stalls, concrete floors and troughs (waste and food troughs), and white washed wooden ceiling. Located in the byre (below mow floor).	
6-16		Dairy cow stalls, concrete floors and troughs (waste and food troughs), and white washed wooden ceiling. Some metal posts also whitewashed. Located in byre.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
6-17		<p>Dairy cow stalls, concrete floors and troughs (waste and food troughs), and white washed wooden ceiling, and some metal posts. To the left of the milking area are wooden stalls with horizontal wooden boards, also white washed. The stalls also have concrete floors. Located in the byre.</p>	
6-18		<p>Dairy cow stalls showing individual separators, drinking dishes and troughs. Located in the byre.</p>	

From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
6-19	 A close-up photograph showing the underside of a ceiling in a milking parlor. The structure consists of a network of white-painted wooden beams and trusses. Several black pipes are visible, running horizontally across the frame. The overall appearance is that of a well-maintained but aged wooden structure.	Byre. White washed ceiling above milking stalls.	
6-20	 A photograph showing a long, narrow trough located between two rows of milking stalls. The trough is made of a light-colored material, possibly concrete or metal, and runs the length of the aisle. On the right side of the trough, there is a prominent white PVC pipe that curves upwards and then back down. The stalls on either side have metal railings and wooden partitions. The floor appears to be dark and possibly wet or soiled.	Trough between two rows of milking stalls. Notice PVC piping.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
6-21		<p>Stalls with white washed horizontal plank board, white washed fieldstone foundation in background. Note hay access hole on ceiling.</p>	
6-22		<p>Floor drain leading outside.</p>	

From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
6-23		Curve in the concrete floor drain filled with rubble.	
6-24		Concrete floor drain.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
6-25		Wooden stairs ascending to mow.	
6-26		Stall enclosed with concrete and metal grating. Whitewashed.	


From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)		comments	Value
7 – silo			<p data-bbox="1171 521 1717 581">Metal silo with poured concrete base, facing SSW</p>	NO
7-2			<p data-bbox="1171 1024 1751 1182">Metal silo, “Westeel” product, with exterior wall ladder, roof vent, and “Century” door (tradename). Sits on a poured concrete foundation. Westeel has been in operation since 1905. Facing NE.</p>	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
8- silo 8-1		Stave silo, roof missing, attached to barn by wooden horizontal planks. Barn is #6, and adjacent steel silo is #7. Silo sits on stop of bank. Facing south.	NO
8-2		Stave silo with roof missing, in poor state of preservation, large intentional holes in side. Facing south.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
<p>9 – drive shed</p> <p>9-1</p> <p>9-2</p>	 	<p>Worn rafters, beams, and support struts. Some have adze marks, and other wooden elements are “new” (milled). The metal corrugated roof can be seen through the rafters. Facing WNW</p> <p>Two door metal clad front drive shed, two sides and rear of building are vertical wooden plank. Low gable roof with corrugated steel roofing. Facing west.</p>	<p>NO</p>



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
9-3		Wooden vertical plank on end of driveshed, with small lean to attachment (corrugated metal and wood). Note green paint remnants. Facing SW.	
9-4		Rear of building, wooden vertical planks, no windows. Young trees border this side of the building, probably no more than 10 – 15 years of age. Facing SE.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
9-5		Facing SE. Wooden vertical planks, wooden framed window, no glass. Structure 14 is located adjacent to the drive shed.	
10 – covered bunker silo 10-1		Poured concrete on floor, and three sides, reaching up about 6' in height and covered with heavy polyethylene materials with steel framing. Modern. Facing east.	NO



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
10-2		<p>Entrance to storage. Based on residual evidence, this has been used for straw/hay storage. Facing NNE.</p>	
11 – drive shed 11-1		<p>Shed roof shape, one end shorter than the other, metal roof, poured concrete foundation (about 3 feet high) supporting metal wall sheeting. Small former window that was once covered with sheet metal. This building is partly in ruins towards the west end. Facing west.</p>	NO



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
11-2		Ruin of the west end of the drive shed. At one time attached to barn wall. Facing SE.	
12 – Grain Storage 12-1		Asymmetrical roofline, metal roof. One side of structure is poured concrete and corrugated metal sheeting. Timber posts are milled. Facing SSW.	NO



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
12-2		Facing west. Open end, once had sliding doors.	
12-3		Interior framing is milled wood. Remnant hay bales. Facing west.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
12-4		Facing north. End of storage shed for hay – note concrete foundation at this end.	
13 Storage Shed 13-1		Facing NNE, metal siding and roof – note attachment to Structure #10.	NO



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
13-2		Facing north. Open end of structure in background and attachment to Structure #10.	
13-3		Interior of storage shed. Rafters, purlin, and support beams. All milled. Facing NW. The interior short posts are some cribbing areas for retention of loose hay.	



