



REPORT

CBM Safarik Pit

Heritage Impact Assessment

Submitted to:

CBM Aggregates, a division of St. Marys Cement Inc. (Canada)

Submitted by:

WSP Canada Inc.

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Distribution List

1 e-copy: CBM Aggregates, a division of St. Marys Cement Inc. (Canada)

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Executive Summary

CBM Aggregates (CBM), a division of St. Marys Cement Inc. (Canada), is applying to the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) for a new Class A Licence (Pit Below Water) under the *Aggregate Resources Act* (ARA) in the Township of Puslinch, Wellington County, Ontario (the Project). Golder Associates Ltd. (now known as WSP Canada Inc. [WSP]) was retained by CBM to complete a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for 4275 Concession 7, Puslinch Township (the Study Area), as part of the Project.

The Study Area is an irregularly shaped, approximately 16.2 ha parcel bounded by Concession 7 on the west and agricultural fields and residential properties on all other sides. It features a rural farmstead complex composed of a 19th century farmhouse, 19th century barn, outbuilding, agricultural fields, drive lanes, and a woodlot. The Study Area is not designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* nor listed on Puslinch Township's *Municipal Heritage Register*.

The preparation of this HIA was guided by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process: InfoSheet #5* (MCM 2006a) and *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit: Heritage Property Evaluation: A Guide to Listing, Researching and Evaluating Cultural Heritage Property in Ontario Communities* (MCM 2006b). The HIA was also informed by guidance provided in the MCM *Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (MCM 2014) and Canada's Historic Places *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (Canada's Historic Places 2014).

An evaluation of the Study Area determined it meets three criteria (1,7, and 8) of O.Reg. 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and possesses physical and contextual Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. An impact assessment of the proposed work determined that adverse impacts to the Study Area are anticipated. Accordingly, WSP has prepared the following recommendations:

- 1) The extant barn and farmhouse in the Study Area possess Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and should be retained in situ and avoided. Additionally, a structural assessment should be conducted on the barn and farmhouse to identify and address any deficiencies or deteriorations compromising the structural integrity of each structure. Yearly inspections should be conducted on the barn and farmhouse to prevent demolition by neglect.
- 2) This HIA should be distributed to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, the Township of Puslinch, and Wellington County.

Study Limitations

WSP Canada (WSP) prepared this report solely for the use of the intended recipient, CBM Aggregates, in accordance with the professional services agreement between the parties. In the event a contract has not been executed, the parties agree that the WSP General Terms for Consultant shall govern their business relationship which was provided to you prior to the preparation of this report.

The report is intended to be used in its entirety. No excerpts may be taken to be representative of the findings in the assessment.

The conclusions presented in this report are based on work performed by trained, professional, and technical staff, in accordance with their reasonable interpretation of current and accepted engineering and scientific practices at the time the work was performed.

The content and opinions contained in the present report are based on the observations and/or information available to WSP at the time of preparation, using investigation techniques and engineering analysis methods consistent with those ordinarily exercised by WSP and other engineering/scientific practitioners working under similar conditions, and subject to the same time, financial and physical constraints applicable to this project.

WSP disclaims any obligation to update this report if, after the date of this report, any conditions appear to differ significantly from those presented in this report; however, WSP reserves the right to amend or supplement this report based on additional information, documentation or evidence.

WSP makes no other representations whatsoever concerning the legal significance of its findings.

The intended recipient is solely responsible for the disclosure of any information contained in this report. If a third party makes use of, relies on, or makes decisions in accordance with this report, said third party is solely responsible for such use, reliance or decisions. WSP does not accept responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions taken by said third party based on this report.

WSP has provided services to the intended recipient in accordance with the professional services agreement between the parties and in a manner consistent with that degree of care, skill and diligence normally provided by members of the same profession performing the same or comparable services in respect of projects of a similar nature in similar circumstances. It is understood and agreed by WSP and the recipient of this report that WSP provides no warranty, express or implied, of any kind. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, it is agreed and understood by WSP and the recipient of this report that WSP makes no representation or warranty whatsoever as to the sufficiency of its scope of work for the purpose sought by the recipient of this report.

In preparing this report, WSP has relied in good faith on information provided by others, as noted in the report. WSP has reasonably assumed that the information provided is correct and WSP is not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of such information.

Benchmark and elevations used in this report are primarily to establish relative elevation differences between the specific testing and/or sampling locations and should not be used for other purposes, such as grading, excavating, construction, planning, development, etc.

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This limitations statement is considered an integral part of this report.

Abbreviations

ARA	Aggregate Resources Act
BHR	Built Heritage Resource
CHL	Cultural Heritage Landscape
CHER	Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
MNRF	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
OHA	Ontario Heritage Act
OHT	Ontario Heritage Trust
PPS	Provincial Planning Statement
SCHVI	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Glossary

Adjacent lands	Those lands contiguous to a protected heritage property or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan (Government of Ontario 2024).
Built Heritage Resource:	Means a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community (Government of Ontario 2024).
Conserved:	Means the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by the relevant planning authority and/or decision maker. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments (Government of Ontario 2024).
Cultural Heritage Landscape:	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 Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association (Government of Ontario 2024).
Heritage Attributes:	Means, as defined under the Ontario Heritage Act, in relation to real property, and to the buildings and structures on the real property, the attributes of the property, buildings and structures that contribute to their cultural heritage value or interest (Government of Ontario 2024).
Protected Heritage Property:	Means property designated under Part IV or VI of the Ontario Heritage Act; property included in an area designated as a heritage conservation district under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act; property subject to a heritage conservation easement or covenant under Part II or IV of the Ontario Heritage Act; property identified by a provincial ministry or a prescribed public body as a property having cultural heritage value or interest under the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties; property protected under federal heritage legislation; and UNESCO World Heritage Sites (Government of Ontario 2024).
Significant:	In regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (Government of Ontario 2024).

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

CBM Aggregates (CBM), a division of St. Marys Cement Inc. (Canada), is applying to the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) for a new Class A Licence (Pit Below Water) under the *Aggregate Resources Act* (ARA), in the Township of Puslinch, Wellington County, Ontario (the Project). Golder Associates Ltd. (now known as WSP Canada Inc. [WSP]), was retained by CBM to complete a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for 4275 Concession Road 7, Puslinch Township (the Study Area), as part of the Project. A Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (Cultural Heritage Report) was completed in July 2025 which identified the property at 4275 Concession 7 as a potential Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) with potential physical and contextual Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). The 2024 Cultural Heritage Report recommended that a property specific HIA be conducted for the property at 4275 Concession 7, Puslinch Township, Ontario.

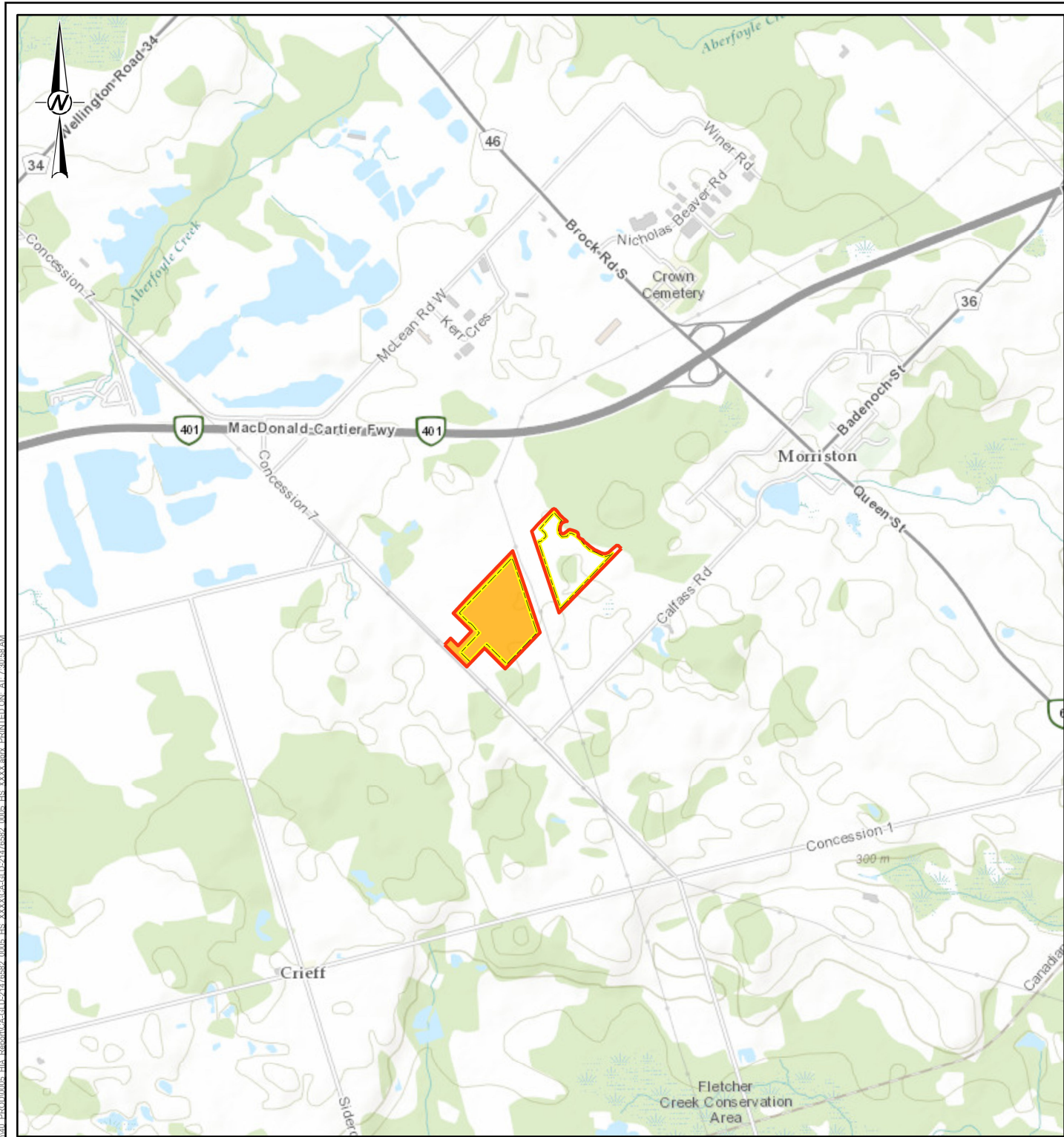
The Study Area is an irregularly shaped parcel of land, approximately 16.2 ha in size, bounded by Concession 7 on the west and agricultural fields and residential properties on all other sides (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Within the Study Area is a rural farmstead complex composed of a 19th century farmhouse, 19th century barn, outbuilding, agricultural fields, drive lanes, and woodlot. The Study Area is not designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or listed on Puslinch Township's *Municipal Heritage Register*.

The preparation of this HIA was guided by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process: InfoSheet #5* (MCM 2006a) and *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit: Heritage Property Evaluation: A Guide to Listing, Researching and Evaluating Cultural Heritage Property in Ontario Communities* (MCM 2006b). The HIA was also informed by guidance provided in the *MCM Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (MCM 2014) and Canada's Historic Places *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (Canada's Historic Places 2010).

1.2 Scope

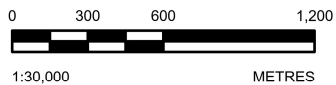
To complete this HIA, WSP:

- Undertook background research, including consultation of primary and secondary sources and review of historical mapping to gain an understanding of the historical evolution of the Study Area
- Collected online data and made agency information requests to the Township of Puslinch, Ontario Heritage Trust, and the MCM, to gather information about the property to aid in determining the cultural heritage significance of the Study Area
- Conducted a field investigation to establish the existing conditions of the Study Area, assess built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscape components, and identify heritage attributes
- Evaluated the Study Area using the criteria prescribed in Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and drafted a statement of Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (SCHVI)
- Assessed the potential direct and indirect impacts of the proposed development on the CHVI and heritage attributes of the Study Area
- Recommended mitigation measures and a conservation approach to avoid or reduce the negative impacts.



LEGEND

- PROPOSED LICENSE BOUNDARY
- EXTRACTION LIMIT
- STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. LICENSE BOUNDARY PROVIDED BY MHBC MARCH 2025
3. EXTRACTION LIMIT PROVIDED BY MHBC JUNE 2025
4. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT

CBM AGGREGATES, A DIVISION OF ST. MARYS CEMENT INC.

PROJECT

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
4275 CONCESSION 7, PUSLINCH TOWNSHIP, WELLINGTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

CONSULTANT

YYYY-MM-DD 2025-07-16

DESIGNED ----

PREPARED SO/MC

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APPROVED DE



PROJECT NO.

CA-GLD-21476582

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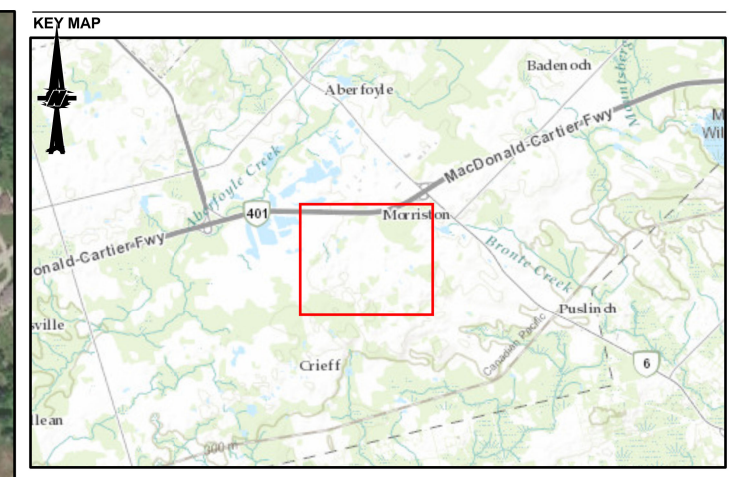
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FIGURE




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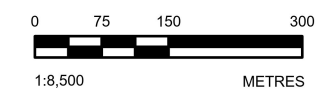
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- LEGEND**
-  WATERCOURSE
 -  STUDY AREA
 -  WATERBODY



NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. IMAGERY CREDITS: WORLD TOPOGRAPHIC MAP: CITY OF HAMILTON, TOWN OF MILTON, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN
WORLD IMAGERY: TOWN OF OAKVILLE, MAXAR
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
CBM AGGREGATES, A DIVISION OF ST. MARYS CEMENT INC.

PROJECT
HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
4275 CONCESSION 7, PUSLINCH TOWNSHIP, WELLINGTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
AERIAL IMAGERY SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2025-07-16
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	PREPARED	AP
	REVIEWED	RP
	APPROVED	DE

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2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Regulatory Requirements

The requirements to consider cultural heritage during the planning process is found in the *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13 (Government of Ontario 1990a), *Provincial Planning Statement (PPS)* (Government of Ontario 2024), and the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18 (Government of Ontario 1990b).

2.1.1 Planning Act

Development and land use on privately owned or municipally owned property in Ontario is subject to the *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.P.13 (Government of Ontario 1990a). The *Planning Act* lays out the “ground rules” for land use planning in Ontario and includes direction for the provincial and local administration on planning matters in the province. The *Planning Act* also enables municipalities to develop Official Plans, which are to set goals, objectives, and policies to manage and direct local land use (Government of Ontario 1990a). Under the *Planning Act*, planning authorities are responsible for local planning decisions and creating local planning documents (i.e. Official Plans, Secondary Plans, and Heritage Conservation District Plans) that are consistent with the PPS and other applicable provincial legislation, such as the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

2.1.2 Provincial Planning Statement

The PPS provides policy direction to the entire Province of Ontario on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development (Government of Ontario 2024). Under the PPS, the conservation of cultural heritage is identified as a matter of provincial interest. Section 4.6 of the PPS gives direction on the consideration of cultural heritage and archaeology (Government of Ontario 2024). Specifically, the following direction is given regarding built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, and protected heritage properties:

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

4.6.3 Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property unless the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.

4.6.4 Planning authorities are encouraged to develop and implement:

- a) proactive strategies for conserving significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.*

4.6.5 Planning authorities shall engage early with Indigenous communities and ensure their interests are considered when identifying, protecting and managing archaeological resources, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

(Government of Ontario 2024)

2.1.3 Ontario Heritage Act

The *Ontario Heritage Act* gives municipalities and the provincial government powers to preserve the heritage of Ontario, with a primary focus on protecting heritage properties and archaeological sites. The *Ontario Heritage Act* grants authority to municipalities and the province to identify and designate properties of heritage significance, provide standards and guidelines for the preservation of heritage properties, and enhance protection of heritage conservation districts, marine heritage sites and archaeological resources.

Properties can be designated individually (Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*) or as part of a larger group of properties, known as a Heritage Conservation District (Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*). Designation offers protection for the properties under Sections 33 and 34 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, prohibiting the owner of a designated property from altering, demolishing or removing a building or structure on the property unless the owner applies to the council of the municipality and receives written consent to proceed with the alteration, demolition or removal.

