CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT:
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES

EXISTING CONDITIONS

FUTURE SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL NEEDS
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STUDY

TOWN OF ST. MARYS
COUNTY OF PERTH, ONTARIO

Prepared for:

R.J. Burnside & Associates Ltd.
292 Speedvale Ave. West, Unit 20
Guelph, Ontario

ASI File: 15EA-086

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ASI Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 ASIheritage.ca

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by R.J Burnside & Associates Ltd., on behalf of the Town of St. Marys, to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA) as part of the Future Solid Waste Disposal Needs Environmental Assessment Study, Town of St. Marys. The Individual Environmental Assessment is being conducted to review alternative means to managing solid waste in the town over a forty year planning period. The existing St. Marys landfill site is located at 1221 Water Street South, St. Marys, Ontario. The 37 ha site was part of a former clay pit that was used by St. Marys Cement in cement manufacturing and contains an approved fill area of 8 ha. The landfill is nearing its approved fill capacity and a new means to manage post-diversion solid waste is required. Two specific study areas have been identified which was used as the basis for defining and characterizing the environment which may be potentially affected by the expansion. The Study Areas are as follows:

- On-site Study Area – includes all lands associated with the existing St. Marys landfill, the 37 ha site located at 1221 Water St. South , St. Marys (outlined in red in Figure 1); and
- Study Area Vicinity – all lands within a 1,000 m radius of the On-site Study Area (outlined in green in Figure 1).

The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the study area determined that 12 cultural heritage resources are located within the study area vicinity of the Future Solid Waste Disposal Needs in the Town of St. Marys study area. No cultural heritage resources were identified within the on-site study area. Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources.

2. Once a preferred alternative or detailed designs of the proposed work are available, this report will be updated with a confirmation of impacts of the undertaking on cultural heritage resources identified within and/or adjacent to the study area and will recommend appropriate mitigation measures. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, completing a heritage impact assessment or documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.

3. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.

ASI

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Senior Project Manager:	Annie Veilleux, MA Cultural Heritage Specialist Manager, Cultural Heritage Division
Cultural Heritage Assistant:	John Sleath, MA Cultural Heritage Assistant
Project Coordinator:	Sarah Jagelewski, Hon. BA Staff Archaeologist Assistant Manager, Environmental Assessment Division
Project Administration:	Carol Bella, Hon. BA Research Archaeologist Administrative Assistant
Report Preparation:	John Sleath
Graphics:	Jonas Fernandez, MSc Geomatics Specialist John Sleath Blake Williams, MLitt Geomatics Specialist
Report Reviewer:	Annie Veilleux

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

ASI was contracted by R.J Burnside & Associates Ltd., on behalf of the Town of St. Marys, to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA) as part of the Future Solid Waste Disposal Needs Environmental Assessment Study, Town of St. Marys. The Individual Environmental Assessment is being conducted to review alternative means to managing solid waste in the town over a forty year planning period. The existing St. Marys landfill site is located at 1221 Water Street South, St. Marys, Ontario (Figure 1). The 37 ha site was part of a former clay pit that was used by St. Marys Cement in cement manufacturing and contains an approved fill area of 8 ha. The landfill is nearing its approved fill capacity and a new means to manage post-diversion solid waste is required.

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The purpose of this report is to present a built heritage and cultural heritage landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, identify existing conditions of the study area, identify impacts to cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures. The research carried out for this CHRA was conducted under the senior project management of Annie Veilleux, Cultural Heritage Specialist and Manager of the Cultural Heritage Division, ASI.