From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
13-4		Interior of storage shed facing NW.	
14 – Silo 14-1		Metal circular silo with “century” door and vented rooftop. Facing west	NO


From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
15 – Privy 15-1		Former privy, now storage shed, facing NNW. Horizontal wood plank construction, sitting on concrete blocks.	NO
15-2		Metal roof, two different types showing repair of original roof. Facing SW.	

From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
15-3		Back of privy facing SE.	
15-4		Side of privy with small modern window. Note the two different roofing materials (both metal).	




From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
15-5		Interior of former privy – note “bench” where toilet hole would have been.	
16 – Tool Shed 16-1		Clapboard construction tool shed, facing NW	NO


From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
16-2		Facing east. High gable roof with asphalt shingling.	
17 – Tool Shed/Ruin 17-1		Facing NE, collapsed steel tool shed.	NO


From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
<p>18 – Rabbit Coop</p> <p>18-1</p>		<p>Plywood construction lean to with screened outdoor area for animals, probably rabbits. One window for light (modern). Steel roof, facing NW.</p>	<p>NO</p>
<p>19- Horse Lean To</p> <p>19-1</p>		<p>Plywood and unfinished log (support posts) construction.</p>	<p>NO</p>




From Table 1, numeric sequence within report	Photos (Numbered 1-1, 1-2, etc.)	comments	Value
19-2		Sides of structures are vertical wooden planks.	




APPENDIX B: ROADSCAPES AND LANDSCAPES




GPS reading/roadway	Descriptor	Photographs
<p>Airport Road R1-1</p>	<p>Paved, two lane, with gravel shoulders and moderately deep ditches facing Se</p>	 
<p>15717 Airport Road laneway R2-1</p>	<p>Gravel and dirt laneway, single lane, gate at entrance, facing N</p>	




GPS reading/roadway	Descriptor	Photographs
R2-2	Facing NE from gate towards drive shed	
R2-3	Trees sporadic, not tree lined in traditional sense	
R2-4	Facing SW from driveshed towards Airport Road. Note firs on one side, and sporadic trees to north. Electric fence on northerly side.	




GPS reading/roadway	Descriptor	Photographs
R2-5	Facing NW Gravel driveway turns NW to become turnaround driveway around structure #1	
R2-6	Gravel drive extends to back of agricultural fields skirting valley lands. Facing NE	
R2-7	Laneway facing NE near back of property. Note that road is now more broken asphalt consistency.	

GPS reading/roadway	Descriptor	Photographs
R2-8	Laneway facing South.	
Landscape	GPS readings	
Point A A-1	0592213, 4585201 Facing SW, agricultural field bordering woodlot	
A-2	Facing NE, agricultural field with gentle slope	




GPS reading/roadway	Descriptor	Photographs
A-3	Facing SE, valley lands	 
Point B B-1	0591890, 4858161 Facing SW	




GPS reading/roadway	Descriptor	Photographs
B-2	Facing SE, agricultural fields	
B-3	Facing NE, valley lands and wooded areas	
B-4	Facing NW, towards subdivision cul-de-sac	





GPS reading/roadway	Descriptor	Photographs
C-1	0592142, 4857086 Agricultural field, note farm complex in distance, facing W	
C-2	Agricultural field facing towards wooded area, facing SE	
C-3	Valley lands facing NE	




GPS reading/roadway	Descriptor	Photographs
C-4	Edge of agricultural lands and valley lands facing NW	
D-1	0592381, 4857820 Agricultural field looking over valley lands facing NW	
D-2	Edge of agricultural field facing SW, skirting wooded area	




GPS reading/roadway	Descriptor	Photographs
D-3	Valley land vegetation facing SW	
D-4	Valley land facing NE	

GPS reading/roadway	Descriptor	Photographs
E-1	0592094, 4857437, edge of agricultural field separating study area from adjacent property facing NE	 A photograph showing a dirt path or narrow road cutting through a field of dry, brown grass. To the right of the path, there is a line of bare, leafless trees and shrubs. The sky is clear and blue.
E-2	Agricultural field boundary, page wire and post fence, facing S	 A photograph of a field boundary. In the foreground, there is a fence made of a wooden post and a wire. The field beyond the fence is covered in dry, brown vegetation. In the distance, a farm complex with several buildings and a tall silo is visible against a blue sky.
E-3	Agricultural field boundary facing NW (note farm complex in study area)	 A wide-angle photograph of an agricultural field. The field is filled with dry, brown grass. In the distance, a farm complex with several buildings and a tall silo is visible. The sky is blue with some light clouds.