The evaluation of Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs) is guided by O. Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O. Reg. 569/22) and 10/06. O. Reg. 9/06 prescribes the criteria for determining CHVI of local significance while O. Reg. 10/06 prescribes the criteria for determining CHVI of provincial significance.

For this study, O. Reg. 9/06 was used. The criteria for determining CHVI under O. Reg. 9/06 are:

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

(Government of Ontario 1990b)

2.1.4 Aggregate Resources Act

The 2020 *Aggregate Resources of Ontario: Technical Reports and Information Standards* (Aggregate Report Standards) adopted by Ontario Regulation 244/97 under the *Aggregates Resources Act* states that applications for a Class A licence, Class B licence, or an aggregate permit must include a Cultural Heritage Report consistent with provincial requirements under the *Ontario Heritage Act* and Provincial Planning Statement (MNR 2020). The document indicates that a screening checklist with supporting documentation is required to evaluate for potential BHRs and CHLs. Following the checklist, the Aggregate Report Standards state that a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) is required for any potential BHRs and/ or CHLs identified, and that the CHER must be

prepared by a professional with appropriate experience and expertise. Following the CHER, if the evaluation determines one or more BHRs or CHLs to have CHVI, a HIA must be completed.

2.1.5 County of Wellington Official Plan

The Township of Puslinch defers its significant land use policy directions and policy framework to the County of Wellington's *Official Plan* (OP) (Wellington County 2024). The OP is intended to "give direction over the next 20 years, to the physical development of the County, its local municipalities, and to the long term protection of County resources" (Wellington County 2024, page 2). Part 4 of the OP is titled *General County Policies* and includes Section 4.1: *Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources*. Subsections relevant to this report are:

■ 4.1.5 Policy Direction

- a) *Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved. Conserved means the identification, protection, use and/or management of heritage and archeological resources in such a way that their heritage values, attributes and integrity are retained. This may be addressed through a conservation plan or heritage impact assessment in accordance with Section 4.6.7.*
- b) *The need for a Heritage Impact Assessment and/or Conservation plan will be based on the heritage attributes or reasons for which the resource is identified as significant, and will normally be identified in pre-consultation on development applications.*
- c) *Wellington County will work with its local municipalities to identify significant cultural heritage landscapes. The identification of significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be implemented through at least one of the following options:*
 - i) *Added to an Official Plan through an Amendment that shows the resource as an overlay designation on the Schedule, and adds site-specific policies where needed;*
 - ii) *included in the municipal register of properties that Council considers to be of cultural heritage value or interest but have been designated;*
 - iii) *Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- d) *The need for a Heritage Impact Assessment*
- e) *Wellington will encourage the conservation of significant built heritage resources through heritage designations and planning policies which protect these resources.*
- f) *The re-use of heritage buildings is often a valid means of ensuring their restoration, enhancement or future maintenance. Projects to re-use heritage buildings may be given favourable consideration if the overall results are to ensure the long term protection of a heritage resource and the project is compatible with surrounding land uses and represents an appropriate use of land.*
- g) *Where a property has been identified as a protected heritage property, development and site alteration may be permitted on adjacent lands where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches may be required in order to conserve the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property affected by the adjacent development or site alteration.*

- h) The County recognizes the important cultural significance of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River, and the need to conserve its inherent values.*

3 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The Township of Puslinch, Ontario Heritage Trust, and the MCM were consulted to gather information on the Study Area.

Laura Emery, Communications and Committee Coordinator with the Township of Puslinch, stated that the Study Area is not designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* and is not listed on the Township's Municipal Heritage Register.

Courtney Kovacich, Provincial Heritage Registrar with the OHT, confirmed that the Study Area does not contain, or is adjacent to, any properties subject to a OHT Easement, OHT ownership, or a provincial plaque.

Karla Barboza, Heritage Team Lead with the MCM, confirmed that there are no provincial heritage properties within or adjacent to the Study Area and that there are no properties within the Study Area that have been designated by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism.

4 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

4.1 Pre-contact Period

The following is a brief history of Indigenous land use in the general area of the study area from the first people to arrive following deglaciation, to the recent past. It is primarily based on archaeological studies and refers to sites, phases and time periods defined by archaeologists, not those used by Indigenous peoples.

The earliest evidence of human activity in the Great Lakes area can be traced back approximately 11,000 years. These first arrivals, known as Paleo People, moved into Ontario as the last of the glaciers retreated northward (10,950 to 9,950 Before Present [BP]). The limited available evidence suggests that Paleo People were highly mobile hunters and gatherers relying on migratory caribou, small game, fish and wild plants found in the sub-arctic environment. Their sites have been located along the former shores of glacial lakes such as Lake Algonquin and along the north shore of present-day Lake Ontario. The end of the Paleo Period was heralded by numerous technological and cultural innovations that appeared throughout the subsequent Archaic Period. These innovations may be best explained in relation to the dynamic nature of the post-glacial environment and region-wide population increases.

During the succeeding Archaic Period (9,950 to 2,900 BP), the environment of southern Ontario became more temperate, yielding larger areas suitable for human habitation. Archaic groups were also hunter-gatherers, yet their tool kit was more varied, reflecting a greater reliance on local food resources instead of high mobility. In the Middle to Late Archaic Periods, extensive trade networks developed and included copper from the north shore of Lake Superior among other exotic items.

The appearance of cemeteries during the Late Archaic Period has been interpreted as a response to increased population densities and competition between local groups for access to resources. These cemeteries are often located on heights of well-drained sandy/gravel soils adjacent to major watercourses.

The Woodland Period (2,900 to 350 BP) is distinguished by the introduction of ceramics into southern Ontario. Extensive trade networks continued through the early part of this period and Early Woodland populations in Ontario appear to have been heavily influenced by groups to the south, particularly the Adena people of the Ohio Valley. The Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of agricultural life ways in south-central Ontario. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend during this time may have encouraged the spread of maize into southern Ontario, providing a greater number of frost-free days (Stothers and Yarnell 1977). The first agricultural villages in southern Ontario date to the 10th century Common Era (CE) and, unlike the riverine base camps of previous periods, were often located upland on well-drained sandy soils.

4.2 Post-contact Period

When French explorers, missionaries, and fur traders arrived in southern Ontario in the early 1600s, they met diverse communities across the Great Lakes region, including the Nadowek nations of Wendat (Huron), Attawandaron (Neutral), Tionnontaté or Khionontateronon (Petun), and Haudenosaunee (Five Nations before 1722), and the Anishnaabe nations of Ojibwe, Odawa, Nipissing, and Algonquin.

At contact with Europeans, the lands comprising Wellington County were within the sphere of influence of the Attawandaron (Neutral Confederacy), then based to the south along the Fairchild Creek and Big Creek, and to the east along Spencer Creek and Bronte Creek (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990: 411). However, the “Kitchener Cluster” of sites indicates that Attawandaron directly inhabited the wider locale of the study area during the 15th century (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990; Horne 1987). With the defeat and dispersal of the Attawandaron in 1651-52, the

area fell within the Haudenosaunee Confederacy (then Five Nations) hunting territories, then incorporated into the territories of the Mississauga Anishinaabe by the 1690s (MCFN n.d: 03).

After defeating the French in the Seven Years' War, the British opened negotiations with numerous Indigenous communities in an attempt to solidify their influence and alliances over the territory that would become Canada. The 1763 Royal Proclamation was designed to prevent further unofficial incursions and land transactions in Indigenous-controlled territory (Talking Treaties Collective 2022: 78). To ratify the Proclamation with communities living in the Great Lakes Region, British colonial official Sir William Johnson convened a Treaty Council with twenty-four communities at Fort Niagara in 1764. After a month of negotiations, the communities agreed to a "grand peace and alliance" with the Crown, one that extended the 1667 Covenant Chain agreement between the Haudenosaunee and British to the Western Alliance Nations including the Anishinaabeg and Nadowek Wyandot (Talking Treaties Collective 2022: 79-86). The 1764 Treaty of Niagara was visually represented in the 1764 Great Covenant Chain Wampum Belt and the 24 Nations Wampum Belt, which were to serve as a record that any future agreements between the communities and Crown must be negotiated through Treaty and as equals (Talking Treaties Collective 2022: 86-87).

In 1784, the area was included as part of the Haldimand Tract, a corridor "six miles deep" from each side of the Grand River that Kanienkahagen (Mohawk) chief Thayendanegea (also known as Joseph Brant) had purchased from the Mississaugas and negotiated with Governor Frederick Haldimand as compensation for military support that the Haudenosaunee Confederacy (Six Nations) had provided British forces in New York during the American War of Independence (Taylor 2006: 121; Morris 1943: 19-21). Thayendanegea and his Kanienkahagen followers first settled on the east side of the Grand River near a shallow ford at a settlement that became known as Brantford, while members of the Guyohkohnyoh (Cayuga), Onayotekaono (Oneida), Onundagaono (Onondaga), Onondowahgah (Seneca), and Ska-Ruh-Reh (Tuscarora) established village-like residences and isolated farms further downriver, continuing their distinctive nation communities (Ferris 2009: 125-126; Johnston 2004: 170).

It is now recognized that the British—and later Canadian governments—and Indigenous communities had different understandings of these treaties, but they remain legally binding agreements that "form the basis of the relationship between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people" (Government of Ontario 2022). Presently, there are ongoing land claims between Indigenous communities and the Government of Canada related to differing perspectives on treaty lands and traditional territory in Ontario (Sault 2021; SNGR 2022; MCFN 2022; and Haudenosaunee Confederacy 2022). Indigenous perspectives on land rights and treaties from the communities traditionally associated with the areas being considered by this project include:

- Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN): <https://mncfn.ca/about-mncfn/treaty-lands-and-territory/>
- Six Nations of the Grand River (SNGR): <https://www.sixnations.ca/key-issues/land-rights>
- Haudenosaunee Confederacy: <https://www.haudenosauneeconfederacy.com/land-aquisition/>

Presently, Wellington County has developed the following land acknowledgement to recognize the traditional territory of Indigenous communities who called, and still call, the land home before the arrival of settlers:

The County of Wellington is situated on multiple Treaties within the traditional territory of the Anishinaabeg. Historic agreements also include those made with the Haudenosaunee. We acknowledge this land has and continues to be, inhabited by other nations throughout time such as the Attawandaron, Métis and the Inuit. We acknowledge we are not the original stewards of these lands but have the responsibility of caring for this land and its people, and to ensure that

future generations are able to thrive here. The County of Wellington remains dedicated to a better understanding of past, present and future as a gesture of commitment to the process of ongoing and meaningful Reconciliation.

(Wellington County 2023a)

4.3 Township and County History

Wellington District was created in 1838 out of parts of the Gore, London, and Home Districts and named after the Duke of Wellington, Arthur Wellesley (Armstrong 1985). With the abolition of the District System in 1849, the United County of Waterloo, Wellington, and Grey was formed in 1852 (Armstrong 1985). This formation was succeeded in 1854 when Wellington County became an individual county composed of 11 townships, one of which was Puslinch Township (Wellington County 2023b). Puslinch Township was surveyed by David Gibson between 1828 and 1831 and contained an area of 59,800 acres (Lloyd 1906, Armstrong 1985). The township was named after an area in Devonshire, England, where Lt. Governor John Colborne met his wife (Lloyd 1906). Initial development in Puslinch Township was spurred by the development of the Town of Guelph. As Guelph increased in prominence, a road was needed to connect Guelph and Hamilton that was more effective than the existing route that circled through Galt and into Dundas. The Dundas Road (later known as Brock Road, and then King's Highway 6) was cleared between the 7th and 8th Concession in Puslinch and was suitable for wagon travel by 1831. The increase in trade and activity along this route led to the development of settlements such as Aberfoyle and Morriston in Puslinch Township, and Freulton and Carlisle in Flamborough Township.

4.4 Property Specific History

The Study Area is on part of Lot 29, Concession 7, Puslinch Township, Wellington County. Recorded Euro-Canadian ownership of the 200-acre lot began in 1853 when the Crown granted the northeast 100 acres of the lot to John Maist (some sources enumerate the surname as the anglicized "Mast") and the southwest 100 acres (including the Study Area) to John Smith three years later, in 1856 (WCMA 2024n). This initial property ownership is depicted in a patent plan map of Puslinch Township from the mid 19th century (Figure 3, Archives of Ontario N.D.).

In 1858, two years after receiving ownership of the land, John Smith mortgaged the property for \$590. This was likely to raise money to build a dwelling on the property. John Smith paid back the loan in 1863 but remortgaged the entire property multiple times for progressively smaller amounts between 1863 and 1866 (WCMA 2024n), suggesting that he may have been struggling financially. On November 10, 1865, Smith sold the northerly 50 acres of his land to Mathias Fahrner and the southerly 50 acres (including the Study Area) to Mathias' brother, Bernhard (WCMA 2024n). Land record documents record the German spelling of the brother's first names, but all other historical sources use the anglicized Matthew (Mathias) and Bernie (Bernhard). The anglicized names will be used for the purpose of this report. In 1873 Bernie Fahrner sold his 50 acres to Frederick Knight before moving to Saginaw, Michigan. In the following year Knight sold this land to Matthew Fahrner, a transaction which led to Matthew Fahrner ultimately owning the entire 100 acres on Lot 29 that made up the original land grant from the Crown to John Smith.

Matthew Fahrner was born on August 28, 1828 in the village of Mitteltal-Baiersbronn, a small settlement in the state of Wurttemberg in Germany's Black Forest. In 1855 Matthew and Bernie emigrated from Germany to Canada along with the Wurtz and Faist families, also from Baiersbronn (WCMA 2024b). The group of young emigrants were encouraged to come to Canada by an elderly member of the Wurtz family who thought "militarism would be the downfall of Germany" (WCMA 2024l). The families travelled to the port of LeHavre, France, sailed

for six weeks to Boston, and then made their way on stagecoach through Buffalo to eventually settle in the community of Morriston, Puslinch Township, Canada West (WCMA 2024b). In 1855, Matthew married Eva Wurtz, who gave birth to their firstborn John in 1856. John was the first of the couple's 11 children, three of whom died as infants. For their first decade in Canada, Matthew and Eva worked with their good friend Gottlieb Morlock cutting and making wood shingles. Both Matthew and Eva would cut the lumber then Matthew would split and shave it, and Eva would package it for sale (WCMA 2024a). The Fahrner family lived in different houses on friends' properties until 1865 when Matthew purchased his initial 50 acres of land from John Smith on Lot 29, Concession 7 and began farming the land. This acquisition is reflected in the 1871 census where Matthew is enumerated as an Evangelical German farmer in Puslinch Township, Wellington County (LAC 2024a). Matthew and Eva lived on the Lot 29 property where they raised their eight surviving children; John, Fred, Mary, Frank, Lydia, Louisa, William, and Martha (Plate 1 through Plate 5).

While agricultural census returns for the Fahrner farm are not available, the 1861 agricultural census for their neighbour John Mast offers insight into the types of crops the Fahrners would likely have been growing. John Mast produced wheat, barley, peas, oats, and hay and it is likely the Fahrners would have been cultivating similar crops (WCMA 2024b). Matthew Fahrner farmed the property for the following 25 years until his death in 1890 and his children helped him until embarking on their own careers (WCMA 2024a). John, the eldest son, learned to frame barn buildings at age fifteen and worked under other framers in the area for six years before returning to farm with his father full time in 1877. It was John who framed and built all the buildings in the Study Area (WCMA 2024a). Fred, the second oldest son, is enumerated in the 1891 census as a stone mason and it is likely he was involved in the construction of the farmhouse and barn as well (LAC 2024b). Matthew Fahrner passed away on July 24, 1890. A contemporary article in the *Guelph Mercury* newspaper noted that the funeral was very largely attended and that Fahrner was, "a prominent member of the German Evangelical Church and will be sadly missed by its congregation" (Clarks of Tomfad n.d.a)

A review of available historical mapping was conducted to determine the age of the structures within the Study Area. A mid 19th century land patent map and the 1861 *Map of the County of Wellington, Canada West* record John Smith as owning Lot 29, Concession 7 but no structures are depicted on these maps (Figure 3, Figure 4, Archives of Ontario n.d., Tremaine 1861). Matthew Fahrner is first noted as owning Lot 29 in an 1877 map of Puslinch Township (Figure 5, Walker and Miles 1877), which also depicts a structure on Fahrner's property; however, this structure is located in the southeastern corner of the property, approximately 1 km east of the extant farmhouse in the Study Area. A 1906 map of Puslinch Township does not show the building in the southeastern corner of the lot but instead has a building within Lot 29, fronting Concession 7 at the location of the current complex within the Study Area (Figure 6, Lloyd 1906). As this map was created 16 years after the death of Matthew Fahrner, the property is now owned by his wife Eva, who is noted as "Mrs. Matthew Fahrner" on the map. An advertisement selling the farm, placed by Eva Fahrner in the *Guelph Mercury*, offers a further understanding of the chronology of the Study Area's built environment: in the November 24, 1898 issue of the *Guelph Mercury*, an advertisement states:

Farm for Sale: Lot 29 7th con, Puslinch, 100 acres, about 92 cleared, balance hardwood bush, good frame house, bank barn and outbuildings. Good orchard. Well watered. 1 ½ miles from Morriston and 9 miles from Guelph. For further information apply to Mrs. M. Fahrner, Morriston P.O. (WCMA 2024h).