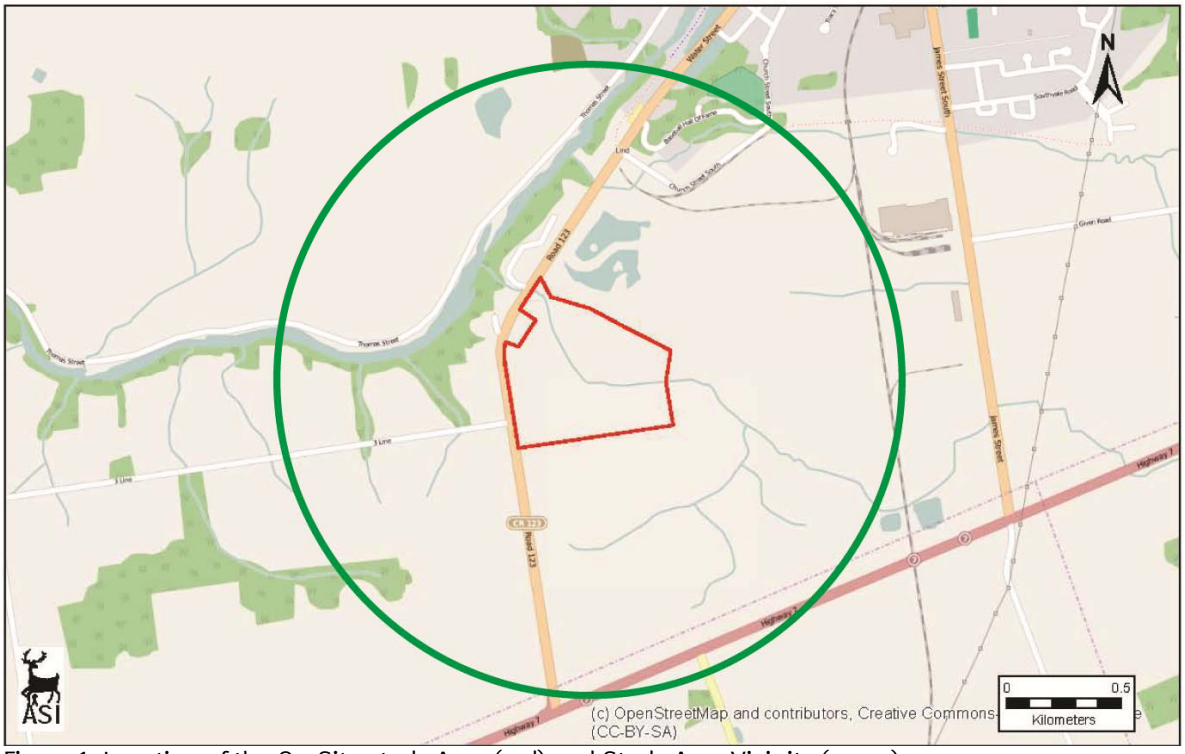

Figure 1: Location of the On-Site study Area (red) and Study Area Vicinity (green)
Base Map:©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)

2.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legislation and Policy Context

This cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1990). This assessment addresses above ground cultural heritage resources over 40 years old. Use of a 40 year old threshold is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources (Ministry of Transportation 2006; Ministry of Transportation 2007; Ontario Realty Corporation 2007). While identification of a resource that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this threshold provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is slightly younger than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from retaining heritage value.

For the purposes of this assessment, the term cultural heritage resources was used to describe both cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources. A cultural heritage landscape is perceived as a collection of individual built heritage resources and other related features that together form farm complexes, roadscapes and nucleated settlements. Built heritage resources are typically individual buildings or structures that may be associated with a variety of human activities, such as historical settlement and patterns of architectural development.

The analysis throughout the study process addresses cultural heritage resources under various pieces of legislation and their supporting guidelines. Under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1990) environment is defined in Subsection 1(c) to include:

- Cultural conditions that influence the life of man or a community, and;
- Any building, structure, machine, or other device or thing made by man.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is charged under Section 2 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario and has published two guidelines to assist in assessing cultural heritage resources as part of an environmental assessment: *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (1992), and *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (1981). Accordingly, both guidelines have been utilized in this assessment process.

The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (Section 1.0) states the following:

> When speaking of man-made heritage we are concerned with the works of man and the effects of his activities in the environment rather than with movable human artifacts or those environments that are natural and completely undisturbed by man.

In addition, environment may be interpreted to include the combination and interrelationships of human artifacts with all other aspects of the physical environment, as well as with the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of the people and communities in Ontario. The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* distinguish between two basic ways of visually experiencing this heritage in the environment, namely as cultural heritage landscapes and as cultural features.

Within this document, cultural heritage landscapes are defined as the following (Section 1.0):

> The use and physical appearance of the land as we see it now is a result of man's activities over time in modifying pristine landscapes for his own purposes. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual man-made features into a whole. Urban cultural landscapes are sometimes given special names such as townscapes or streetscapes that describe various scales of perception from the general scene to the particular view. Cultural landscapes in the countryside are viewed in or adjacent to natural undisturbed landscapes, or waterscapes, and include such land uses as agriculture, mining, forestry, recreation, and transportation. Like urban cultural landscapes, they too may be perceived at various scales: as a large area of homogeneous character; or as an intermediate sized area of homogeneous character or a collection of settings such as a group of farms; or as a discrete example of specific landscape character such as a single farm, or an individual village or hamlet.

A cultural feature is defined as the following (Section 1.0):

> …an individual part of a cultural landscape that may be focused upon as part of a broader scene, or viewed independently. The term refers to any man-made or modified object in or on the land or underwater, such as buildings of various types, street furniture, engineering works, plantings and landscaping, archaeological sites, or a collection of such objects seen as a group because of close physical or social relationships.

The Minister of Tourism, Culture, and Sport has also published *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (April 2010; Standards and Guidelines hereafter). These Standards and Guidelines apply to properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest. They are mandatory for ministries and prescribed public bodies and have the authority of a Management Board or Cabinet directive. Prescribed public bodies include:

- Agricultural Research Institute of Ontario
- Hydro One Inc.
- Liquor Control Board of Ontario
- McMichael Canadian Art Collection
- Metrolinx
- The Niagara Parks Commission.
- Ontario Heritage Trust
- Ontario Infrastructure Projects Corporation
- Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation
- Ontario Power Generation Inc.
- Ontario Realty Corporation
- Royal Botanical Gardens
- Toronto Area Transit Operating Authority
- St. Lawrence Parks Commission

The Standards and Guidelines provide a series of definitions considered during the course of the assessment:

A provincial heritage property is defined as the following (14):

> Provincial heritage property means real property, including buildings and structures on the property, that has cultural heritage value or interest and that is owned by the Crown in right of Ontario or by a prescribed public body; or that is occupied by a ministry or a prescribed public body if the terms of the occupancy agreement are such that the ministry or public body is entitled to make the alterations to the property that may be required under these heritage standards and guidelines.

A provincial heritage property of provincial significance is defined as the following (14):

> Provincial heritage property that has been evaluated using the criteria found in Ontario Heritage Act O.Reg. 10/06 and has been found to have cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance.