GPS reading/roadway	Descriptor	Photographs
E-4	Agricultural field boundary with page wire and post fencing and marginal tree row/wind break, facing SW	
F-1	0591096, 4857205 From Airport Road, study area boundary, page wire and post fencing, facing NE	
F-2	From Airport Road, study area boundary facing SE	




GPS reading/roadway	Descriptor	Photographs
F-3	From Airport Road, study area facing NW	 
F-4	From Airport Road, facing SW across road from study area	
G-1	0591531, 4857704, from corner of shopping plaza, facing SE along boundary	




GPS reading/roadway	Descriptor	Photographs
G-2	Agricultural fields and most northerly boundary, tree lines, facing NE	
G-3	Facing NW away from study area	
G-4	Facing SW, shopping plaza buildings	



GPS reading/roadway	Descriptor	Photographs
H-1	0592375, 4858639, from Innis Lake Road facing SW, valley lands	 A photograph showing a forest scene with a light layer of snow on the ground. The trees are mostly bare, with some evergreens visible in the background. The ground is covered with fallen leaves and twigs.
I-1	0592643, 4857371, from Innis Lake Road facing SW, valley lands	 A photograph of a forest with snow on the ground. The trees are mostly bare, with some evergreens visible in the background. The ground is covered with fallen leaves and twigs.
J-1	0592849, 4858175, from Innis Lake Road facing SW, wooded area	 A photograph of a wooded area with snow on the ground. The trees are mostly bare, with some evergreens visible in the background. The ground is covered with fallen leaves and twigs.

APPENDIX C: BUILT FEATURES ADJACENT TO STUDY AREA

Municipal Address or GPS reading	Descriptor	Photographs	Value
<p>15535 Airport Road 1-A</p> <p>1-B</p> <p>1-C</p>	<p>Three residences and a farm complex with five silos and at least five barn/outbuilding</p> <p>Residence 1 – Gothic Revival Style brick with rear addition facing E</p> <p>Residence 2 – white – no other details visible from roadside, facing NE</p> <p>Residence 3 – bungalow, facing NE</p>	  	<p>Residences possibly</p>

Municipal Address or GPS reading	Descriptor	Photographs	Value
15749 Airport Road 2-A	Bell utility building, facing NNE		NO
15771 Airport Road 3-A	Shopping complex, facing NE		NO
Valewood Drive cul-de-sac 4-A	Adjacent subdivision to north, behind shopping complex facing NW		

Municipal Address or GPS reading	Descriptor	Photographs	Value
<p>No address, Innis Lake Road</p> <p>5-A</p>	<p>Abandoned private laneway, 0592464, 4858556, facing SW</p>		
<p>No address, Innis Lake Road</p> <p>6-A</p>	<p>Abandoned private laneway: 0592606, 4858407, facing SW</p>		
<p>No address, Innes lake Road</p> <p>7-A</p>	<p>Abandoned private laneway: 0592512, 4858492, facing SW</p>		

Municipal Address or GPS reading	Descriptor	Photographs	Value
No address, Innis Lake Road 8-A	Log cabin ruins, 0592799, 4858187, facing SE	 A photograph showing the ruins of a log cabin with a red metal roof, surrounded by bare trees and dry grass in a winter setting.	
8-B	Facing NW	 A photograph showing the ruins of a log cabin with a red metal roof, viewed from a different angle than the previous photo, showing more of the surrounding brush and trees.	

**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



February 21, 2017

Ontario Heritage Trust

Via email

To Whom It May Concern:

RE: Cultural Heritage Evaluation
15717 Airport Road, Town of Caledon
Part Lot 19, Concession 1

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

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 Town of Caledon.

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
President, SJAI
Member, APA, SHA, CNEHA



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

jscarlett@amtelecom.net

Mon 3/

request for input into a property undergoing CHE - Caledon

Follow up.