The Fahrner's 46-year ownership of the farm on Lot 29 Concession 7 ended on February 1, 1911 when Eva sold the property to Luigi Nigro (WCMA 2024n). Eva Fahrner passed away eight years after the sale of the house, on June 10, 1919, and it was noted that, "her exemplary Christian life was an example and a blessing to her family and the community" (WCMA 2024i). Luigi Nigro (anglicized as Louis Negro) was listed in the 1911 census as an

Italian, Roman Catholic who immigrated to Canada in 1890 and, in 1911, owned and farmed the land at Lot 29 Concession 7 (LAC 2024c). Luigi Negro's tenure was brief as the property was sold three years later to Donald McMillan on December 21, 1914 (WCMA 2024n). Donald McMillan likely rented out the farm instead of living in it as the 1921 census enumerated his principal residence as a stone structure; the farmhouse in the Study Area was wood framed (LAC 2024d). Mapping from 1924 shows David McMillan owned Lot 29 but subsequent mapping from 1930 shows his son James A. McMillan has come into ownership of the property by this time (Figure 7). Despite his early beginnings as a farm labourer, James had a celebrated career in local politics (LAC 2024e). He was elected as the deputy reeve of Puslinch Township in 1947, reeve in 1959, and then the 90th warden of Wellington County in 1964 (Plate 6, Clarks of Tomfad n.d.b). Census records indicate that, like his father, James likely did not reside in the Study Area but simply owned the property. Land ownership records are unavailable between 1930 and 1977, but James A. McMillan likely retained the property during this period as a 1977 land transaction notes that James A. McMillan sold part of the property to Ontario Hydro. This purchase was for the construction of the hydroelectric transmission line that currently runs along the eastern edge of the Study Area. Historical topographic mapping from 1916, 1938, 1963, and 1984 shows the development of the Study Area throughout the 20th century (Figure 8) The topographic mapping shows the Study Area remained largely unchanged during this time period. The farmhouse is depicted on mapping from all four years however the barn is only depicted in the 1963 and 1984 mapping. This is likely due to more accurate surveying techniques and not because the barn was non extant before 1963.

4.4.1 Summary

Based on the available historical mapping, archival material, and primary sources, the Study Area's extant farmhouse and bank barn were most likely constructed between 1877 and 1898 by Matthew Fahrner with the assistance of his sons John, a trained house framer, and Frederick, a trained stone mason (Plate 7 through Plate 9). This timeframe is further supported by the construction materials —stone foundations and structural wood frames— and methods used in the farmhouse and bank barn, discussed in Section 6.



Plate 1: Matthew Fahrner (WCMA 2024j)



Plate 2 Eva Wurtz (WCMA 2024j)



Plate 3: A later portrait of Eva Wurtz (WCMA 2024j)



Plate 4: The Fahrner daughters. Clockwise from left: Mary, Louisa, Lydia, Martha (WCMA 2024j)



Plate 5: The Fahrner sons. Clockwise from left: John, Frank, Frederick, William. (WCMA 2024j)



Plate 6: James A. McMillan (WCMA 2025)



Plate 7: Mid-late 20th century photograph of the extant farmhouse (WCMA 2024f)

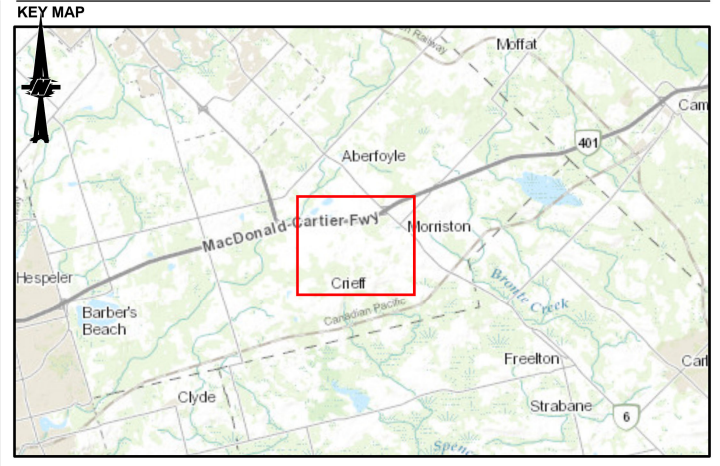


Plate 8: Mid-late 20th century photograph of the driveshed, since demolished (WCMA 2024f)



Plate 9: Mid-late 20th century photograph of the extant barn (WCMA 2024f)

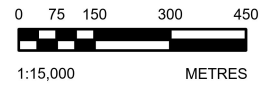
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LEGEND

STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

- 1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
- 2. IMAGERY CREDITS: COUNTY OF WELLINGTON
- 3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT

CBM AGGREGATES, A DIVISION OF ST. MARYS CEMENT INC.

PROJECT

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
4275 CONCESSION 7, PUSLINCH TOWNSHIP, WELLINGTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

19TH CENTURY MAP OF PUSLINCH TOWNSHIP SHOWING THE
LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

CONSULTANT

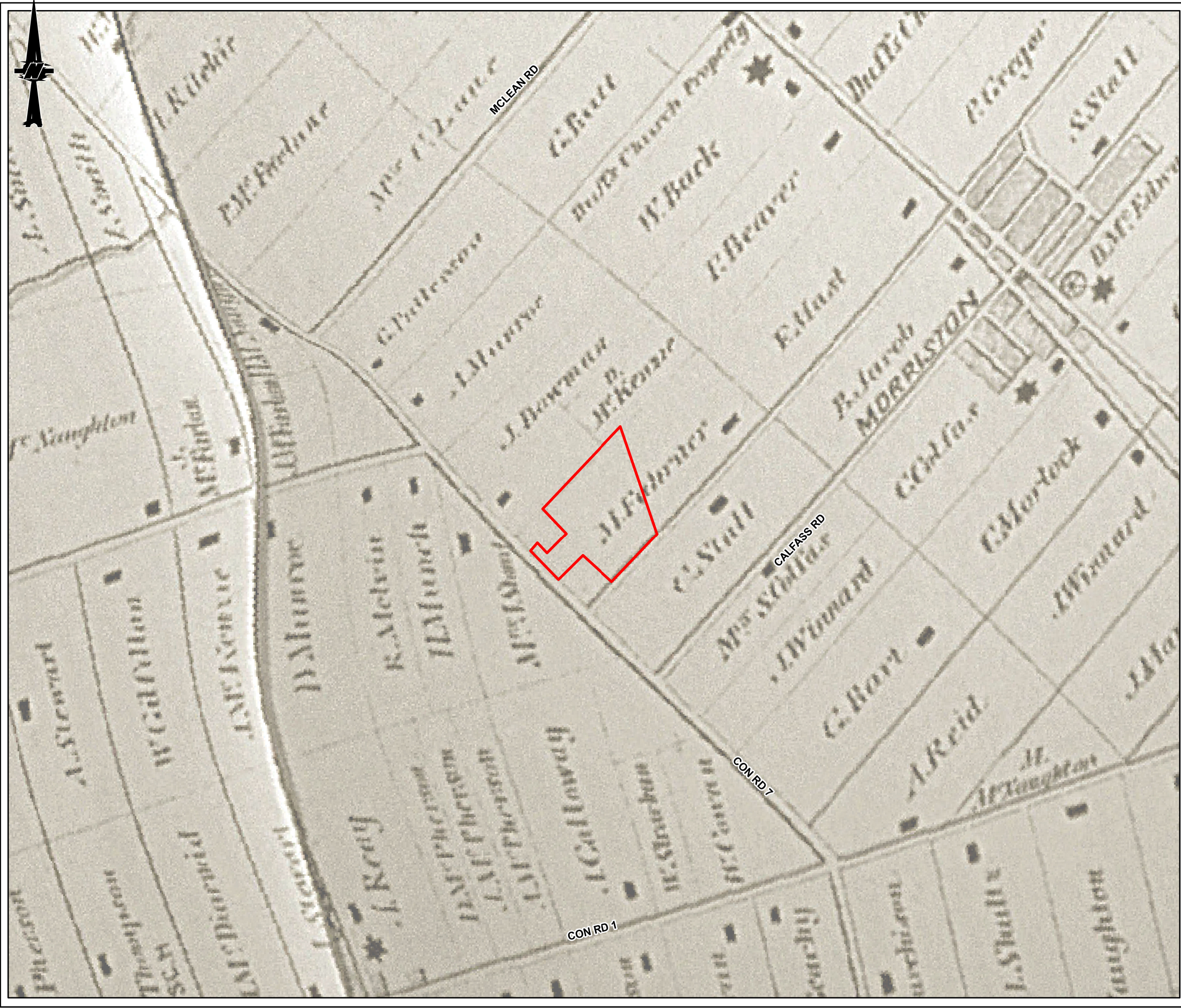
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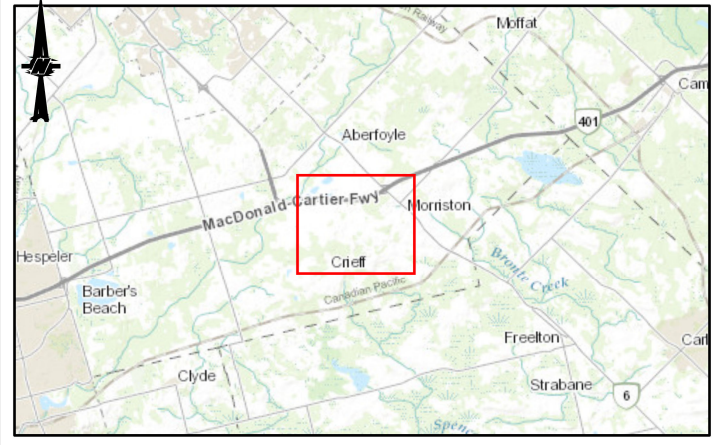
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KEY MAP



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STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)

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HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
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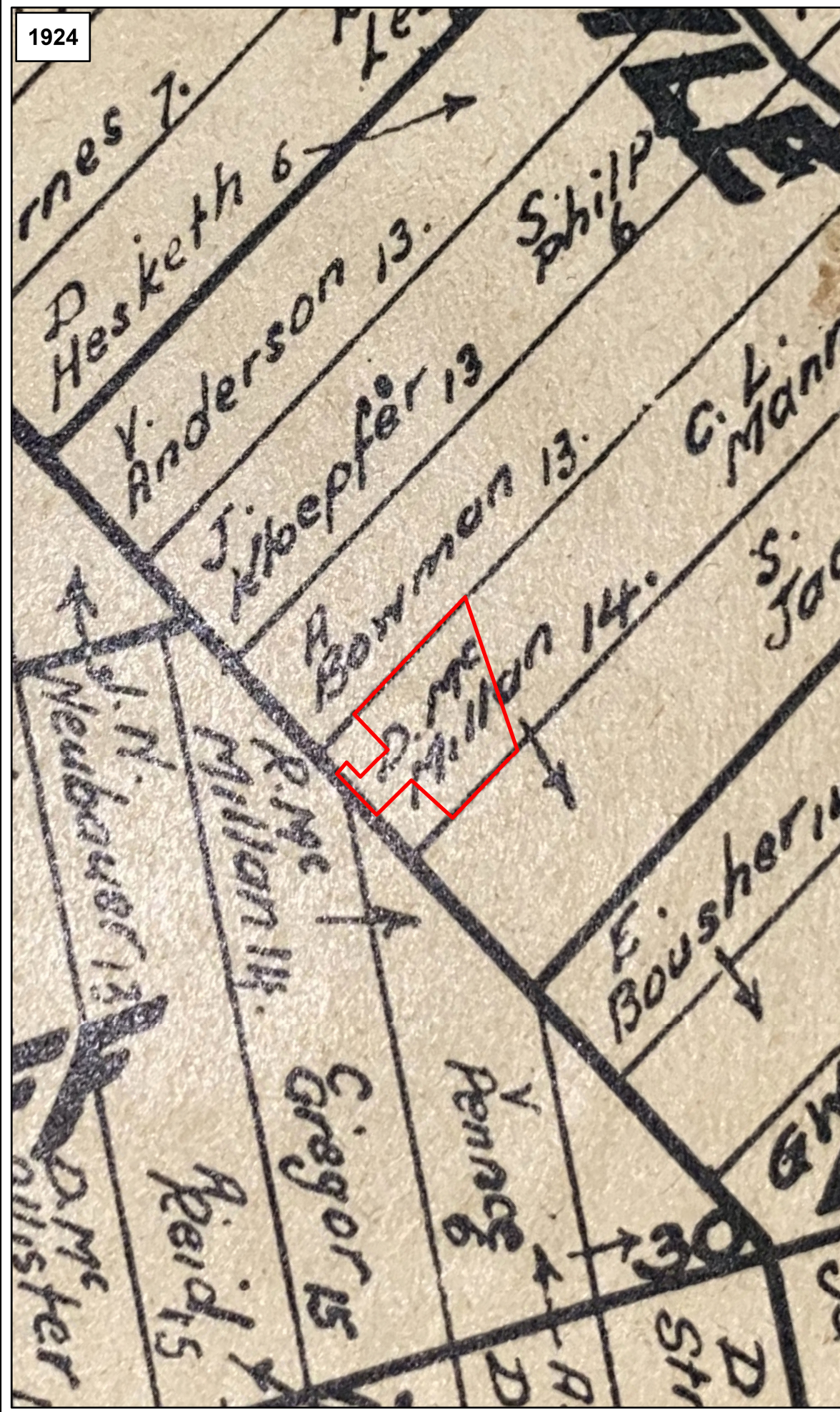
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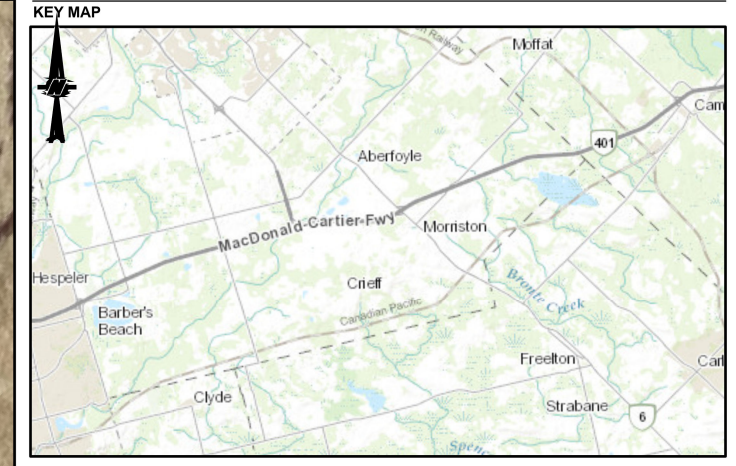
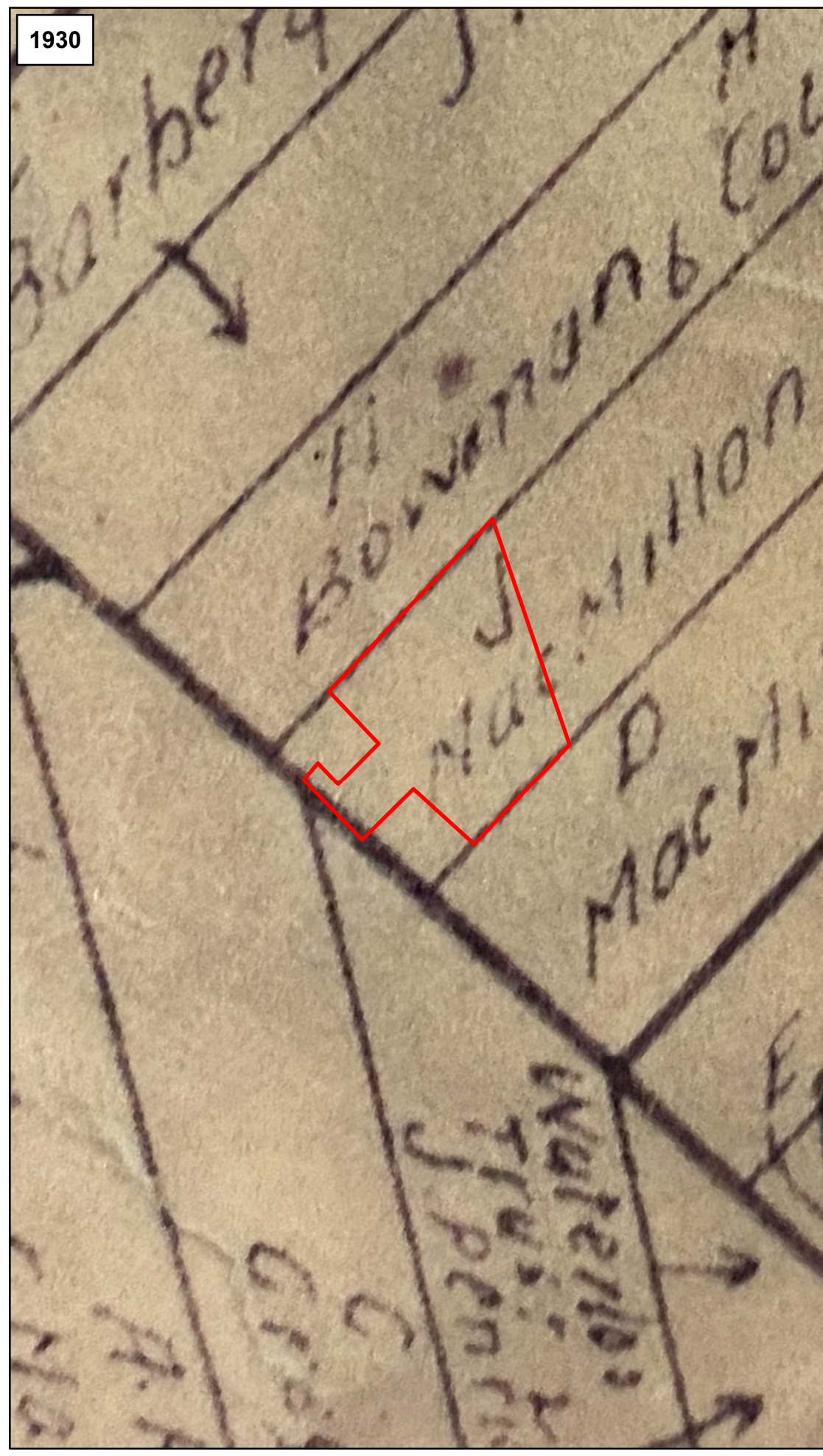