A built heritage resource is defined as the following (13):

> …one or more significant buildings (including fixtures or equipment located in or forming part of a building), structures, earthworks, monuments, installations, or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history and identified as being important to a community. For the purposes of these Standards and Guidelines, "structures" does not include roadways in the provincial highway network and in-use electrical or telecommunications transmission towers.

A cultural heritage landscape is defined as the following (13):

> … a defined geographical area that human activity has modified and that has cultural heritage value. Such an area involves one or more groupings of individual heritage features, such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites, and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form distinct from that of its constituent elements or parts. Heritage conservation districts designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trails, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value are some examples.

Additionally, the *Planning Act* (1990) and related *Provincial Policy Statement* (*PPS*), which was updated in 2014, make a number of provisions relating to heritage conservation. One of the general purposes of the *Planning Act* is to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions. In order to inform all those involved in planning activities of the scope of these matters of provincial interest, Section 2 of the *Planning Act* provides an extensive listing. These matters of provincial interest shall be regarded when certain authorities, including the council of a municipality, carry out their responsibilities under the *Act*. One of these provincial interests is directly concerned with:

> 2.(d) the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest

Part 4.7 of the *PPS* states that:

> The official plan is the most important vehicle for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement. Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through official plans.
>
> Official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. To determine the significance of some natural heritage features and other resources, evaluation may be required.
>
> Official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions. Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and direct development to suitable areas.
>
> In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up-to-date with this Provincial Policy Statement. The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement continue to apply after adoption and approval of an official plan.

Those policies of particular relevance for the conservation of heritage features are contained in Section 2- Wise Use and Management of Resources, wherein Subsection 2.6 - Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources, makes the following provisions:

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

A number of definitions that have specific meanings for use in a policy context accompany the policy statement. These definitions include built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

A *built heritage resource* is defined as: "a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community" (PPS 2014).

A *cultural heritage landscape* is defined as "a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association" (PPS 2014). Examples may include, but are not limited to farmscapes, historic settlements, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.

In addition, significance is also more generally defined. It is assigned a specific meaning according to the subject matter or policy context, such as wetlands or ecologically important areas. With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, resources of significance are those that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people (*PPS* 2014).

Criteria for determining significance for the resources are recommended by the Province, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used. While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation (*PPS* 2014).

Accordingly, the foregoing guidelines and relevant policy statement were used to guide the scope and methodology of the cultural heritage assessment.

2.2 Municipal Policies

The Town of St. Marys Official Plan (2007 Consolidation, Section 2.3: Heritage Conservation) sets out a number of policies with regard to cultural heritage resources. Goals and policies of relevance to the present assessment include the following:

2.3.1 OBJECTIVES

2.3.1.1 To identify the cultural heritage resources, including: heritage resources designated under the Ontario Heritage Act; archeological and historical resources; and sites or areas of architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, historical, or military significance.

2.3.1.2 To protect and enhance the Town's heritage resources by developing policies that strike a balance between conservation and preservation with development and re-development.

2.3.1.3 To be proactive in identifying cultural heritage sites that are considered worthy of conservation or preservation.

2.3.1.4 To recognize the Town's cultural resources as an instrument to promote economic development, tourism, and education/awareness programmes.

2.3.1.5 To encourage development and redevelopment in a manner that is generally in keeping with the character of the Town.

2.3.2 POLICIES

2.3.2.1 Council has established and will continue to maintain a citizen's heritage advisory committee known as "St. Marys Heritage Committee" to advise and assist Council on heritage matters. Council shall continue to consult with the St. Marys Heritage Committee on all matters and development applications that pertain to heritage resources.

2.3.2.4 In considering development applications, Council will attempt to protect the cultural heritage resources in its context by promoting the redevelopment of designated historical properties with uses compatible with the historical or architectural character of the structures(s) or natural features on the properties. Where this is not feasible, Council will attempt to protect important aspects of the cultural heritage resources, or where this is not feasible; will encourage the re-creation of the cultural heritage resources.

2.3.2.5 Council may require a Heritage Impact Assessment when reviewing development applications to alter, demolish, or erect a structure on a property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or by the Federal Department of Canadian Heritage. Such

assessment will outline the context of the proposal, any potential impacts the proposal may have on the heritage resource, and any mitigative measures required to avoid or lessen negative impacts on the cultural heritage resource.

2.3.2.6 Council may, upon the recommendation of the St. Marys Heritage Committee.
a) designate individual properties for heritage conservation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act;
b) enter into Heritage Easements to protect property in perpetuity;
c) give consideration to the preparation of a Heritage Conservation District Plan for the area or areas which will include design guidelines for both existing buildings and new construction;
d) give consideration to designating a portion or portions of the Town, as identified in Heritage Conservation District Plan(s), as Heritage Conservation Districts under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act;
e) give consideration to implementing heritage grant or loan programmes or heritage property tax relief programmes;
f) update the inventory of built heritage resources as shown on Schedule "D" to this Official Plan.

2.3 Data Collection

In the course of the cultural heritage assessment, all potentially affected cultural heritage resources are subject to inventory. Short form names are usually applied to each resource type, (e.g. barn, residence). Generally, when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources, three stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for and existence of cultural heritage resources in a particular geographic area.

Background historic research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary source research and historic mapping, is undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study area. This stage in the data collection process enables the researcher to determine the presence of sensitive heritage areas that correspond to nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement and development patterns. To augment data collected during this stage of the research process, federal, provincial, and municipal databases and/or agencies are consulted to obtain information about specific properties that have been previously identified and/or designated as retaining cultural heritage value. Typically, resources identified during these stages of the research process are reflective of particular architectural styles, associated with an important person, place, or event, and contribute to the contextual facets of a particular place, neighborhood, or intersection.