Scarlett,

I am responding to your email regarding the cultural heritage evaluation for the property at 15717 Airport Road, Town of Caledon. 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.

I am aware that there was a delay in receiving this response and I apologize for that. In the future please feel free to email me or my manager Kathy Hering (Kathy.hering@heritagetrust.on.ca) with these requests. This should ensure a more timely response.

Regards,
Thomas

Thomas Wicks | Heritage Planner

Ontario Heritage Trust
10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5C 1J3
Telephone: 416-314-5972
Email: thomas.wicks@heritagetrust.on.ca

Ontario Heritage Trust – bringing our heritage to life, one story at a time.
Discover Ontario's stories at:
www.heritagetrust.on.ca | www.doorsopenontario.on.ca

Email response dated March 20th, 2017

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February 21, 2017

Town of Caledon Heritage Advisor
Ms. Sally Drummond
6311 Old Church Road
Caledon, Ontario
L7C 1J6

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15717 Airport Road, Town of Caledon
Part Lot 19, Concession 1

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Many thanks.

Sincerely

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

 Reply  Reply All  Forward




Sally Drummond <sally.drummond@caledon.ca>

js Scarlett@amtelecom.net; Pamela Vega

2


2/22/2017

RE: 15717 Airport Road

 You replied to this message on 2/23/2017 5:35 PM.

 Message

 BHRI record form - 15717 Airport Rd.pdf (653 KB)

 Settling the Hills excerpt - McLeod Farm.pdf (1 MB)

Hello Scarlett,

While 15717 Airport Road is not currently listed or designated, it is identified on the Town's Built Heritage Resources Inventory as being of high significance. As has been made clear to DG Group, even prior to their purchase of the property, the Town's expectation is that the farmhouse will be retained for residential purposes, preferably on its original site and with heritage designation and a heritage easement agreement being conditions of draft plan approval. DG Group was advised of these comments, together with the requirements for a CHIS and an archaeological assessment of the property as part of a complete application, at the Development Application Review Team meeting on December 15, 2016.

Attached is the property record form from the Built Heritage Resources Inventory, together with an overview of the property from the local history book. In addition to the c.1860s farmhouse, other built heritage features include a main barn dating to the first half of the 20C (replacing an earlier one lost to fire, I believe), and other agricultural outbuildings some of which are of 19C timber frame construction. Of contextual interest is the original farm lane and tree rows, and the remnant orchard.

Please advise if you have been retained to address the CHIS only, or the archaeological assessment as well. As mentioned during our phone conversation regarding this property, the Town expects CHISs to be undertaken by heritage consultants with built heritage expertise. I'd appreciate receiving your CV to understand your background in such matters.

Thanks,

Sally

Municipal Emergency No. 15717 Airport Road **Inventory ID** 558
Street Name Airport Road **GIS Map Link**
Assessment Roll No 212401000624800

Legal Description
 CON 1 ALB PT LOT 19

Historic Settlement Centre/Former Township Location
 Caledon East
No. of Built Heritage Resources on Property three

Resource Type(s)

Resource Category Secondary Resource **Resource Type** barn **Resource ID** 716
Any Name(s) Given to Resource
External Wall Material vertical board
Style or Type of Design Central Ontario (gambrel roof) or
Estimated Period of Construction 1900-1924 or

Resource Category Principal Resource **Resource Type** farmhouse **Resource ID** 715
Any Name(s) Given to Resource James Watson Farmstead
External Wall Material red-and-buff brick
Style or Type of Design Gothic Revival or
Estimated Period of Construction 1850-1874 or

Resource Category Other Resource **Resource Type** silo **Resource ID** 717
Any Name(s) Given to Resource
External Wall Material
Style or Type of Design or
Estimated Period of Construction or

Images



Photo File Name 5713_thumb.jpg **Resource ID** 715
Roll No. 57 **Go to full screen image**
Frame No. 13



Photo File Name PS1215_thumb.jpg **Resource ID** 717
Roll No. PS12 **Go to full screen image**
Frame No. 15



Photo File Name
 Roll No.
 Frame No.

Resource ID

[Go to full screen image](#)



Photo File Name
 Roll No.
 Frame No.