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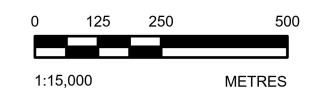


1930



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LEGEND
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NOTE(S)
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PROJECT
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TITLE
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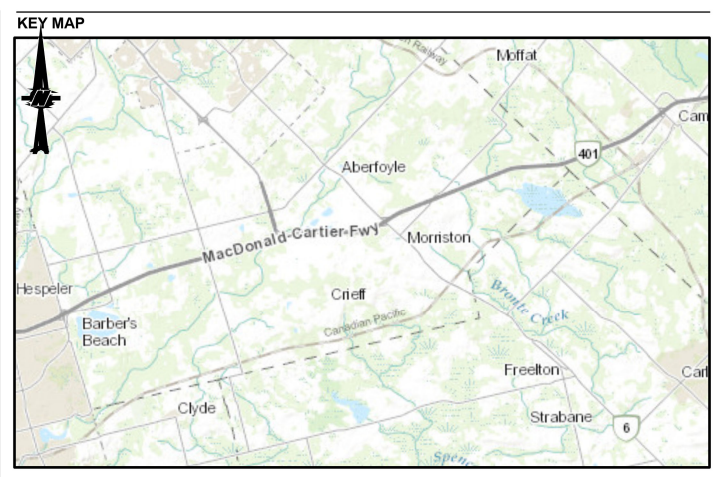
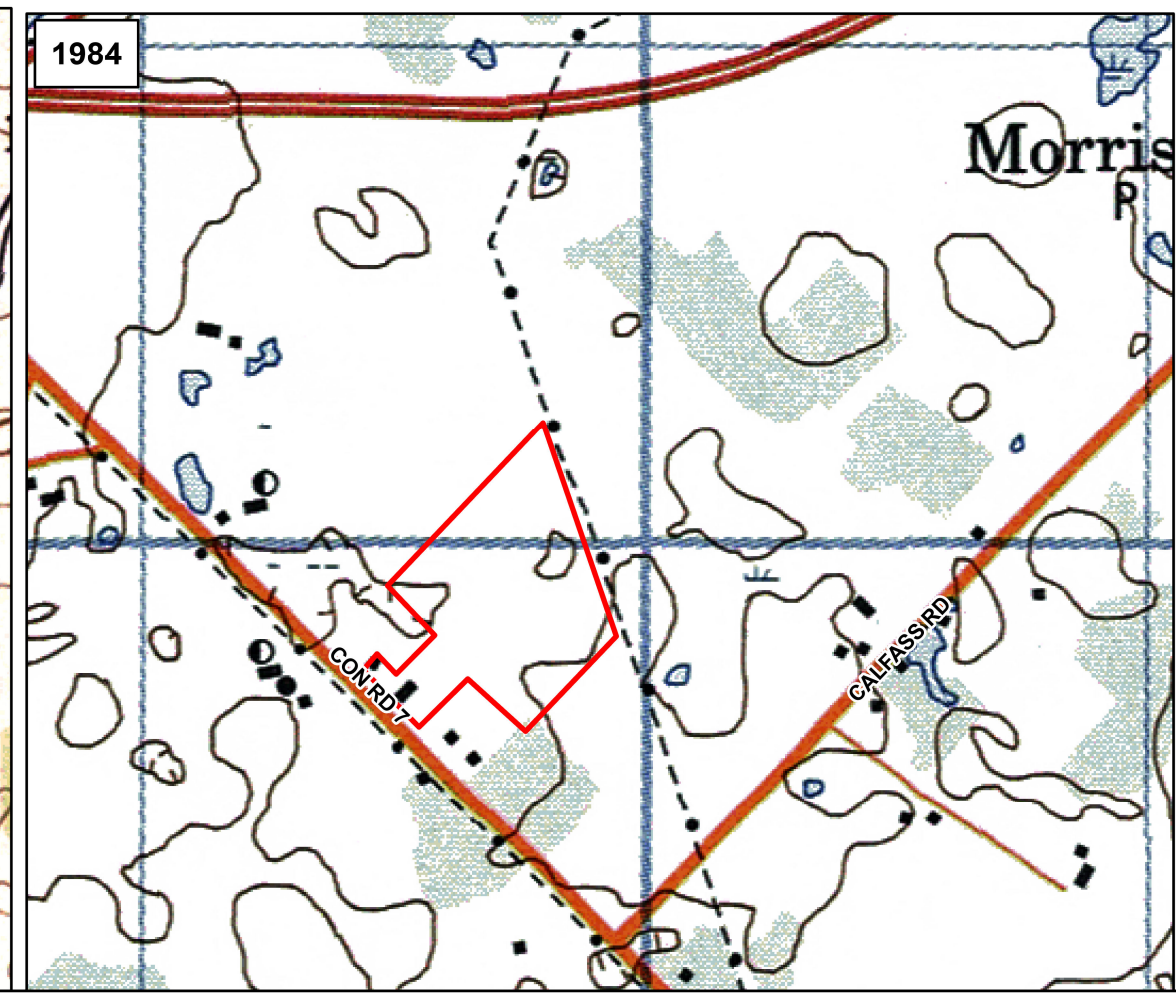
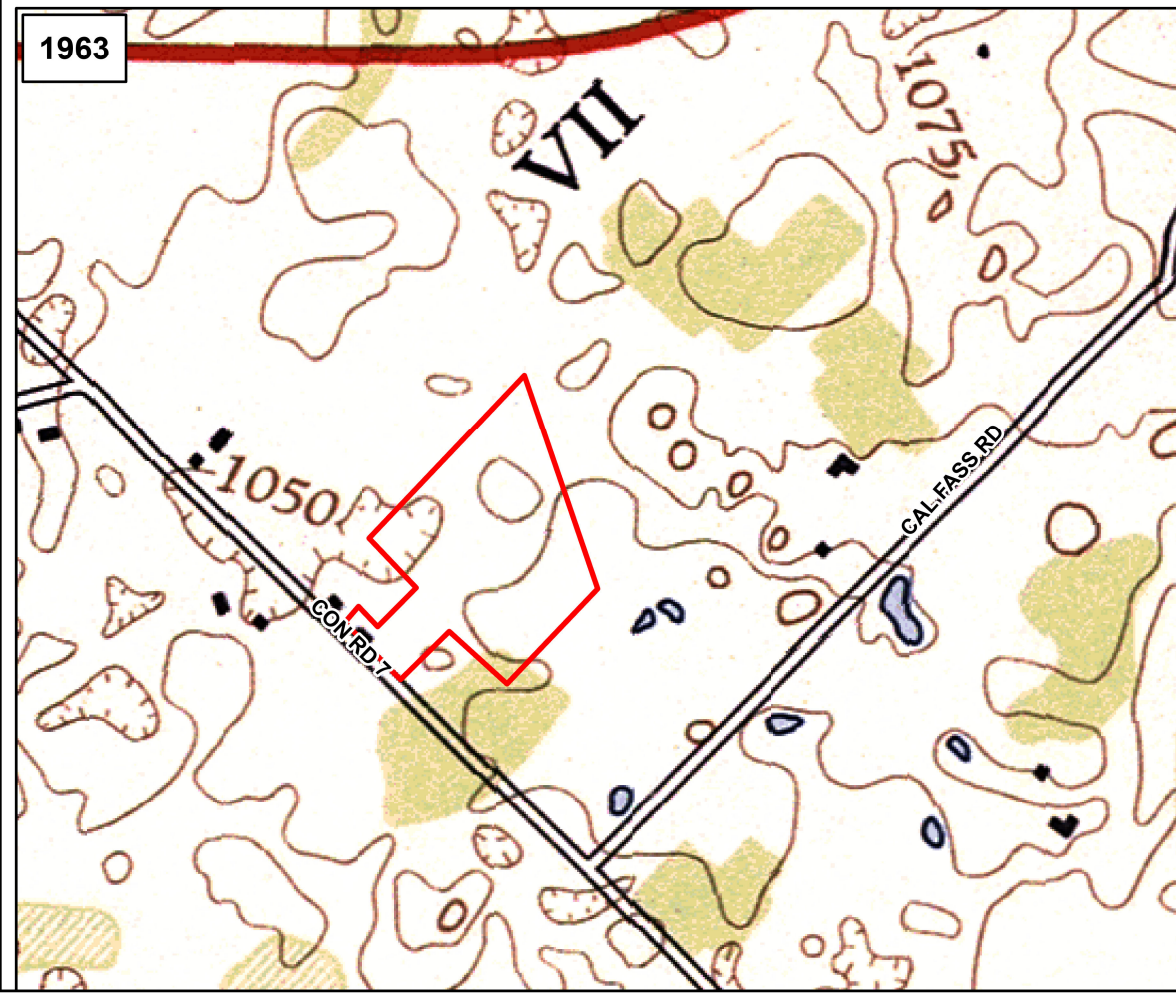
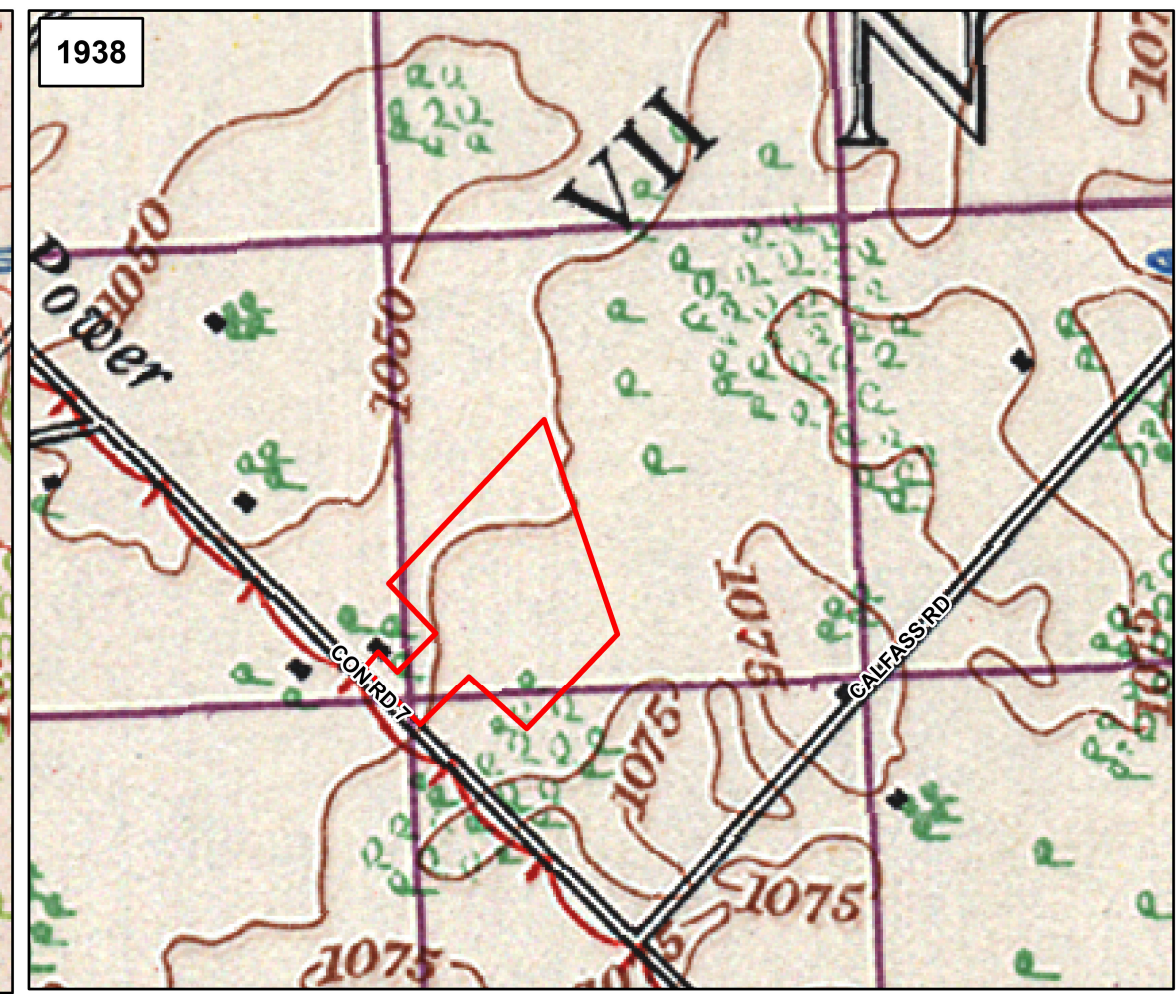
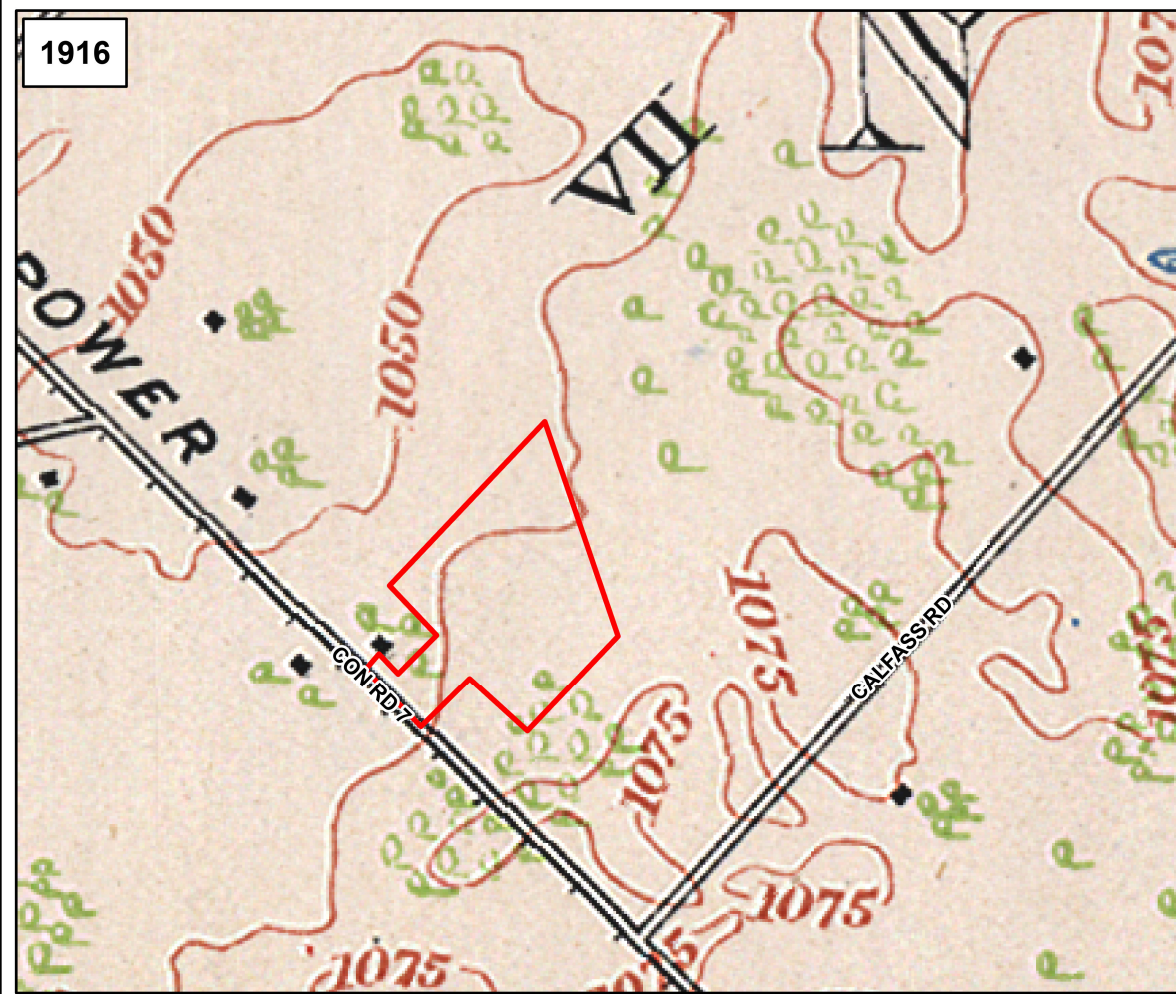
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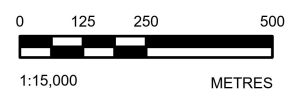
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LEGEND
[Red Outline] STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
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PROJECT
HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
4275 CONCESSION 7, PUSLINCH TOWNSHIP, WELLINGTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
HISTORICAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

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5 EXISTING CONDITIONS

A site visit was conducted on March 28, 2024, by Robert Pinchin, Cultural Heritage Specialist with WSP, to document the existing conditions of the Study Area. The Study Area is a farm complex consisting of a farmhouse, barn, outbuilding, tree lined field boundaries and green lanes, woodlot, and agricultural fields. The Study Area is bounded by Concession 7 on the west and agricultural and residential properties on all other sides. A hydroelectric transmission corridor runs along the land to the east of the Study Area.