A field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified cultural heritage resources. The field review is also utilized to identify cultural heritage resources that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases.

Several investigative criteria are utilized during the field review to appropriately identify new cultural heritage resources. These investigative criteria are derived from provincial guidelines, definitions, and past experience. During the course of the environmental assessment, a built structure or landscape is identified as a cultural heritage resource if it is considered to be 40 years or older, and if the resource satisfies at least one of the following criteria:

Design/Physical Value:

- It is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
- It displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
- It demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
- The site and/or structure retains original stylistic features and has not been irreversibly altered so as to destroy its integrity.
- It demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.

Historical/Associative Value:

- It has a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to: the Town of St. Marys; the County of Perth; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of the history of: the Town of St. Marys; the County of Perth; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to: the Town of St. Marys; the County of Perth; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.
- It demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.
- It has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.
- It has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.

Contextual Value:

- It is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area.
- It is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings.
- It is a landmark.
- It illustrates a significant phase in the development of the community or a major change or turning point in the community's history.
- The landscape contains a structure other than a building (fencing, culvert, public art, statue, etc.) that is associated with the history or daily life of that area or region.
- There is evidence of previous historic and/or existing agricultural practices (e.g. terracing, deforestation, complex water canalization, apple orchards, vineyards, etc.)
- It is of aesthetic, visual or contextual important to the province.

If a resource meets one of these criteria it will be identified as a cultural heritage resource and is subject to further research where appropriate and when feasible. Typically, detailed archival research, permission to enter lands containing heritage resources, and consultation is required to determine the specific heritage significance of the identified cultural heritage resource.

When identifying cultural heritage landscapes, the following categories are typically utilized for the purposes of the classification during the field review:

Farm complexes:	comprise two or more buildings, one of which must be a farmhouse or barn, and may include a tree-lined drive, tree windbreaks, fences, domestic gardens and small orchards.
Roadscapes:	generally two-lanes in width with absence of shoulders or narrow shoulders only, ditches, tree lines, bridges, culverts and other associated features.
Waterscapes:	waterway features that contribute to the overall character of the cultural heritage landscape, usually in relation to their influence on historic development and settlement patterns.
Railscapes:	active or inactive railway lines or railway rights of way and associated features.
Historical settlements:	groupings of two or more structures with a commonly applied name.
Streetscapes:	generally consists of a paved road found in a more urban setting, and may include a series of houses that would have been built in the same time period.
Historical agricultural landscapes:	generally comprises a historically rooted settlement and farming pattern that reflects a recognizable arrangement of fields within a lot and may have associated agricultural outbuildings, structures, and vegetative elements such as tree rows.
Cemeteries:	land used for the burial of human remains.

Results of the desktop data collection and field review are contained in Sections 3.0, while Sections 4.0 and 5.0 contain conclusions and recommendations with respect to potential impacts of the undertaking on identified cultural heritage resources.

3.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Introduction

This section provides a brief summary of historic research and a description of identified above ground cultural heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed undertaking. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of Euro-Canadian settlement and land use. Historically, the study area is located in the former Township of Blanshard in the County of Perth in the following lot and concession:

Township of Blanshard, County of Perth

- Lots 24-39, Abutting River Thames
- Lots 13-20, Southern Boundary
- Lots 21-22, Concession 17

3.2 Township Survey and Settlement

3.2.1 The Township of Blanshard, County of Perth

The land within Township of Blanshard was originally part of the Huron Tract owned by the Canada Company, who owned much of the land west of the Town of Guelph to the shores of Lake Huron. Blanshard Township was given its name after one of the early directors of the Canada Company, and was opened for settlement beginning in 1841. One of the first settler families in the area, the Ingersolls, established a homestead at 'Little Falls' along the Thames River where they built the first sawmill and grist mill in the area (Town of St. Marys). This settlement would eventually grow and be renamed St. Marys, and in 1850 had a population of approximately 2500 residents (Mika and Mika 1977). St. Marys was elevated to a village in 1855, and continued to grow and prosper after the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1857 (Town of St. Marys). With local lands suited for grain agriculture, the introduction of the railroad allowed grain and agricultural produce to be shipped to larger commercial markets such as Toronto, London, and Sarnia.

3.2.2 The Town of St. Marys

The Town of St. Marys was originally planned by the Canada Company due to its location at a series of short waterfalls and their potential as a power source. The community was originally named Little Falls and was first settled by Euro-Canadians in 1841 and with the construction of saw and grist mills, by 1843 a small settlement had developed at the location. In 1844, the settlement's name was changed to St. Marys. In the mid-nineteenth century the community boomed as a commercial centre in the Township, with the construction of a foundry which manufactured agricultural implements and with its connection to the Grand Trunk Railway in 1849. The boom collapsed however once the railway was extended to Sarnia and further still with the construction of the London, Huron and Bruce Railway which by-passed St. Marys. The community was incorporated as a village in 1855 (Mika and Mika 1983: 332-333).