Resource ID

[Go to full screen image](#)

**Contextual
Landscape
Elements**

White Pine and Sugar Maple at lane entrance; apple orchard in front of farmhouse; row of Cedars along north lot line; specimen deciduous trees

Notes

PROPERTY OF HIGH SIGNIFICANCE

Ken Weber in *Settling the Hills*, p.15 records farmhouse's construction in 1860; new house in front of the old farmhouse

Year of Record 2005 - 2007 Recorder's Name

Reason(s) why the Resource is on the Inventory

- 1
 -
- 2
- 3
- 4

Settling the Hills

~ Historical Reflections ~
Caledon East and District

Published in association with
The Caledon East and District Historical Society
Caledon, Ontario

The Early Settlers

Cranston family who emigrated to Canada in the 1850s. They were active in many enterprises in and around Caledon East, filling roles such as hotelkeeper, general store merchant and postmaster. As well, the Cranstons had an interest in a sawmill, foundry and brickyard.

LOT 18, CONCESSION 1, ALBION
(THE INNIS FARM)

The 160-acre Innis Glen farm, part of the west half of Lot 18, Concession 1, Albion, has been in the Innis family for nearly a century, having been acquired by Robert Innis of Adjala Township in 1903. The Albion location was more convenient for him to ship his cattle to market. Before this he had driven them down from Adjala Township to the railway shipping point at Mono Road. Robert's son, Robert J. Innis, Jr., took over the farm in the early 1920s, followed by his son Murray and his wife, Hilda, in 1961. The farm is presently operated by their two sons, Wayne and Alistair.

In 1820, the whole of Lot 18 (200 acres), which included half of Innis Lake (originally known as Scott's Lake) in the east half, had been granted to land surveyor James Chewett for his services, following the Second Mississauga Purchase in 1818. James Chewett sold Lot 18 to Peter McDougall in 1821, and in the same year Robert Berrie became the next owner of this property.

Henry Nixon paid Robert Berrie £200 for the lot in 1840, and lived in a log house until he erected a brick house in 1856, some distance back from present Airport Road. The north room of this house was used for Methodist Church services before a second church was built at Mono Road, in 1876, on the north side of

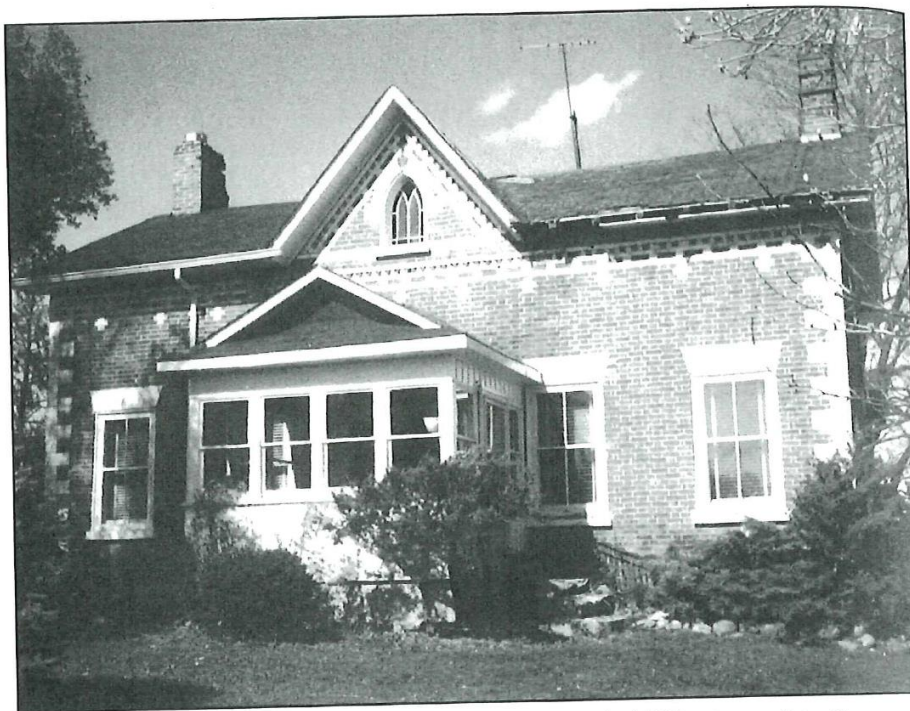
Olde Base Line. The first church was on the south side of Olde Base Line. A second house was built closer to Airport Road about 1875. Murray and Hilda Innis erected a third house south of the second one in 1981. All three of the houses are occupied at the present time by members of the Innis family.