5.1 Contextual Setting

The Study Area is accessed from Concession 7, a straight and paved arterial rural road with one lane of traffic in each direction, gravel shoulders, and no ditching (Plate 10, Plate 11, Figure 9). Two hydroelectric transmission corridors run along Concession 7 (Plate 12). The general character of the environment surrounding the Study Area is primarily rural with some estate lots (Plate 13 through Plate 15).



Plate 10: Looking North along Concession 7 from the Study Area



Plate 11: Looking south along Concession 7 from the Study Area



Plate 12: Hydroelectric transmission corridor opposite the Study Area



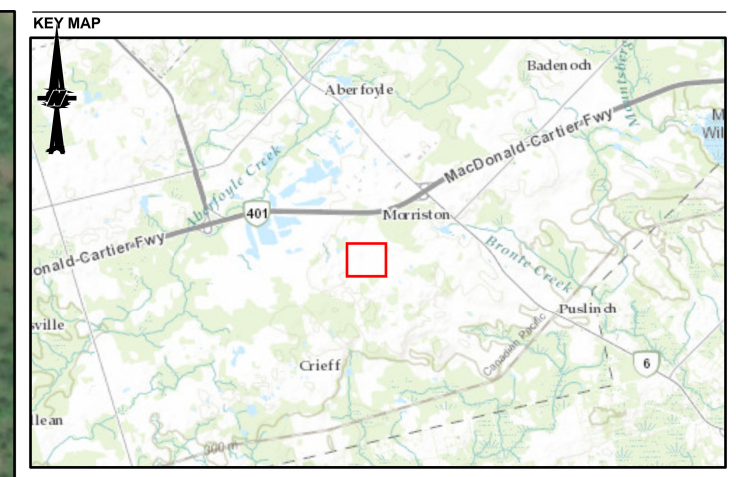
Plate 13: Residential property north of the Study Area



Plate 14: Residence on estate lot south of the Study Area




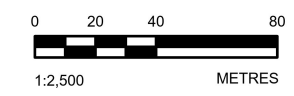
Plate 15: Residence on estate lot west of the Study Area



SCALE 1:150,000

LEGEND

 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. IMAGERY CREDITS: WORLD IMAGERY; TOWN OF OAKVILLE, MAXAR, MICROSOFT WORLD TOPOGRAPHIC MAP; CITY OF HAMILTON, TOWN OF MILTON, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

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CBM AGGREGATES, A DIVISION OF ST. MARYS CEMENT INC.

PROJECT

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
4275 CONCESSION 7, PUSLINCH TOWNSHIP, WELLINGTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

EXISTING CONDITIONS OF THE STUDY AREA

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5.2 Landscape and Outbuildings

The Study Area consists of a farm complex with farmhouse, bank barn (described in detail in Section 5.4), outbuilding, vegetative windbreak, landscaping elements, and rear agricultural fields (Plate 16, Plate 17). The farm complex is accessed from Concession 7 by a gravel driveway that leads to the farmhouse and a secondary dirt driveway south of the main gravel driveway (Plate 18, Plate 19). The side gable farmhouse clad in stucco is located at the northern end of the Study Area. South of the farmhouse there is a camper trailer with a wooden lean-to addition (Plate 20). The outbuilding immediately adjacent to the portable trailer (Plate 21) is wood framed in dimensional lumber, clad in Insulbrick shingles, and has a front gable roof clad with corrugated sheet metal (Plate 22, Plate 23).

Maintained grassland composes the front of the farm complex and informal circulation routes extend between the farmhouse, outbuilding, bank barn, and rear fields (Plate 24). The bank barn is located to the south of the farmhouse and the outbuilding, and it is protected on its north side by a windbreak (Plate 25). East of the bank barn, towards the rear fields, there are the stone foundations (Plate 26, Plate 27) probably from the wood-frame driveshed visible in late 20th century archival photographs of the property (Plate 8). Undulating agricultural fields make up the majority of the Study Area and are located to the east of the built structures (Plate 28, Plate 29). The agricultural land is subdivided into individual fields by treelines and roughly stacked rows of fieldstone (Plate 30, Plate 31).



Plate 16: Panoramic view of the farmhouse and outbuilding



Plate 17: Panoramic view of the outbuildings, barn, and windbreak



Plate 18: View of gravel driveway access to the Study Area from Concession 7



Plate 19: View of secondary informal driveway into Study Area



Plate 20: Camper trailer, outbuilding visible at rear



Plate 21: Wood frame outbuilding



Plate 22: Interior framing of wood outbuilding



Plate 23: Interior view of outbuilding



Plate 24: Circulation route between house and barn



Plate 25: Windbreak and metal fencing around barn



Plate 26: Stone foundation ruins



Plate 27: Close up of stone foundation ruins



Plate 28: Wood fence leading to rear agricultural fields



Plate 29: Rear agricultural fields



Plate 30: Loosely piled fieldstone in rear agricultural field



Plate 31: Close up of loosely piled fieldstone

5.3 Farmhouse

5.3.1 Exterior

The residence in the Study Area is a two-storey side gable farmhouse clad in stucco with vinyl clad additions on the rear and side (Plate 32 through Plate 35). With its flat façade, symmetrical front fenestration, side gable roof, and two-storey massing, the house is a vernacular expression of the Georgian Revival architectural style. The farmhouse is located in the northwestern corner of the Study Area and is positioned so that its front (west) elevation fronts Concession 7. Four windows are located on the front façade, two on the ground level and two on the second storey, and they are spaced symmetrically on each side of the main entrance. A verandah addition has been constructed on the front façade (Plate 36). The verandah is supported by five wood post pillars which stand on a poured concrete slab foundation. The front verandah roof is clad in the same asphalt shingles as the roof of the farmhouse. Separate modern additions, clad in horizontal vinyl siding, have been constructed on the

east and north elevations of the farmhouse (Plate 37, Plate 38). These two additions sit atop a poured concrete foundation. The original main block of the farmhouse is clad in multicoloured pebble dash stucco and is supported by a stone foundation that has been parged and scored (Plate 39, Plate 40). The windows in the main block have wood sills and frames (Plate 41).



Plate 32: West (front) elevation of the farmhouse



Plate 33: South elevation of the farmhouse



Plate 34: East elevation of the farmhouse



Plate 35: Oblique view showing the northwest elevation of the farmhouse



Plate 36: Front verandah



Plate 37: Rear porch



Plate 38: Rear addition

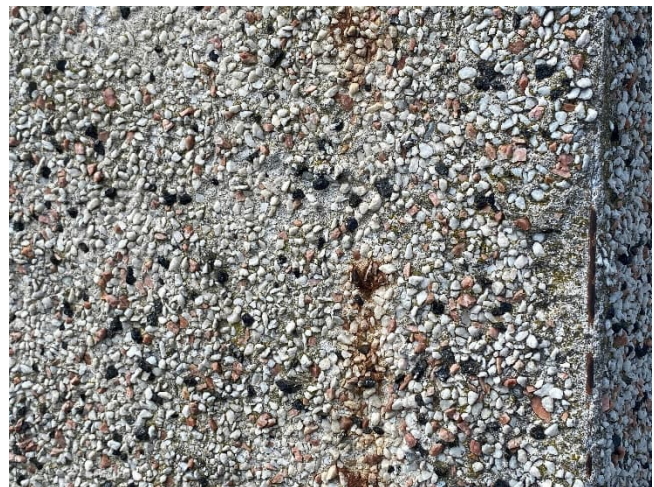


Plate 39: Pebble dash stucco cladding



Plate 40: Stone foundation with scored parging



Plate 41: Wood windowsill and frame

5.3.2 Interior

Basement

The basement of the farmhouse is accessed by a centrally located staircase from the main floor (Plate 42). A variety of building materials are used in the construction of the basement walls, indicating the structure has undergone significant alterations over time. One wall is constructed of roughly stacked fieldstone and mortar while more recently altered walls are composed of poured concrete and concrete masonry units (Plate 43 through Plate 45). A small crawlspace, constructed of concrete masonry units, extends under the rear and side additions and allows a view of the dimensional cut floor joists supporting these two additions (Plate 46). A secondary cellar stairwell leads directly outside from the stairwell but does not appear to be actively used (Plate 47). The basement floor is poured concrete.

The central stairwell from the main floor to the basement is a simple wood construction. Next to the stairwell there is a structural post of coursed brick on a concrete footing (Plate 48). This section of brick is likely associated with an earlier fireplace and chimney located in the kitchen, consistent with a typical Flurküchenhäuse floorplan (Bergengren 1991). A section of interior wall visible at the top of the stairwell reveals a section of machine cut lath and plaster (Plate 49). Hand hewn timber floor joists run along the ceiling and support dimensional cut wood plank subflooring (Plate 50, Plate 51). The timber floor joists have redundant mortises, indicating they were salvaged from an earlier structure.



Plate 42: Central staircase and basement wall



Plate 43: Poured concrete basement wall

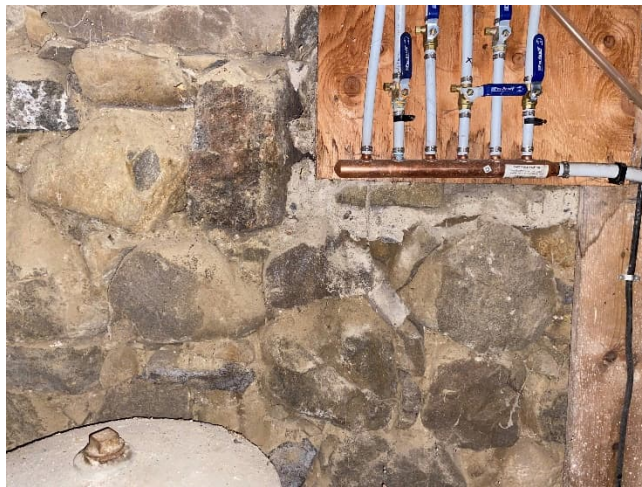


Plate 44: Stone and mortar basement wall



Plate 45: Concrete masonry units in basement crawlspace



Plate 46: Basement crawlspace



Plate 47: Cellar staircase



Plate 48: Stairwell to main floor



Plate 49: Lath and plaster finish within basement stairwell



Plate 50: Dimensional cut wood plank subflooring



Plate 51: Hand hewn floor joists

Main Floor and Upper Level

The interior of the farmhouse's main block is arranged in a with a centrally located stairwell flanked by a living room and a bedroom on the north side and a large kitchen that extends the length of the house on the south side (Plate 52 through Plate 56). The composition of spaces on the main floor is indicative of a vernacular interpretation of a culturally ethnic German Flurküchenhäuse floorplan in which a house is divided into 3 main spaces consisting of a large kitchen, living room, and bedroom (Bergengren 1991). The large kitchen, extending the width of the main block, and the direct access from the entranceway to the kitchen, are characteristic of the Flurküchenhäuse form. The rear modern addition provides storage space and is accessed through the kitchen (Plate 57). The original matching wood trim on the baseboard and window and door frames has been retained. The interior rooms on the second floor were not accessed but the central hall plan and matching wood trim are evident on the second floor as well (Plate 58, Plate 59).



Plate 52: Interior of farmhouse main doorway

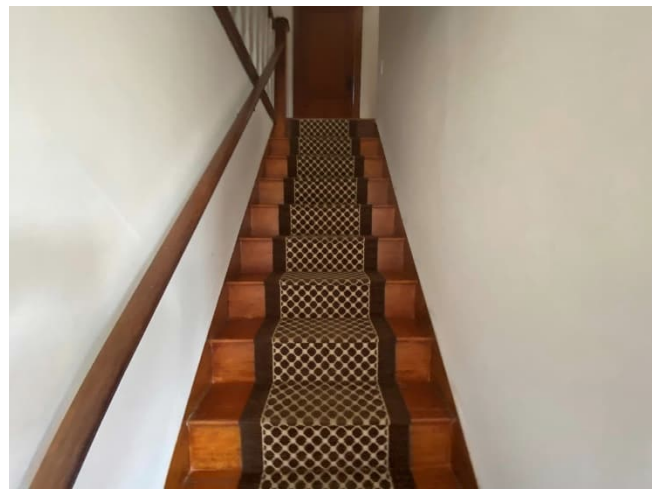


Plate 53: Centrally located staircase



Plate 54: Main floor kitchen



Plate 55: Hallway to back room



Plate 56: Living room repurposed as bedroom



Plate 57: Rear storage room, within modern addition

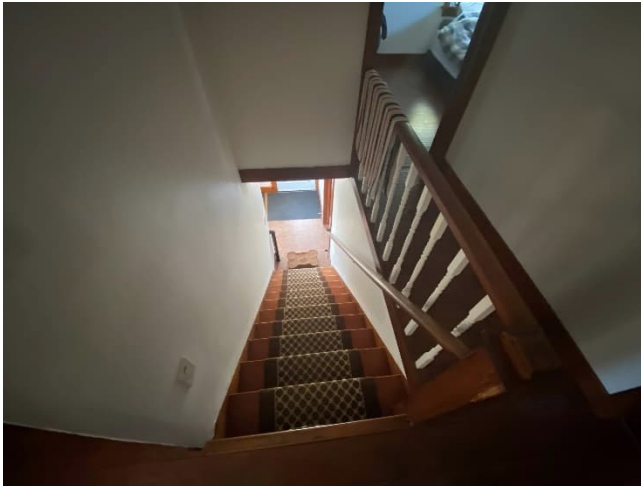


Plate 58: View of central staircase and second storey hallway



Plate 59: Wood trim and decorative elements on second storey

5.4 Barn

5.4.1 Exterior

The barn within the Study Area is located approximately 70 m south of the farmhouse and runs along Concession 7. The structure is a cross-gable bank barn with three distinct sections that give the building an offset “T-shaped” footprint, with the length constituting the “flat top” of the “T” and extending parallel to Concession 7 (Plate 60). A central rectangular main block, oriented on an east-west axis, composes the “stem” of the “T” while a large north block and smaller south block flank the central main block (Plate 61 through Plate 63). While the east, south, and west roof peaks are classic gable roofs, the north peak has a slight change in pitch, indicative of an early expression of a gambrel roof. The barn is approximately 115 feet x 50 feet at its longest and widest points.

The barn is supported by a foundation of parged stone which is most visible on the northern sections of the barn, opposite the earthen bank that provides access to the barn’s loft (Plate 64). The foundation is composed of a mixture of roughly dressed stone and rubble granite fieldstone (Plate 66). The stone foundation is covered with parging that has been scored to emphasize the courses of the stone (Plate 65). The barn is clad with vertical board siding and the roof is corrugated sheet metal (Plate 67). A large sliding wood door is located on the barn’s south elevation, providing access to the upper-level loft via an earthen bank, and two smaller doors are located along the east elevation providing access to the lower-level stable (Plate 68, Plate 69). Various windows are inlaid within the stone foundation and utilize a mix of wood and concrete lintels (Plate 70). Structural timbers used in the building’s framing are also visible on the foundation’s exterior (Plate 71).