3.3 Review of Historic Mapping

The 1879 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Perth* was reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of cultural heritage resources within the study area from the nineteenth century (Figure 2). It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

Historically, the study area is located in the former County of Perth, in the Township of Blanshard, within the Town of St. Marys. Details of historic property owners and historic features in both the on-site study area and the study area vicinity are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Future Solid Waste Disposal Needs EA Study – St. Marys
Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s)

Lot #	Con #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
36	Abbutting River Thames	-	Roadway, Thames River, Town of St. Marys
35	Abbutting River Thames	-	Roadway, watercourse, Thames River, Town of St. Marys
21	17	-	Town of St. Marys
22	17	-	Town of St. Marys
13	S. Boundary	John West	Railway, Town of St. Marys (N 1/2)
14	S. Boundary	John W. Robinson	Railway, farmhouse, Town of St. Marys (N 1/2)
15	S. Boundary	John Gibson (N ½) John W. Robinson (S 1/2)	Town of St. Marys -
16	S. Boundary	Wm. Houghton (N ½ Wm. Atkinson (S 1/2)	Farmhouse Farmhouse
17	S. Boundary	Thos. Surman (N portion) Wm. Bennet (Central) Names illegible in four small lots* Wm. Bennet (South portion)	Lane, Farmhouse Farmhouse Two farmhouses -
18	S. Boundary	Wm. Bennet (S portion) John Shelley (Central portion) - (north portion)	Hotel - -
19	S. Boundary	John Pickard (S Half)	Cheese Factory, Farmhouse
20	S. Boundary	John Nagle	Farmhouse
39	Abutting River Thames	Wm. Hutchings	Farmhouse, roadway, Thames River
38	Abutting River Thames	Peter McVannell	Farmhouse, roadway, Thames River
37	Abutting River Thames	-	Thames River
28	Abutting River Thames	Wm. Atkinson	Farmhouse, Thames River
27	Abutting River Thames	Henry Stennett	Two farmhouses, roadway, Thames River
26	Abutting River Thames	Bartus Rosenbargo	Farmhouse, roadway, Thames River
25	Abutting River Thames	-	Town of St. Marys
24	Abutting River Thames	-	Town of St. Marys

The 1879 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Perth* demonstrates that the study area vicinity was situated within a rural agricultural context in the late nineteenth century (Figure 2). Perth Road 123/Water Street South, Highway 7/Elginfield Road, and 3 Line are all historically surveyed roads. Perth Road 123/Water Street South in particular provided access of the Town of St. Marys, while Highway 7/Elginfield Road served as the municipal boundary between the Townships of Blanshard to the north and Nissouri to the south. The on-site study area is depicted within the St. Marys town limits, but no structures are noted within this area. The Thames River is depicted along its present course in the

northwestern portion of the study area vicinity, as is the railway labeled the 'London Branch GTR' in the eastern portion of the study area vicinity. Numerous structures and farmhouses are depicted along the major circulation routes within the study area vicinity, although none are depicted within the smaller on-site study area.

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, twentieth-century mapping was also examined to review the extent of development within the study area. The 1954 aerial photograph of the area shows that the Town of St Marys was well established by the mid-twentieth century, while the surrounding area retained a rural, agricultural context (Figure 3). All major roadways within the study area vicinity are present in their current alignment, including Water Street South/Perth Road 123. St. Marys Cement Plant is immediately obvious in the landscape due to the incredible environmental footprint of aggregate extraction in the northeastern portion of the study area vicinity. Associated with the cement plant is also a railway line and Lind Station. The on-site study area appears to consist of active agricultural fields, likely associated with the residence depicted directly adjacent to the northwest limits of the on-site study area. Several farmsteads are depicted within the study area vicinity, particularly on Water Street South/Perth Road 123, Highway 7, 3 Line, and Thomas Street on the northwest side of the Thames River, although no structures are present within the on-site study area. A creek is depicted in the eastern portion of the on-site study area, which continues to the southeast. In general, the study area is depicted as an active agricultural and industrial landscape south of the Town of St. Marys and the Thames River in the mid-twentieth-century.

The 1998 topographic map shows that the study area underwent minor changes in the second half of the twentieth century (Figure 4). The roadways depicted in earlier mapping are present in their current alignment, as is the Thames River. St Marys Cement Plant is depicted as a number of buildings and includes a network of associated access roads. Two large tailing ponds are present to the immediate west of the cement plant structures, and Lind Station is depicted to the north. The farmhouses depicted earlier along Water Street South/Perth Road 123 are still extant, and an additional few structures are noted. The creek present in earlier mapping is also depicted in the southeast portion of the on-site study area, as is the farmhouse to the immediate northwest of the study area on Perth Road 123. The southern town limits are depicted within the central portion of the on-site study area, while Water Street South forms the western town limit. In general, the study area continues to be depicted as an active agricultural and industrial landscape south of the Town of St. Marys and the Thames River at the turn of the twentieth-first-century.

Figures 5 and 6 include birds-eye-view photographs of the Town of St. Marys (1902) and the St. Marys Cement Plant (circa 1980).