LOT 19, CONCESSION 1, ALBION
(MARGARET AND JAMES WATSON)

Over the past 179 years, there have been five owners of the 147-acre farm that has been in the McLeod family since 1949. Lot 19, all 200 acres, was patented by the Crown to Stephen Heward, on December 27, 1821, for his service as a militia captain in the defence of York in 1813. However, the first record of settlers on the lot is the James Watson family, listed in the 1851 census as James Watson, 35, from Ireland; his wife, Margaret, 27, from the United States; Eliza, 6; and Mary Ann, 4; living in a one-storey log house near present-day Airport Road. They were probably leasing the land from the Anglican Church as the 200-acre lot was deeded to James Watson on June 9, 1852, by the Honourable Lord Bishop of Toronto for the sum of £250.

At the same time, Watson sold off the east half acreage which contained Scott's Lake (Innis Lake). By 1861, James Watson and family had moved up in the world as they were now living in a one-and-a-half storey brick house built in 1860 near their earlier log cabin. In 1869, the Watsons sold the farm to Thomas Goodeve of Adjala Township, who owned the property for 30 years. Mr. Goodeve retired to Caledon East village taking up residence on the east side of Airport Road in the former buff brick house of Peter C. Campbell, general store merchant.

Peter and Madeline Elms



The McLeod House, circa 1985, built by James Watson in 1860. *Courtesy Peter Elms.*

George Jackson then acquired the farm in 1901 and it remained in that family for some years, finally being purchased by John McLeod in 1949. Mr. McLeod passed away in 1993, and the farm is presently operated by his son, Randy McLeod, with help from his mother, Doris McLeod.

An 1850s map shows a road angling from present-day Mono Road across the back of the Innis and McLeod farms to the Abel Scott sawmill on Centreville Creek. Also, in the early 1900s, a road through the McLeod farm was used by wagons hauling the winter harvest of blocks of ice from Innis Lake back to Caledon East to be stored for use in the summer.

For many years ice-cutting on Innis Lake was an annual affair for farmers, both for their own use, and for contractors who supplied ice to local hotels and residences. Ice was also

shipped by rail to Toronto from Mono Road Station.

MILLS OF EARLIER TIMES

THE NORTHEAST QUARTER OF LOT 19,
CONCESSION 1, ALBION — INNIS LAKE
ROAD

A flour mill, driven by a large wooden water wheel, was erected in 1828 at the north end of Innis Lake (a glacial kettle lake), probably by Elijah Terry. The power source was the "dammed" Centreville Creek. It was in operation for some 20 years grinding grain for pioneer farmers. The only evidence of the mill's existence today are two grey granite millstones, one broken into three pieces and the other in use as a garden ornament. These stones were likely manufactured and imported from the United States.

Meeting: Monday, March 13, 2017

Subject: Proposed Listing of 15717 Airport Road on Heritage Register

Submitted By: Sally Drummond, Heritage Resource Officer, Community Services

RECOMMENDATIONS

That listing of 15717 Airport Road as a non-designated property on the Heritage Register be supported;

That the necessary action be taken to give effect thereto.

DISCUSSION

The 148 acre property at 15717 Airport Road is identified on the Town's Built Heritage Resources Inventory as having high cultural heritage value. The property entails a c.1850s Neoclassical brick farmhouse with Gothic elements of high architectural integrity, 19th century timber frame outbuildings, an early 20th century barn, and contextual landscape elements including a remnant orchard and tree-lined farm lane.

The farm property was historically associated with the James and Margaret Wilson family, who had leased the land from the Anglican Church prior to purchasing it in 1852. By 1861, the Wilsons had replaced their log house with the current brick farmhouse. The Wilsons sold the farm in 1869, after which it passed through several hands before being purchased by the McLeod family in 1949. The McLeods, who were responsible for erecting the current gambrel-roofed barn shortly after purchasing the property, retained ownership until late 2016.

The property is designated for residential development in the Caledon East Secondary Plan. The current owners recently attended a pre-consultation meeting to obtain their complete application requirements for redevelopment of the property; and were advised of the property's cultural heritage significance at that time. In anticipation of redevelopment applications, staff propose listing the property on the Heritage Register under Section 27 (1.2) of the Ontario Heritage Act for the purpose of recognizing its cultural heritage value and providing its structures with interim protection from demolition.