Plate 60: West elevation of the barn, fronting Concession 7



Plate 61: South elevation of the barn with banked earth access to loft



Plate 62: East elevation of the barn



Plate 63: West elevation of the barn



Plate 64: Stone foundation with fenestration



Plate 65: Roughly dressed stone foundation with scored parging



Plate 66: Granite fieldstone foundation with parging



Plate 67: Vertical plank siding



Plate 68: Entrance to lower-level stable



Plate 69: Wood door with concrete lintel



Plate 70: Window in foundation with wood frame



Plate 71: Structural timber laid into stone foundation

5.4.2 Interior

5.4.2.1 Lower-level Stable

The lower level of the barn is used for keeping livestock and, like the understanding of the building footprint presented in Section 5.4.1, can be considered as three distinct blocks. A central rectangular main block is flanked by a smaller south block, and even smaller north block.

Central Block

The central block is accessed through a doorway on the north elevation of the cross-gable that protrudes from the barn's east elevation (Plate 72, Plate 73). Historically, the central block was primarily used for the keeping of animals as evidenced by the rows of wood and metal livestock stalls that compose the majority of the central block's interior space (Plate 74 through Plate 76). A wood chute located in the centre of the livestock stalls allowed for the delivery of hay and other animal foods from the upper-level loft, indicating the stalls were arranged

to have livestock facing inwards (Plate 77). Currently, this space is used for storage. The livestock stalls occupy the majority of the central block however a walkway wraps around the east and south of the stalls allowing access to the small south block and a wood ladder that accesses the upper-level loft. (Plate 78). The centre block's walls, which are the entire barn's foundation, are constructed of coursed stone and mortar faced with parging. The composition of the stone is most visible along the centre block's interior west wall where there is the least amount of parging. On this wall, distinct courses of stone can be observed that utilize a mixture of unworked stone and roughly dressed stone (Plate 79). Windows and doorway openings are laid into the stonework (Plate 80). Structural wood framing elements of the barn are visible from the centre block. Hand hewn timbers are used for the floor joists (Plate 81). Some timbers appear to have been hand shaped with an adze (Plate 82). Large supporting cross beams further support the floor joists and the upper-level loft's wood plank subflooring can be seen between the floor joists. The presence of redundant mortises within the timbers suggests the wood was salvaged from another structure (Plate 83).



Plate 72: Looking south from the entranceway into the centre block



Plate 73: View west into the centre block



Plate 74: View of central livestock stalls



Plate 75: View of livestock stalls, looking northwest



Plate 76: View of livestock stalls. Looking north from the south end of the centre block



Plate 77: Feeding chute from upper-level loft into livestock stall



Plate 78: Access ladder from stable to barn loft



Plate 79: Stone foundational wall constructed with a mix of roughly dressed stone and rubble fieldstone



Plate 80: Stone wall with parging and inlaid bond timber course



Plate 81: Hand hewn timber floor joists and wood plank subflooring



Plate 82: Hand hewn structural timber spanning the floor joists



Plate 83: Redundant mortise in hand hewn floor joist

North Block

A separate space in the lower level is located to the north of the central block. Although there are two doorways between this space and the central block, the north block's main entrance is from a doorway on the barn's east elevation. The north block is smaller than the central block and other than an animal pen, is mostly empty apart from some storage (Plate 84 through Plate 87). The north block has walls constructed of stone but a thick layer of parging prevents analysis of the arrangement or type of stone used. Windows are set into the stone walls (Plate 88). Like the rest of the lower level, the post and beam timber frame structure of the barn is visible in the north block. Hand hewn beams support timber floor joists, some of which have been squared and some of which have been left in the round on the underside (Plate 89). Wood plank subflooring is visible between the floor joists.



Plate 84: View south from entranceway into the north block



Plate 85: View west from entranceway into the north block



Plate 86: Northwest corner of north block



Plate 87: Animal pen in north block



Plate 88: Parged wall with window



Plate 89: Timber left in the round used as floor joist

South Block

The south block is a simple rectangular section with roughly stacked fieldstone and mortar walls (Plate 90). The south block is the smallest of the barn's three blocks. A large section of the south block's west wall has been repaired with poured concrete (Plate 91). Like the rest of the lower level, the south block ceiling is composed of whole timber floor joists and wood plank subflooring (Plate 92). Many of the timber floor joists have been left in the round. The south block has an unfinished dirt floor (Plate 93).



Plate 90: Rough stacked fieldstone foundation wall in south block



Plate 91: Section of south block foundation wall repaired with poured concrete



Plate 92: Whole timber floor joist



Plate 93: south block unfinished dirt floor

5.4.2.2 Upper-level Loft

The upper level of the barn was used for the storage of machinery and grain and the performance of farming related work. While the upper level is not physically divided into separate spaces like the lower level, the floorplan layout follows the same “T-shaped” footprint on the upper level. The upper level’s main entranceway is through a set of large sliding wood barn doors located on the south elevation and accessed via the earthen ramp (Plate 94, Plate 95). While the barn is not currently used for farming activities to the extent it once would have been, the arrangement and construction of the different areas in the loft offer an understanding of the initial purpose of each space. The large open space encountered immediately inside the barn doors was likely the drive floor, used as a general workspace and for the storage of tools and machinery (Plate 96, Plate 97). To the east of the drive floor is the granary, a slightly built-up section that was likely used for the storage of threshed grain (Plate 98). North of the drive floor is a large open space that was likely used as a mow for the storage of hay, straw, and unthreshed grain (Plate 99). The roof above the mow has a slightly alternating pitch, indicating an early adoption of a gambrel roof, visible in Plate 99.

The interior of the upper level provides a view of the structural post and beam timber frame of the entire barn. Large, squared timbers, hand hewn to roughly 8-inch (20 cm) square, compose the structural skeleton of the building. Vertical posts are connected to roof plates and horizontal bents through mortise and tenon joinery (Plate 100). Smaller timbers stretch diagonally between major joints and act as sway bracing joints. Beneath the roof plates, horizontal girts connect to posts to provide additional support along the walls (Plate 101). Cross bents, wall girts, and sway brace joints are inserted into mortises that are intentionally staggered along a post to preserve the strength of the timber. The presence of redundant mortises indicates some of the timbers used were salvaged from a previous structure. The roof is composed of pit sawn wood planks (clad with more modern corrugated sheet metal) that rest upon rafters (Plate 103). The rafters are supported by large 8-inch (20 cm) square timber purlins that are in turn supported by knee braces that extend from the cross bents.



Plate 94: Large sliding barn doors



Plate 95: Close up view of barn doors

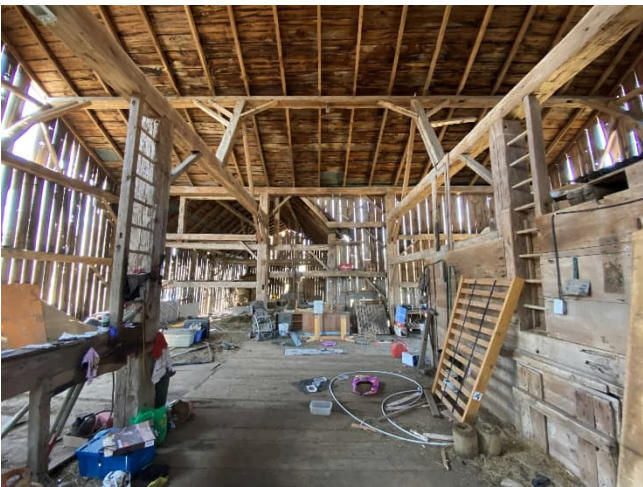


Plate 96: View north of the drive floor



Plate 97: View south towards entrance door and drive floor



Plate 98: View east towards granary



Plate 99: View north from the drive floor towards storage mow



Plate 100: Timber framed post and beam construction



Plate 101: Vertical posts supporting bents, girts, and girt bracing



Plate 102: Post with redundant mortise



Plate 103: Roof purlin seated on vertical post with diagonal sway bracing

6 EVALUATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

6.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06

The criteria for determining CHVI of a property at a local level are set out in O. Reg. 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. A property may be worthy of designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act* if it meets two or more of the criteria set out in O. Reg. 9/06. A property may be worthy of inclusion on a municipal heritage register if it meets one or more of the criteria set out in O. Reg. 9/06.

6.2 Evaluation of the Study Area

The Study Area was evaluated for CHVI using the criteria set out in O.Reg. 9/06. Table 1 summarizes the outcome of the evaluation and Section 6.2.1 to 6.2.3 provides an analysis.

Table 1: O.Reg. 9/06 Evaluation of the Study Area

Criteria		Outcome
<i>Physical and Design Value</i>		
1	The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.	✓
2	The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.	✗
3	The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	✗
<i>Associative Value</i>		
4	The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.	✗
5	The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.	✗
6	The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	✗
<i>Contextual Value</i>		
7	The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.	✓
8	The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.	✓
9	The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.	✗

6.2.1 Design and Physical Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Criteria 1 through 3 of O. Reg. 9/06 consider design and physical CHVI.

The barn in the Study Area is a cross-gable bank barn constructed of post and beam timber framing connected with mortise and tenon joinery. The barn is clad in vertical plank siding and supported by a foundation of roughly dressed stone and mortar. The barn's upper level is accessed by an earthen ramp on its south elevation and was used for storing machinery and crops and for the threshing of grain. The barn's lower level was used for keeping livestock. The primary sources consulted for this report determined the barn was constructed between 1878 and 1898.

The spatial arrangement of the barn, with its cross-gable design, stone stable, and segmented loft is a representative example of a mature expression of the barn construction style classified as the “Central Ontario Barn” (Ennals 1972, Arthur and Dudley 1972, Butterfield n.d.) The Central Ontario Barn style emerged in the 1850s-1860s and its emphasis on large storage mows, earthen ramps, and drive floors was indicative of the transition from a wheat monoculture to the more diversified crop rotation model that was being embraced by southern Ontario farmers in the mid 19th century (Ennals 1972). As farmers cultivated a larger selection of crops, larger storage mows were needed. Larger driving floors were also needed for the storage and operation of increasingly specialized machinery. The Central Ontario Barn is also defined by its sophisticated stone foundation and lower-level animal stables. A growing body of evidence in the mid 19th century supported a connection between the wellbeing of farm animals and the quality of their product (Ennals 1972). This led to farmers and barn builders placing a greater emphasis on providing habitable areas for livestock to shelter over the winter. This was done in a spatially efficient manner by enlarging barn foundation walls and locating livestock stables in the lower levels of barns. Early expressions of the Central Ontario Barn were simple rectangular, side gable structures typically around 60-80 feet long (Arthur and Dudley 1972). The cross-gable roof of the barn in the Study Area, and its length of 115 feet, indicates the structure is a mature expression of its more rudimentary rectangular predecessor.

The construction methods and materials used in the barn in the Study Area are also representative of a mature expression of the Central Ontario Barn style. The barn is constructed of post and beam timber framing connected with mortise and tenon joinery. Large, hand hewn 8x8 inch posts extend vertically from the floor and connect with a network of variously sized beams to create the structural frame of the barn. Bents travel between posts across the width of the barn while girts connect posts around the perimeter of the structure. Angled sway bracing supports perpendicular joints and mortises are staggered along posts to preserve the timbers integrity. A network of rafters, roof posts, and purlins support the roof. The size of timbers, method of joinery, and arrangement of the building frame are characteristic of the Central Ontario Barn (Ennals 1972, Arthur and Dudley 1972, Butterfield n.d.). Early expressions of the Central Ontario Barn utilize simple gable roofs. The slightly angled pitch of the barn’s north gable is indicative of an adoption of a gambrel style roof which was popular in the 1880s and is further evidence the barn is a mature expression of the Central Ontario Barn Style (Ennals 1972). Accordingly, the Study Area features a barn which is a representative example of a style, type, expression, and construction method and satisfies criterion 1 of O.Reg. 9/06.

The farmhouse in the Study Area was constructed by the Fahrner family between 1878 and 1898 and is representative of 19th century culturally ethnic German farmhouse construction practices in Puslinch. The interior plan of the farmhouse is arranged around a central staircase with a living room and bedroom north of the stairwell and a large kitchen, spanning the width of the house, to the south of the stairwell. This layout is representative of the ethnic German Flurküchenhäuse form in which an oversized kitchen is the central space in a house and is directly accessed from the entranceway. Traditional Flurküchenhäuse forms include a centrally located fireplace and hearth against the kitchen’s interior wall. While no remnants of the fireplace remain in the kitchen, the footings of the brick fireplace and chimney system is extant in the basement. The location of the fireplace footing is consistent with a traditional Flurküchenhäuse farmhouse layout. The exterior of the house demonstrates a vernacular approach to the Georgian Revival architectural style. The two-storey side gable roof, boxy massing, stone foundation, and symmetrical front fenestration are demonstrative of Georgian Revival stylistic elements. The house was most likely constructed by Matthew Fahrner, an experienced woodworker, John Fahrner, a trained house framer, and Frederick Fahrner, a trained mason. Matthew and his wife Eva immigrated from Germany where they purchased land in Puslinch to farm and construct their farmhouse. With its Flurküchenhäuse form and vernacular Georgian Revival architectural elements, the farmhouse is a representative example of culturally ethnic

German farmhouse construction practices in 19th century Puslinch Township. Accordingly, the Study Area features a house which is a representative example of a style, type, expression, and construction method and satisfies criterion 1 of O.Reg. 9/06.

The barn and farmhouse in the Study Area were constructed between 1878 and 1898. Both have stone foundations and timber framing elements however, the farmhouse foundation appears to have undergone significant renovations and only small sections of its original stone foundation remain. Some original timber framing floor joists are visible in the farmhouse's basement and the trim, moulding, and baseboards in the main block interior appear to be original. However, these elements display a standard construction approach and do not demonstrate a technical achievement in a greater than normal quality or at an intensity well above an industry standard. Both structures were most likely constructed by Matthew Fahrner, an experienced woodworker, John Fahrner, a trained house framer, and Frederick Fahrner, a trained mason. While the stone foundation in both structures is technically proficient, the use of roughly dressed stone and rubble fieldstone does not demonstrate craftsmanship or technical achievement in a greater than normal quality or at an intensity well above standard. Similarly, while the extensive timber framed joinery of the barn is technically proficient and a complex undertaking, it does not demonstrate craftsmanship or technical achievement in a greater than normal quality or at an intensity well above standard. Accordingly, the Study Area does not display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit and does not satisfy criterion 2 of O.Reg. 9/06. The Study Area also does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement and does not satisfy criterion 3 of O.Reg. 9/06.

6.2.2 Associative Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Criteria 4 through 6 of O. Reg. 9/06 consider associative CHVI.

The extant farmhouse and barn in the Study Area were constructed between 1877 and 1898 most likely by Matthew Fahrner, an experienced woodworker, John Fahrner, a trained house framer, and Frederick Fahrner, a trained mason. The house was constructed for, and lived in by, the Fahrner family and the barn was used for their farming business. Matthew and his wife Eva were German immigrants to Puslinch Township who raised a large family and were community leaders in their church and the Morriston community at large as evidenced by the eulogies and recognition offered by the community when the couple passed away (Clarks of Tomfad n.d., WCMA 2024i). There is a direct association between the Study Area and the Fahrner family. However, while the Fahrner family was well respected in Morriston, it can not be said that they made a strong, noticeable, or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of settlement and development in the community.

In the early 20th century, the Study Area was also associated with James A. McMillan who, in his capacity as Reeve of Puslinch Township and Warden of Wellington, did have a strong and influential contribution to the evolution and development in the community. However, while James A. McMillan owned the property in the Study Area, he likely did not live there and instead rented the house and agricultural fields to someone else. As such, the Study Area does not have a direct link with James A. McMillan because it was not the product of or influenced by him. Because of the Fahrner's lack of broader significance to the community and because of the lack of direct connection between the Study Area and James A. McMillan, the Study Area does not have a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community and does not satisfy criterion 4 of O.Reg. 9/06.

The Study Area has a direct association with Matthew and Eva Fahrner, Evangelical German shingle makers and farmers who raised a family in Morriston, Puslinch Township. The German community in Puslinch Township, and Morriston in particular, has a well documented history and shared culture that emerged in the mid 19th century (Puslinch Historical Society 2025). The Morriston German Evangelical Church originated with sermons delivered

in farmhouse living rooms in the 1840s (Puslinch Historical Society 2025). While the Fahrner family, with their Flurküchenhäuse style farmhouse, contributed to the tradition of Evangelical German farmers in Morriston, this culture has been well studied (Puslinch Historical Society 2025, Clark 1982) and there was nothing discovered about the Study Area in the background research, field assessment, or community engagement that offers new knowledge or a greater understanding of any particular aspects of the Morriston German community. Accordingly, the Study Area does not yield, or have the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture and does not satisfy criterion 5 of O.Reg. 9/06.

The built elements of the Study Area have a direct association with the members of the Fahrner family. The extant farmhouse and barn in the Study Area were constructed between 1877 and 1898 most likely by Matthew Fahrner, an experienced woodworker, John Fahrner, a trained house framer, and Frederick Fahrner, a trained mason. The farmhouse and barn, with their stone foundation and wood framing elements, display and present the work of architects, builders, and designers. However, the Fahrner's who designed and built the structures did not have a strong, noticeable, or influential contribution to their community. Accordingly, the Study Area does not demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community and does not satisfy criterion 6 of O. Reg. 9/06.