Figure 2: The study area overlaid on the 1879 Historical Atlas of the Township of Blanshard
Base Map: *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County Of Perth* (Belden, H. and Co 1879)

Figure 3: The study area overlaid on the 1954 Aerial Photograph of Southern Ontario
Base Map: Plates 433.811 and 432.811 (Hunting Survey Corporation, 1954)

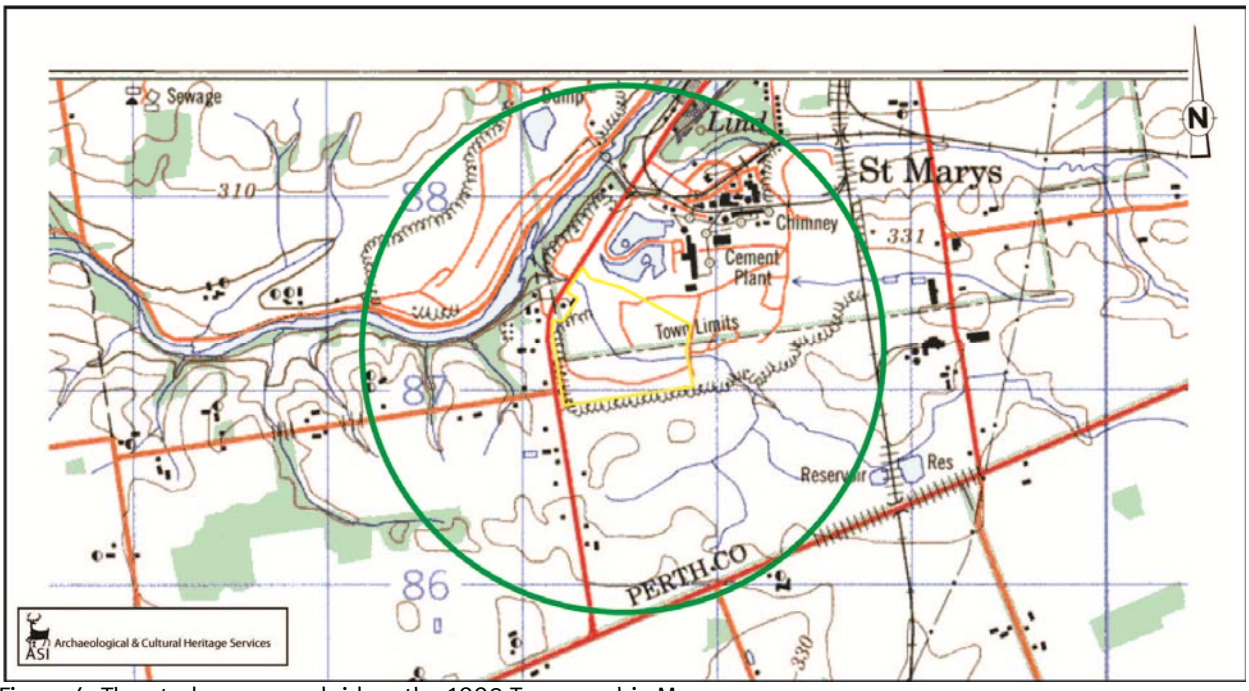

Figure 4: The study area overlaid on the 1998 Topographic Map
Base Map: NTS Sheet 40 P/3 Lucan (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1998)

Figure 5: The On-site study area at the upper left, as viewed from the Town of St. Marys in 1902 prior to the construction of the St. Marys Cement Plant, looking southwest
Photo courtesy of the St. Marys Museum

Figure 6: The St. Marys Cement Plant *circa* 1980, with the On-Site study area at top left, looking southwest.

Photo courtesy of the St. Marys Museum

3.4 Existing Conditions

In order to make a preliminary identification of existing cultural heritage resources within the study area, the following resources were consulted:

- The Town of St. Marys *Municipal Register of Designated Heritage Properties: A Resource Inventory,* which provides an inventory of cultural heritage resources that are designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and an inventory of listed properties that are of cultural heritage value or interest to the town[1];
- the Canadian Heritage Rivers System inventory[2];
- The Ontario Heritage Trust's *Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide*, an on-line, searchable database of Provincial heritage plaques[3];
- Parks Canada's *Canada's Historic Places* website: available online, the searchable register provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial, and national levels[4];
- The *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations*, a searchable on-line database of National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses[5];
- The Upper Thames Conservation Authority was contacted directly to gather any information on heritage attributes of the Thames River and other watercourses within or adjacent to the study area (email communication 28 October 2015).
- The St. Marys Museum was contacted directly to gather any information on cultural heritage resources within or adjacent to the study area (email communication 7, 9, 28, and 30 October 2015); and,
- The Town of St. Marys was contacted directly to gather any information on cultural heritage resources within or adjacent to the study area (email communication 5 and 7 October, 2015).

Based on the review of available data, there are two previously identified resources within the study area vicinity: the Thames River (a Canadian Heritage River) and 481 Water Street South (Designated under Part IV of the OHA).

A field review was undertaken by John Sleath of ASI, on 26 October, 2015, to document the existing conditions of the study area. The field review was preceded by a review of available, current and historic, aerial photographs and maps (including online sources such as Bing and Google maps). These large-scale maps were reviewed for any potential cultural heritage resources which may be extant in the study area. The existing conditions of the study area are described below. Identified cultural heritage resources are discussed in Section 3.4.3 and are mapped in Section 8.0 (Figure 8) of this report along with plate locations and directions.

[1] Received electronic copy by email from the Town of St. Marys on 9 October, 2015
[2] Reviewed 14 October, 2015 (http://www.chrs.ca/Rivers/Thames/Thames-F_e.php)
[3] Reviewed 16 October, 2015 (http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/Resources-and-Learning/Online-Plaque-Guide.aspx)
[4] Reviewed 16 October, 2015 (http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/about-apropos.aspx)
[5] Reviewed 16 October, 2015 (http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/default_eng.aspx)

3.4.1 Geography and Physiography

The study area falls within the Stratford Till Plain region of Ontario. The Stratford Till Plain region comprises the area from London in the south to Listowel in the north (Chapman and Putnam 1984:133). The Stratford Till Plain slopes gently from a height of approximately 500 m above sea level (asl) and descends southwestward to a height of approximately 300 m asl. The Stratford Till Plain is drained by the Mailtand, Grand, and Thames rivers.