The Act requires owners of listed properties to advise Council in writing of their intent to demolish any structures on that property, and gives Council 60 days in which to respond. This 60 day period provides interim protection from demolition for the built heritage resources on the property, and allows Council to determine if it wishes to protect the property through designation or allow demolition of the built heritage resources.

Requests to list a property on the Heritage Register may come from property owners, municipal heritage committees, municipal heritage or planning staff, local historical societies or residents' associations.

In accordance with the Act, Council must consult with Heritage Caledon prior to listing a property on the Heritage Register. Caledon Council has also requested that Heritage Caledon contact the property owner prior to bringing forward a recommendation for listing.

ATTACHMENTS

Schedule A - 15717 Airport Built Heritage Resources Record Form
Schedule B - Photo of Wilson farmhouse, 15717 Airport Road

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.

Land to Water: The Transition in Archaeology. **Ontario Underwater Council Newsletter**. May-June issue.

Let Sleeping Dogs Lie: The Case for Leaving Artifacts on the Bottom. **Ontario Underwater Council Newsletter**. July-august issue.

1984 **A Petrological Analysis of Kettle Point Chert and Its Spatial and Temporal Distribution in Regional Prehistory.** National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper No. 128.

The Commercial Diving Industry and Archaeology? **Canadian Association of Diving Contractors Journal**.

Report on the 3rd Annual Underwater Archaeological Seminar. **Ontario Underwater Council Newsletter**, January issue.

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

The Case for Heritage Resource Management and Planning in Lake Erie. **Canadian Association of Diving Contractors Journal**. Summer issue: 36.

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

1985 Operation Raleigh. **Diver Magazine**. Volume 11 (2):12.

- Marine Museum of the Great Lakes at Kingston. **Ontario Underwater Council Newsletter**, February 85:7.
- 1987 **An Analysis of the Historic Vegetation of the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.** Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Planning Department.
- Archaeology and the Master Plan. **Regionews.** Volume 2, No. 3, the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.
- 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.
- 1988 **The Cultural Implications of Drainage in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.** Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Planning Department.
- 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.
- Corduoy Roads Found in the Region of Waterloo. **Regionews.** Volume 4, No. 6:9.
- An Archaeological Facilities Master Plan for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo. **Arch Notes.** November/December 1989, 89-6.
- 1990 **An Archaeological Master Plan for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.** In **Journal of Canadian Archaeology.**
- Consulting Work of Scarlett Janusas and Associates: Southern Ontario (1987).** First Annual Archaeological Report of Ontario. The Ontario Heritage Foundation.
- 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 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 **Peelee 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 **Penetanguishene, Ontario**
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

Stage 1 and 2 assessment of proposed Heritage Museum.

Owen Sound, Ontario**National Capital Commission**

Stage 1 and 2 assessment of stables at Governor-General's estate.

Ottawa, Ontario**Orlando Corporation**

Stage 1, 2 and 3 assessment of five archaeological sites.

Brampton, Ontario**Schout Corporation**

Stage 4 mitigation of housing subdivision.

Township of Wilmot, Ontario**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.

An Archaeological Assessment of the subdivision occupying lot 72 and lot 43 of Plan M-44

Milton, Ontario**McConnel, Maughan Ltd.**

Archaeological Assessment of Phase 5 and 6 of subdivision 24T-76018 and 24T-79009 part lots 2 and 3 con 2S

Oakville, Ontario**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

Archaeological Resource Assessment of 24T-86010 (1988)

Oakville, Ontario

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**Brantford, Ontario**

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

Pulcher Holdings**Richmond Hill, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 assessment for housing subdivision.

Heritage Oaks Developments Limited**Mississauga, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 assessment of housing subdivision.

Beaulieu Place**Oakville, Ontario**

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

Wright-Dietrich**Kitchener, Ontario**

Stage 4 Excavation of Jacob Furtney Homestead.

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.**Caledon, Ontario**

Stage 3 and 4 mitigation of John Clark Homestead.

Gamsby and Mannerow**Bruce County, Ontario**

Stage 1 assessment of Lang Pit.

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

Stage 1 assessment of quarry expansion.

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

Impact assessment of Cambridge subdivision.

Cambridge, Ontario**Richard A. Hardie and Associates**

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

Kitchener, Ontario**Planning Initiatives Ltd.**

Impact assessment of Cambridge housing subdivision.

Cambridge, Ontario**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