6.2.3 Contextual Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Criteria 7 through 9 of O. Reg. 9/06 consider contextual CHVI.

The Study Area features a rural farmstead complex developed by Matthew Fahrner and his wife, Eva Wurtz, in the mid-late 19th century. Matthew and Eva were Evangelical German immigrants who settled in Morriston, Puslinch Township in 1855. They worked cutting shingles until purchasing 50 acres of land in 1865 which they began farming. Puslinch Township is primarily a rural area with a long history of agricultural and livestock raising land use patterns (Lloyd 1906). The Study Area, with its farmhouse, barn, outbuildings, mature trees, rear fields, and drive lanes represents a typical historical Ontario farmstead (ERA 2020). Additionally, Morriston in particular is recognized as having a long history of German settlement and a deeply entrenched German Evangelical culture (Clark 1982). The first major wave of German immigration to Puslinch Township occurred in the early-mid 19th century and the Fahrner and Wurtz families are recognized as belonging to this group of early settlers (Puslinch Township 1950). The Fahrner's German culture is expressed through the construction of their farmhouse. With its distinct three-room spatial arrangement of a large kitchen, living room, and bedroom, the farmhouse is demonstrative of a German Flurküchenhäuse plan. The cultural importance of the mid 19th century German immigration to Puslinch Township is evidenced by the heritage status of properties in the vicinity of the Study Area. The structures at 22 Victoria Street, 84 Queen Street, 6 Victoria Street, and 56 Queen Street are all located within 2.5 km of the Study Area and are listed on the Township's *Municipal Heritage Register* as possessing heritage value contextually related to German immigration and settlement in Puslinch (Puslinch Township 2025). The Study Area, with its farmstead complex developed by German immigrants in the mid-late 19th century maintains and supports the historical cultural fabric of German settlement and farming in Puslinch. Accordingly, the Study Area is important in defining, maintaining, and supporting the character of an area and satisfies criterion 7 of O.Reg. 9/06.

The Study Area features a farm complex with farmhouse and barn. Both the farmhouse and barn have a stone foundation and, while the farmhouse appears to have undergone significant alterations, the barn still retains much of its original form. The barn is a large cross gable structure constructed of timber post and beam joinery and supported by a stone foundation. The farmhouse and barn were most likely constructed by the Fahrner family who purchased the land in 1865. Matthew Fahrner, the patriarch, was an experienced shingle maker and woodworker

and his sons John and Fred were trained framers and masons, respectively. The mix of roughly dressed stone and rubble fieldstone in the foundation, as well as the use of salvaged timbers, indicate a vernacular expression of the Central Ontario Barn style. The Fahrners were a family of German immigrants who settled in the community of Morriston, Puslinch Township in 1855. Puslinch Township, and Morriston in particular, has an established history of German immigration and pioneering beginning in the mid 19th century (Clark 1982). Many of the heritage structures in the vicinity are recognized for their contextual association with German Pioneering in Puslinch (Puslinch Township 2025). The Study Area, with its vernacular farm structures constructed by a German pioneering family in the mid-late 19th century is linked to the historical theme of German settlement and pioneering in Puslinch Township. Accordingly, the Study Area is historically linked to its surroundings and satisfies criterion 8 of O.Reg. 9/06.

Background research and community engagement did not determine that the Study Area is considered a landmark. Accordingly, the Study Area is not a landmark and does not satisfy criterion 9 of O.Reg. 9/06.

An evaluation of the Study Area against the criteria set out in O.Reg. 9/06 determined that the Study Area satisfies criteria 1, 7, and 8 and therefore has CHVI. Accordingly, a draft SCHVI has been prepared.

6.3 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

6.3.1 Description of Property

The property at 4275 Concession 7, Puslinch Township, Wellington County is an approximately 16.2 ha, irregularly shaped parcel bounded by Concession 7 on the west and agricultural fields and residential properties on all other sides. It features a rural farmstead complex composed of a 19th century farmhouse, 19th century barn, outbuilding, agricultural fields, drive lanes, and a woodlot.

6.3.2 Proposed Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The farmhouse possesses physical CHVI because it is a representative example of a culturally ethnic German farmhouse construction practices in 19th century Puslinch Township. The interior plan of the farmhouse is arranged around a central staircase with a living room and bedroom north of the stairwell and a large kitchen, spanning the width of the house, to the south of the stairwell. This layout is representative of the ethnic German Flurküchenhäuse form in which an oversized kitchen is the central space in a house. Remnants of a brick fireplace and chimney system in the basement are indicative of fireplace and hearth located on the kitchen's interior wall, a feature typical of Flurküchenhäuse forms. The exterior of the house demonstrates a vernacular approach to the Georgian Revival architectural style. The side gable roof, boxy massing, stone foundation, and symmetrical front fenestration are demonstrative of Georgian Revival stylistic elements. The house was constructed between 1878 and 1898, most likely by Matthew Fahrner (an experienced woodworker), John Fahrner (house framer), and Frederick Fahrner (mason). With its Flurküchenhäuse form and vernacular Georgian Revival architectural elements, the farmhouse is a representative example of culturally ethnic German farmhouse construction practices in 19th century Puslinch Township.

The barn possesses physical CHVI because it is a representative example of a mature expression of the "Central Ontario Barn" construction style. The barn was constructed between 1878 and 1898, most likely by Matthew Fahrner (an experienced woodworker), John Fahrner (house framer), and Frederick Fahrner (mason), and is spatially arranged in a way that reflects agricultural developments in southern Ontario throughout the mid-late 19th century. The barn's large and segmented upper-level loft, drive floor, and storage mows demonstrate a departure from wheat monoculture to a more diverse crop rotation that required more specialized tools and machinery. The barn's developed lower-level livestock stable reflects an acknowledgement of the connection

between a farm animal's well being and the quality of its product. This connection was supported by a growing body of literature in mid-late 19th century Ontario and had a demonstrable effect on the design of barns. The barn's structural network of hand-hewn post and beam timbers connected with mortise and tenon joinery is also represented of the Central Ontario Barn style. Furthermore, the barn's large footprint, cross gable design, and gambrel roof on its north gable is indicative of a more developed interpretation of the Central Ontario Barn than smaller and less sophisticated earlier structures.

The property possesses contextual CHVI as it represents the historical and cultural fabric of German settlement and farming in Puslinch Township. Developed by Evangelical German immigrants Matthew Fahrner and Eva Wurtz in the mid-late 19th century, the farmstead complex is an extant testimony to the agricultural practices and rural lifestyle of early German settlers in Morriston. The Study Area's barn is an intact representation of those built for a typical historical Ontario farmstead, reflecting the long-standing agricultural and livestock-raising land use patterns in Puslinch Township. The Fahrner and Wurtz families, part of the early wave of German immigrants, contributed to the development of German Evangelical pioneering culture in Morriston. The farm complex, with its vernacular architecture and structures likely constructed by the Fahrner family, showcases the craftsmanship and building techniques of the era. The barn, retaining much of its original form, and the farmhouse, despite alterations, are linked to the historical theme of German settlement and pioneering in Puslinch Township.

6.3.3 Heritage Attributes

■ Barn

- Two-storey cross gable roof structure
- Gambrel roof on north gable
- Large "offset T-shaped" footprint
- Fieldstone and mortar foundation composed of roughly dressed stone and rubble fieldstone
- Earthen bank ramp access to large barn doors
- Vertical wood plank siding
- Network of hand hewn timber framing mortise and tenon joinery including posts, beams, bents, girts, sway bracing, knee bracing, roof plates, purlins, and rafters
- Pit sawn wood planks laid across rafters
- Large drive floor and segmented storage mow

■ Farmhouse

- Remaining stone foundation
- Hand hewn timber floor joists
- Symmetrical front fenestration and doorway arrangement
- Remaining brick chimney and fireplace system in basement
- Side gable roof

- Pebble dash stucco cladding
- Boxy Massing
- Flurküchenhäuse style floorplan with its large kitchen, directly accessed from the entranceway, and remnants of centrally located fireplace and chimney
- 19th century farmhouse and 19th century barn that are representative of 19th century Evangelical German settlement and pioneering in Puslinch Township

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The MCM InfoSheet #5 provides guidance on how to complete impact assessments for heritage properties (MCM 2006b). This assessment considers two categories of impacts:

- **Direct Impact:** A permanent or irreversible negative affect on the CHVI of a property that results in the loss of a heritage attribute. Direct impacts include destruction or alteration.
- **Indirect Impact:** An impact that is the result of an activity on or near a cultural heritage resource that may adversely affect the CHVI and/or heritage attributes of a property. Indirect impacts include shadows, isolation, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas, a change in land use, or land disturbances.

It should be noted that land disturbances, as defined in MCM InfoSheet #5, apply to archaeological resources (MCM 2006b). An archaeological assessment is beyond the scope of this study since recommendations regarding archaeological resources must be made by a professional archaeologist licensed by the MCM.

7.1 Description of Proposed Work

CBM is applying to the MNR for a new Class A Licence (Pit Below Water) under the *Aggregate Resources Act*, for the Township of Puslinch, Wellington County, Ontario. As currently planned, the proposed works for the Project will be limited to the Project's preliminary extraction area which comprises part of Lot 29, Concession 7, in the Township of Puslinch, County of Wellington.

If the Project is found to be feasible and a licence is granted, extraction would be completed in stages and commence in specific portions of the Study Area. Following extraction, areas would be progressively rehabilitated. At the time of the writing of this report, the exact extraction methodology for the Project has not yet been defined and will instead be based upon the results of concurrent technical engineering studies however, it is WSP's understanding that extraction will entail gravel excavation and not blasting. The extraction limit is located approximately 15 m northeast of the barn. Both the barn and farmhouse will remain in situ.

While the construction plans for the Project are still in the preliminary phase, the proposed works are anticipated to include:

- Overburden and topsoil stripping
- Sand and gravel extraction activities
- Use of heavy machinery such as excavators
- Use of heavy traffic such as dump trucks
- Landscaping as necessary

It is WSP's understanding that an access road will be constructed between the extraction area and Concession 7 and will be used for truck traffic transporting aggregate product. The proposed alignment for the access road is near the secondary gravel driveway in the Study Area, between the extant farmhouse and barn. The road will be approximately 15 m wide and will be located 20 m from the farmhouse and 20 m from the barn.

7.2 Assessment of Potential Impacts

An impact assessment to evaluate the potential impacts of the Study Area is contained in Table 2. The impact assessment is based on the above understanding of the proposed work.

Table 2: Assessment of Potential Impacts to the Study Area

Impact Type	Discussion	Mitigation Measures
<i>Direct Impacts</i>		
Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features.	The proposed work will see the destruction of the Study Area's rear fields, wood fence, structural outbuilding foundation, and outbuilding. As none of these elements were identified as heritage attributes or features, the proposed work will not cause the destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features. The proposed work does not impact the identified heritage features; the 19th century farmhouse and 19th century barn. However, when dealing with heritage structures, demolition by neglect can occur and should be avoided.	Mitigation measures are required. The proposed work and project plans should continue to avoid any destruction or alteration to the farmhouse or barn. The farmhouse and barn should be marked as "heritage structures" on work plans so that project personnel are aware of the buildings heritage value. To prevent demolition by neglect, a structural assessment should be conducted on the barn and farmhouse to identify and address any deficiencies or deteriorations compromising the structural integrity of each structure. Yearly inspections should be conducted on the barn and farmhouse to prevent further deterioration.
Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance.	The proposed work will see the alteration of the Study Area's rear fields, wood fence, structural outbuilding foundation, and outbuilding. As none of these elements were identified as heritage attributes or features, the proposed work will not cause the destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features. No alteration will occur to the farmhouse or barn.	No mitigation is required.
<i>Indirect Impacts</i>		
Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden.	The work planned in the vicinity of the farmhouse and barn, the identified heritage features, is limited to the construction of an access road. As the roadway and gravel pit will be at, or below grade, no shadows are anticipated to alter the appearance of a heritage attribute.	No mitigation is required.
Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment context or a significant relationship.	The proposed work will isolate the visual connection between the farmhouse and barn and the associated rural fields. However, as the visual connection between the farmhouse, barn, and rural fields was not identified as a heritage attribute or a significant relationship, no adverse impacts are anticipated.	No mitigation is required.
Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features.	No significant views or vistas were identified within, from, or of built natural features.	No mitigation is required.
A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces.	The proposed work will result in land use changes from rural fields to a gravel pit. However, as the connection between the farmhouse, barn, and rural fields was not identified as a heritage attribute or a significant relationship, no adverse impacts are anticipated	No mitigation is required.
Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an cultural heritage resource.	When construction activities take place within the vicinity of a heritage structure, adverse impacts from excessive vibration can be a concern. However, according to the Federal Transit Administration's (FTA) Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual, rubber tire vehicles (busses, trucks or other heavy vehicles) operating close to vibration sensitive buildings within approximately 20 meters are unlikely to cause a vibrational impact (FTA 2018). For such cases, FTA indicates no further analysis is required. The slow rate of speed for the anticipated vehicle traffic, as well as the flat surface of the newly constructed road, further reduce the risk of excessive vibration. As such, no adverse indirect impacts are anticipated.	No mitigation is required.

7.3 Summary of Potential Impacts

The assessment of potential impacts to the Study Area conducted in Table 2 concluded that adverse indirect impacts are anticipated through the potential for demolition by neglect. Accordingly, the following mitigation measure has been prepared:

- 1) Conduct a structural conditions assessment on the barn and farmhouse to identify and address any deficiencies or deteriorations compromising the structural integrity of each structure. Yearly inspections should be conducted on the barn and farmhouse to prevent demolition by neglect.

8 SUMMARY STATEMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CBM, a division of St. Marys Cement Inc. (Canada), is applying to the MNR for a new Class A Licence (Pit Below Water) under the ARA, in the Township of Puslinch, Wellington County, Ontario. WSP was retained by CBM to complete a HIA for 4275 Concession 7, Puslinch Township (the Study Area), as part of the licence application for the Project.

The Study Area is an irregularly shaped parcel of land bounded by Concession 7 on the west and agricultural fields and residential properties on all other sides. The Study Area features a rural farmstead complex composed of a 19th century farmhouse, 19th century barn, outbuildings, agricultural fields, drive lanes, and woodlot. The Study Area is approximately 16.2 ha large.

An evaluation of the Study Area against the criteria set out in O.Reg. 9/06 determined that the Study Area meets three criteria (1,7, and 8) and possesses physical and contextual CHVI. An impact assessment of the proposed work determined that adverse impacts to the Study Area are anticipated. Accordingly, WSP has prepared the following recommendations:

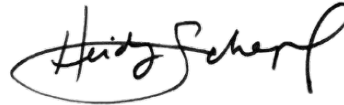
- 1) The extant barn and farmhouse in the Study Area possess Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and should be retained in situ and avoided. Additionally, a structural assessment should be conducted on the barn and farmhouse to identify and address any deficiencies or deteriorations compromising the structural integrity of each structure. Yearly inspections should be conducted on the barn and farmhouse to prevent demolition by neglect.
- 2) This HIA should be distributed to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, the Township of Puslinch, and Wellington County.

Signature Page

WSP Canada Inc.



Robert Pinchin B.A. Hons., CAHP Intern
Cultural Heritage Specialist



Heidy Schopf, MES, CAHP
Cultural Heritage Team Lead

RP/HS/al

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2024b *Series 4a Item 13-15: The Fahrner Family History beginning with their leaving Germany in the mid 1800's and ending with Mary E. McBain. Eleven generations listed..* Binkley and Fahrner Family Histories, Puslinch Township, 1875-1964.

2024c *Series 4a Item 17: Family Chart No. 12 for Matthew Fahrner and Eva Catherine Wurtz and their children.* Binkley and Fahrner Family Histories, Puslinch Township, 1875-1964.

2024d *Series 4a Item 25-32: Hand drawn pages of family trees beginning with Matthew Fahrner and ending with the family of Miles Wesley Binkley.* Binkley and Fahrner Family Histories, Puslinch Township, 1875-1964.

2024e *Series 4a Item 43-45: Photocopy of pages taken from the book "German Settlers of Puslinch Township" mentioning the German families who settled in Puslinch Township. The Fahrner name is mentioned.* Binkley and Fahrner Family Histories, Puslinch Township, 1875-1964.

2024f *Series 4a Item 48: Three colour photos of the farm house and barn owned by Matthew and Eva Fahrner. Lot 29, Concession 7, Morriston, Ontario.* Binkley and Fahrner Family Histories, Puslinch Township, 1875-1964.

2024g *Series 4a Item 49: Two colour photos of the barn and drive shed built by Matthew Fahrner on Lot 29, Concession 3, Fire #4275.* Binkley and Fahrner Family Histories, Puslinch Township, 1875-1964.

2024h *Series 4a Item 50: Copy of an e-mail from "The Clarks of Tomfad" to Mary McBain referring to an ad in the Guelph Mercury dated November 24, 1998, regarding the sale of the farm of Mrs. M. Fahrner. Included is a studio photo identified as Eva and a photocopy of this same photo.* Binkley and Fahrner Family Histories, Puslinch Township, 1875-1964.

2024i *Series 4a Item 51: Copy of a Obit for Eva Catherine (Wurtz) Fahrner sent to unknown by Anna Jackson, President, Puslinch Historical Society.* Binkley and Fahrner Family Histories, Puslinch Township, 1875-1964.

2024j *Series 4a Item 59: Two copies of photos. One featuring John, Frank, Frederick and William Fahrner. The other features Mary, Louisa, Lydia and Martha Fahrner. All members of Matthew Fahrner's family.* Binkley and Fahrner Family Histories, Puslinch Township, 1875-1964.

- 2024k *Series 4a Item 70: Photocopies of three photographs. Upper left is of the Fahrner home in Drumbo, Ontario. Lower left is of Emma, Will and Glenna in front of their store in Drumbo. Lower right is of Eva Wurtz Fahrner.* Binkley and Fahrner Family Histories, Puslinch Township, 1875-1964.
- 2024l *Series 4a Item 76: Copy of a letter from William Fahrner at the age of 91-1/2 years if age on June 30th, 1965 in San Jose, California. The letter was written to Gail Fahrner Hawkins by her great uncle.* Binkley and Fahrner Family Histories, Puslinch Township, 1875-1964.
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APPENDIX A

Assessor CVs



Robert Pinchin

Cultural Heritage Specialist

Areas of practice

- *Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessments*
- *Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports*
- *Heritage Impact Assessments*
- *Strategic Conservation Plans*
- *Documentation and Salvage Reports*
- *Commemoration Plans*
- *Heritage Protection Plans*

Languages

English

PROFILE

Mr. Pinchin holds an Honours B.A. Degree in Canadian History from McMaster University and a Postgraduate Diploma in Geographical Information Systems from Toronto Metropolitan University. Mr. Pinchin is an intern member with the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP). He has been involved in the field of cultural heritage since 2016 and has conducted heritage reporting and archaeological assessments in support of public and private works throughout Canada.

Mr. Pinchin has experience identifying cultural heritage resources within the framework of the Ontario Heritage Act, Ontario Planning Act, and Environmental Assessment Act as well as writing Cultural Heritage Assessment Reports (CHARs), Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHERs), and Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs). Mr. Pinchin has conducted Stage 1-4 Archaeological Assessments, working in partnership with members of Indigenous Nation communities. He has a strong working knowledge of Ontario's mapping history and experience with interpreting historic settlement patterns and land use activities through primary sources. Mr. Pinchin has worked with stadia rod and Catalyst GPS technologies and has experience with mapping field data and conducting spatial analysis with GIS software.

EDUCATION

Graduate Diploma, Applied Digital Geography and GIS, Toronto Metropolitan University	2023
B.A. Hons, Canadian History, McMaster University	2016

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (Intern Member)	2023 – Present
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PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Personal Track Safety, Metrolinx	2022
Basics of Supervising, IHSA	2022

CAREER

Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP	2023 – ongoing
Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP	2022 – 2023
Cultural Heritage Technician, Wood PLC	2022 – 2022
Archaeological Field Technician, Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI)	2021 – 2022

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Cultural Heritage Reporting

- Ontario Line Cultural Heritage Services, Metrolinx (Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP, 2023-ongoing). Provision of various cultural heritage reporting in support of the Ontario Line Transit Project.



ROBERT PINCHIN

Cultural Heritage Technician

- Wesleyville Nuclear Site Impact Assessment, Ontario Power Generation (Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP, 2023-ongoing). Provision of various cultural heritage reporting in support of an impact assessment for a proposed nuclear generation site.
- Bruce C Nuclear Expansion, Bruce Power (Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP, 2023-ongoing). Provision of various cultural heritage reporting in support of the proposed expansion of a nuclear generating station.
- 1055 Charleston Sideroad Documentation and Salvage Plan, CBM Aggregates (Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP, 2023-ongoing). Development of a documentation and salvage strategy for a heritage structure in support of a proposed quarry.
- Elgin Mills Road Widening Heritage Impact Assessments, City of Markham (Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP, 2023-ongoing). Provision of Heritage Impact Assessments reporting in support of a road widening project.
- 15717 Airport Road Heritage Conservation Plan, Sedgwick Marshal (Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP 2023-ongoing) Development of conservation strategies for a heritage structure in support of a proposed residential development.
- 14275 The Gore Road Heritage Building Protection Plan, Argo (Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP 2023-ongoing) Development of protection and mothballing strategies for a heritage structure in support of a proposed residential development.
- City of Cambridge Heritage Register Review, City of Cambridge (Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP 2023-ongoing) Provision of cultural heritage services in support of a review and assessment of a municipal heritage register.
- 18667 Mississauga Road Heritage Conservation Plan, CBM Aggregates (Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP 2023-ongoing) Writing of a conservation plan to guide the movement and conservation of a structure identified to possess CHVI in support a licensing application under the *Aggregate Resources Act*.
- 18501 Mississauga Road Heritage Conservation Plan, CBM Aggregates (Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP 2023-ongoing) Writing of a conservation plan to guide the movement and conservation of a structure identified to possess CHVI in support a licensing application under the *Aggregate Resources Act*.
- Resources Road Logistics Siding Facility Cultural Heritage Screening Memo, ONxpress (Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP 2023-ongoing) provision of cultural heritage services in support of the OnCorr Regional Express Rail expansion and rail electrification.
- Crawford Mine Cultural Heritage Screening Memo, Canada Nickel (Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP 2023-ongoing) Provision of Cultural Heritage services in support of a proposed Nickel Mine in Northern Ontario.
- Safarik Pit Cultural Heritage Report and Heritage Impact Assessment, CBM Aggregates (Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP 2023-ongoing) Conducting of heritage work in support of a license application under the *Aggregate Resources Act*.
- Upper Wellington CHR, City of Hamilton (Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP 2023-ongoing) Provision of cultural heritage reporting in support of a Municipal Environmental Assessment.



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- Lower Sherbourne Street Subway Strategic Conservation Plan, ONxpress (Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP 2023-ongoing) Provision of cultural heritage services in support of the OnCorr Regional Express Rail expansion and rail electrification.
- Parliament Street Subway Strategic Conservation Plan, ONxpress (Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP 2023-ongoing) provision of cultural heritage services in support of the OnCorr Regional Express Rail expansion and rail electrification.
- Historic Structure Investigation 4910 Townline Road, City of Cambridge (Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP 2023-ongoing) Conducting of a physical structural investigation to determine the original construction materials and methods of a structure.
- Tribag Mine Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, Ministry of Mines (Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP 2023-ongoing) Provision of cultural heritage services in support of abandoned mine remediation efforts.
- Bala Stage 2 Cultural Heritage Report, ONxpress (Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP 2023-ongoing) provision of cultural heritage services in support of the OnCorr Regional Express Rail expansion and rail electrification.
- Dickenson Road W Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Addendum, Broccolini (Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP 2023-ongoing) Conducting of an additional CHIA addendum in support of a proposed industrial development.
- 309-325 James Street North Heritage Impact Assessment, Core Urban (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) Conducting of an HIA in support of the proposed redevelopment of a 19th urban block.
- Springpole Mining Exploration Camp Heritage Reporting, First Mining Gold (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) Conducting of multiple Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports of various sites within the vicinity of Springpole Lake in support of a proposed mine expansion.
- Driftwood SWMF 8-2 Cultural Heritage Screening, City of Richmond Hill (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) Conducting of a Cultural Heritage Screening Checklist in support of an Environmental Assessment.
- Kami Iron Ore Mine Cultural Heritage Screening, Province of Newfoundland and Labrador (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) Conducting of a Cultural Heritage Screening Checklist in support of a proposed iron ore mine.
- Heritage Impact Assessment of Blair Road Retaining Wall, City of Cambridge (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) Writing of a Heritage Impact Assessment in support of proposed replacement of a retaining wall located within the Dickson Hill Heritage Conservation District.
- OnCorr Regional Express Rail, Metrolinx (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) provision of cultural heritage services in support of the OnCorr Regional Express Rail expansion and rail electrification.
- Elmira By-Pass Road Options Analysis, Region of Waterloo (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) Conducting of an options analysis that considered the potential impacts to cultural heritage properties for six separate proposed roadway alignments. The preparation of a technical memo outlining the findings and recommending the most feasible alignment options.



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- Heritage Impact Assessment of 18501 Mississauga Road, CBM Aggregates (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) Writing of a Heritage Impact Assessment in support of a proposed quarry in Caledon.
- Heritage Impact Assessment of 18667 Mississauga Road, CBM Aggregates (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) Writing of a Heritage Impact Assessment in support of a proposed quarry in Caledon.
- Heritage Impact Assessment of 1055 Charleston Sideroad, CBM Aggregates (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) Writing of a Heritage Impact Assessment in support of a proposed quarry in Caledon.
- Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report of 7666 Yonge Street, YNSE Metrolinx (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) The project scope consisted of a Cultural Heritage Evaluation of 7666 Yonge Street in Vaughan, Ontario.
- Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report of Holy Cross Catholic Cemetery, YNSE Metrolinx (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) The project scope consisted of a Cultural Heritage Evaluation of 8636 Yonge Street in Markham, Ontario.
- Heritage Impact Assessment of 4910 Townline Road, City of Cambridge (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) Writing of a Heritage Impact Assessment in support of a proposed road widening project.
- Barrie Railway Corridor Cultural Heritage Report, Metrolinx (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) The project consisted of conducting heritage assessments along a stretch of railway in York Region in support of proposed infrastructure developments.
- Chedoke Retrofits Cultural Heritage Report, City of Hamilton (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) The project scope consisted of a Cultural Heritage Report assessing cultural heritage resources for the Chedoke Watershed Stormwater Retrofits Master Plan.
- Heritage Impact Assessment of 10080 Britannia Road, Mattamy Homes (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) Writing of a Heritage Impact Assessment considering potential impacts of a proposal on a property.
- Heritage Impact Assessment of 5691 Fifth Line, Mattamy Homes (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) Writing of a Heritage Impact Assessment considering potential impacts of a proposal on a property.
- Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report of Hendon Park, YNSE Metrolinx (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) The project scope consisted of a Cultural Heritage Evaluation of Hendon Park in Toronto, ON.
- Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment of Black Creek Storm Sewer Public Works Project, City of Toronto, Ontario (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) Writing of a cultural heritage resource assessment Schedule "C" Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed Black Creek Storm Sewer Site.
- Heritage Impact Assessment of Black Creek Storm Sewer Public Works Project, City of Toronto, Ontario (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) The project scope consisted of a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment report analyzing potential impacts to Cultural Heritage Resources in the site area of the proposed Black Creek Storm Sewer public works project.



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Archaeological Assessments

- Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Sir Adam Beck Generating Station, Niagara Falls (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) Atura Power. Completion of a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment in support of a proposed hydrogen plant.
- Transmountain Expansion Project, British Columbia (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) TMEP. Completion of various Archaeological Assessments in support of large-scale oil and gas infrastructure project.
- Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Dig 23, 24, 25, Flamborough (Cultural Heritage Technician, WSP, 2022-2023) Imperial Oil. Completion of a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment in support of utilities planning efforts.
- Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for Intersection Improvements at Regional Road 24 (Victoria Avenue) and Regional Road 63 (Canborough Road), in the Town of Pelham and Town of West Lincoln (Cultural Heritage Technician, Wood, 2022-2023). Kerry T. Howe Engineering Ltd. Completion of a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment and archival research of the site are of the proposed intersection improvements.
- Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, City of Hamilton (Archaeological Field Technician, ASI, 2021-2022) Completion of a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment in support of a municipal Environmental Assessment.
- Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment McClung Road, Empire Construction (Archaeological Field Technician, ASI, 2021-2022) Completion of a Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment in support of a proposed housing development.



HEIDY SCHOPF, MES, CAHP

Cultural Heritage and Social Sciences Team Lead



PROFILE

Heidy Schopf is the Cultural Heritage and Social Sciences Team Lead for WSP Canada Inc. She is a Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist and has worked in the field of cultural resource management since 2007. Ms. Schopf is a Professional Member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP).

Ms. Schopf has worked on hundreds of cultural heritage projects in Ontario, including Cultural Heritage Reports, Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHERs), Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs), Strategic Conservation Plans (SCP), heritage documentation (photography, photogrammetry, and LiDAR), Heritage Conservation District (HCD) Studies and Plans, and heritage peer review. She regularly provides cultural heritage conservation guidance to public and private sector clients. Heidy is a Senior Project Manager and has managed and delivered cultural heritage work under a variety of processes, including: *Environmental Assessment Act, Planning Act, Transit Project Assessment Process (TPAP)*, and the *Ontario Heritage Act*. She has extensive and applied knowledge of Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) guidance documents for heritage properties.

Ms. Schopf has had the privilege of working with Indigenous Nations on several projects to gather Indigenous perspectives on cultural heritage and integrate this shared learning into WSP's heritage work.

Areas of practice

- Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessments
- Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports
- Heritage Impact Assessments
- Strategic Conservation Plans
- Heritage Documentation (Photography and 3DLiDAR)
- Heritage Conservation District Studies and Plans
- Peer Review
- Project Management
- Leadership

Languages

English

EDUCATION

Master of Environmental Studies (MES), Planning Program, York University	2011
Bachelor of Arts (BA), Anthropology and World History, McGill University	2007

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Senior Project Manager Certificate, Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions Canada Limited (Wood)	2022
Subject Matter Expert in Cultural Heritage, Global Technical Expert Network (GTEN), Wood	2021
MetroInx Personal Track Safety Program	2020
CN Contractor Orientation Course	2020
RAQs Certified in Environmental/Heritage/Natural Sciences, MTO	2020
Secret (Level II) Federal Security Clearance, PWGSC	2017

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals, since 2015	CAHP
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CAREER

Cultural Heritage and Social Sciences Team Lead, WSP Canada Inc.	2025-Present
Cultural Heritage Team Lead, WSP Canada Inc.	2022 – 2025
Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape Team Lead, Wood	2019 – 2022
Cultural Heritage Specialist, Stantec	2016 – 2019
Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI)	2011 – 2016



PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Mining and Aggregates

- **Ministry of Mines, Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report: Tribag Mine, Township of Nicolet, District of Algoma, Sault Ste. Marie Cluster** (Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP, 2024). Completed senior review of deliverable.
- **First Mining Gold Corporation, Springpole Gold Project, Red Lake District, Ontario** (Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP, 2022–2024). Acted as the cultural heritage liaison and provided senior QA/AC of the following deliverables:
 - Springpole Gold Mine, Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (2022)
 - Springpole Gold Mine, Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report: CHR 2, Springpole Lake to Birch Lake Travel Route, Kenora District, Ontario (2024)
 - Springpole Gold Mine, Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report: CHR 3, East Side of the North Arm of Springpole Lake, Kenora District, Ontario (2024)
 - Springpole Gold Mine, Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report: CHR 4, West Shore of Springpole Lake, Kenora District, Ontario (2024)
 - Springpole Gold Mine, Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report: CHR 5, West Shore of Springpole Lake, Kenora District, Ontario (2024)
- **Champion Iron Mines Limited, Kami Iron Ore Mine, Cultural Heritage Screening Technical Memorandum, Labrador West, Newfoundland and Labrador** (Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP, 2024). Completed senior review of deliverable.
- **Great Bear Resources/Kinross Gold Limited, Great Bear Mine, Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment, District of Kenora, Ontario** (Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP, 2024). Completed senior review of deliverable.
- **Ministry of Mines, Long Lake Gold Mine, Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, Eden Township, District of Sudbury, Ontario** (Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP, 2023). Completed senior QA/QC of deliverable, attending and facilitated Indigenous Engagement sessions with the Atikameksheng Anishnawbek First Nation (AAFN).
- Regional Municipality of Peel (Cities of Brampton, Caledon, and Mississauga)
 - **CBM Aggregates, Caledon Pit/Quarry, POPA 2022-006 & RZ 2022-0010, Town of Caledon, Ontario** (Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP, 2022-2024). Cultural heritage liaison; completed senior QA/QC of the following deliverables:
 - Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (WSP 2023)
 - Heritage Impact Assessment for 1055 Charleston Sideroad, Town of Caledon, Ontario (WSP 2023)
 - Heritage Impact Assessment for 1420 Charleston Sideroad, Town of Caledon, Ontario (WSP 2023)
 - Heritage Impact Assessment for 18501 Mississauga Road, Town of Caledon, Ontario (WSP 2023)



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- Heritage Impact Assessment for 18667 Mississauga Road, Town of Caledon, Ontario (WSP 2023)
- Heritage Impact Assessment for 18722 Main Street, Town of Caledon, Ontario (WSP 2023)
- Wellington County (Townships of Centre Wellington, Guelph/Eramosa, Wellington North, Mapleton, and Puslinch; Towns of Erin and Minto)
- **CBM Aggregates, Neubauer Pit Expansion Aggregate Resources Act License Application, Township of Puslinch, Wellington County, Ontario.** (Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, WSP, 2024-ongoing). Cultural heritage liaison; completed senior QA/QC of the following deliverables:
 - Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (WSP 2023)