In terms of soils, the study area contains Huron catena, a heavy calcareous till that consists of poorly-drained to moderately well drained and its topography ranges from level and flat to gently undulation. Typical tree cover in existing woodlots is predominantly elm and soft maple. The Stratford Till Plain is considered to have good natural fertility, a large quantity of lime in the subsoil, and is one of the more agriculturally productive areas of the province (Chapman and Putnam 1984:134).

The study area is located in the Thames River watershed. The Thames River watershed drains 5,825 km^2, while the river itself is 273 km in length (CHRS n.d.). The Thames River watershed runs through the Cities of London and Chatham, and the Towns of Stratford and St. Marys. The study area lies within a portion of the Plover Mills subwatershed and the Sgarglia Municipal Drain, which has been channelized in the past along most of its length, cuts through the study area (email communication, Karen Winfield, Upper Thames Conservation Authority, 5 November 2015).

3.4.2 Existing Conditions

The Future Solid Waste Disposal Needs EA Study in St. Marys is composed of an on-site study area of 37 hectares and a study area vicinity, which consists of lands within a 1,000 m radius of the on-site study area. The on-site study area is located to the east and southeast of Water St. South/Perth Road 123, north of Highway 7, and southeast of the Thames River. The study area vicinity includes a much larger area bound by Highway 7 in the south, railways tracks in the east, the St Marys Cement Plant to the northeast, and the western shores of the Thames River to the northwest.

The on-site study area consists of the active St. Marys Landfill site, located at 1221 Water Street South and adjacent lands located to the north and east of the existing site (Plates 1-8). The areas to both the north and south of the existing landfill area are composed of unmaintained grasses and shrubs and varying topography due to the long history of landscape modifications from the nearby St. Marys Cement Plant. The landscape consists of large hills formed by the addition of overburden from quarrying, and likely from the addition of landfill. There is a drainage creek located in the center of the on-site study area, which appears to be heavily modified and redirected in several sections (Plate 6). No natural landscape features are evident within the on-site study area, and all topography is thought to be the result of quarrying and landfill operations.

The study area vicinity consists primarily of the St. Marys Cement plant to the northeast and northwest across the Thames River. These areas are currently under active industrial use by the cement plant, which includes aggregate and stone sorting, processing, and transportation facilities. The remainder of the study area vicinity consists of active agricultural fields and residences. Portions of Water Street South/Perth Road 123, 3 Line, Thomas Street, Highway 7, and the Thames River are all located within the study area vicinity (Plates 9 and 10).

Plate 1: On-site study area, with gravel roads at center, a berm separating the facility from Perth Road 123 at left, and the landfill at right, looking north.

Plate 2: On-site study area landfill and circulation routes, looking east.

Plate 3: On-site study area, with landfill in the foreground, and the St Marys Cement Plant in the background, looking northeast.

Plate 4: On-site study area, landfill area at southwestern limit, looking southwest

Plate 5: On-site study area, mixed vegetation and varying topography, looking northeast.

Plate 6: On-site study area, wooded creek valley in the western limits, looking west.

Plate 7: St Marys Cement Plant at left, with aggregate piles at right, looking north.

Plate 8: On-site study area landfill and topography, from an elevated berm in the northeast portion, looking west.

Plate 9: Study area vicinity along Water Street South north of the St Marys Cement Plant, looking northeast.

Plate 10: Study area vicinity, with Highway 7 in foreground, Perth Road 123 in background, and active farm field to the left and right, looking northwest.

3.4.3 Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the results of the background research and field review, 12 cultural heritage resources were identified within and/or adjacent to the study area, including 11 cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) and one built heritage resource (BHR) (Table 2). A detailed inventory of these cultural heritage resources is presented in Section 7.0 and mapping of these features is provided in Section 8.0 of this report.

Table 2: Summary of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area

Resource	Type	Location	Recognition
CHL 1	Waterscape and associated features	Thames River	Identified as a Canadian Heritage River
CHL 2	Roadscape	3 line	Identified during background research/field review
CHL 3	Farmscape	1579 Perth Road 123	Identified during background research/field review
CHL 4	Farmscape	1631 Perth Road 123	Identified during background research/field review
CHL 5	Farmscape	4469 3 Line	Identified during background research/field review
CHL 6	Farmscape	4495 3 Line	Identified during background research/field review
CHL 7	Farmscape	4544 3 Line	Identified during background research/field review
CHL 8	Industrial Complex	St Marys Cement Plant	Identified during background research/field review
CHL 9	Farmscape	1595 Perth Road 123	Identified during background research/field review
CHL 10	Railscape	Canadian National Rail Line	Identified during background research/field review
CHL 11	Farmscape	1025 Water Street South	Identified during background research/field review
BHR 1	Residence	481 Water Street South	Designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (By-law 63-2008)

3.5 Screening for Potential Impacts

To assess the potential impacts of the undertaking, identified cultural heritage resources are considered against a range of possible impacts as outlined in the document entitled *Screening for Impacts to Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (MTC November 2010) which include:

- Destruction, removal or relocation of any, or part of any, significant heritage attribute or feature (III.1).
- Alteration which means a change in any manner and includes restoration, renovation, repair or disturbance (III.2).
- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the exposure or visibility of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden (III.3).
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context, or a significant relationship (III.4).
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas from, within, or to a built or natural heritage feature (III.5).
- 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 (III.6).
- Soil disturbance such as a change in grade, or an alteration of the drainage pattern, or excavation, etc (III.7)

A number of additional factors are also considered when evaluating potential impacts on identified cultural heritage resources. These are outlined in a document set out by the Ministry of Culture and Communications (now Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport) and the Ministry of the Environment entitled *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (October 1992) and include:

- Magnitude: the amount of physical alteration or destruction which can be expected;
- Severity: the irreversibility or reversibility of an impact;
- Duration: the length of time an adverse impact persists;
- Frequency: the number of times an impact can be expected;
- Range: the spatial distribution, widespread or site specific, of an adverse impact; and
- Diversity: the number of different kinds of activities to affect a heritage resource.

For the purposes of evaluating potential impacts of development and site alteration, MTC (2010) defines "adjacent" as: "contiguous properties as well as properties that are separated from a heritage property by narrow strip of land used as a public or private road, highway, street, lane, trail, right-of-way, walkway, green space, park, and/or easement or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan."

Once a preferred alternative for Future Solid Waste Disposal Needs EA Study has been identified, all cultural heritage resources identified within and adjacent to the study area will be evaluated against the above criteria and a summary of impact screening results will be provided. Various works associated with infrastructure improvements have the potential to affect cultural heritage resources in a variety of ways, and as such, appropriate mitigation measures for the undertaking need to be considered.

Where any above-ground cultural heritage resources are identified, which may be affected by direct or indirect impacts, appropriate mitigation measures should be developed. This may include completing a heritage impact assessment or documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of background historic research and a review of secondary source material revealed that the study area is located within a formerly rural, agricultural landscape dating back to the nineteenth century, with major roadways connecting various settlements in the area. The area has been subject to considerable industrial impacts and aggregate removal in the early- to mid-twentieth century. The field review confirmed that the study area vicinity within a 1,000 m radius of the on-site study area retains 12 cultural heritage resources. The more localized on-site study area, composed of 37 hectares, retains no cultural heritage resources. The following provides a summary of the assessment results:

Key Findings

- A total of 12 cultural heritage resources was identified within the study area vicinity, including 11 cultural heritage landscapes (CHL 1- CHL 11) and one built heritage resource (BHR 1);

- Of these, one is identified as a Canadian Heritage River (CHL 1);

- Of the 12 cultural heritage resources, one is a Canadian Heritage River (CHL 1), seven are farmscapes (CHL 3-7, CHL 9, and CHL 11), one is a roadscape (CHL 2), one is an industrial complex (CHL 8), one is a railscape (CHL 10), and one is a residence (BHR 1)

- No cultural heritage resources were identified within the on-site study area;

- Identified cultural heritage resources are historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with late eighteenth to mid twentieth-century settlement patterns, and agricultural and industrial development in the Town of St. Marys.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the study area determined that 12 cultural heritage resources are located within the study area vicinity of the Future Solid Waste Disposal Needs in the Town of St. Marys study area. No cultural heritage resources were identified within the on-site study area. Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources.

2. Once a preferred alternative or detailed designs of the proposed work are available, this report will be updated with a confirmation of impacts of the undertaking on cultural heritage resources identified within and/or adjacent to the study area and will recommend appropriate mitigation measures. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, completing a heritage impact assessment or documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.

3. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.

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7.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

Table 3: Inventory of Cultural heritage resources (CHR) in the study area

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 1	Waterscape	Thames River	Identified as a Canadian Heritage River	Historical: -Utilized by Indigenous groups for thousands of years as a transportation route and a source of food and water. -Critical transportation route for movement of goods for early Euro-Canadian settlers in the region. Design: n/a Context: -The Thames River meanders through southwestern Ontario and drains an area approximately 5,825 square kilometers into Lake St. Clair (CHRS.ca). -This watercourse and associated features persists in the same location since the earliest mapping of the area, and has been identified by the Canadian Heritage River System as a significant heritage resource with a requirement for protection (CHRS.ca). -Provides habitiat for a range of species and spans the Carolinain and Great Lakes- St. Lawrence floristic zone, which includes several rare Carolinian tree varieties. -Important recreational and commercial area for local residents.	 The Thames River at the northern limit of the study area vicinity, looking northeast.
CHL 2	Roadscape	3 Line	Identified during background research/field review	Historical: -Current roadway follows historic alignment as depicted in nineteenth-century mapping. Design: -Two lane gravel road with shallow grass ditches on both sides within the study area vicinity. -Bordered by intermittent tree lines, fence lines and agricultural fields. Context: -Currently used as a circulation route for agricultural equipment to reach nearby fields and rural traffic to access the Town of St. Marys and neighbouring communities.	 3 Line in the western portion of the study area vicinity, with farmsteads and pastures on either side, looking west.

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 3	Farmscape	1579 Perth Road 123	Identified during background research/field review	Historical: -Present in location depicted in mid-twentieth-century aerial photograph and potentially late nineteenth century mapping. Design: -One-and-a-half storey farmhouse with an L-shaped footprint clad in vinyl siding and featuring a limestone block foundation. -Appears as though the residence is composed of an original structure to the north with a central gable facing north and a later addition on the south elevation featuring a central gable parallel to the roadway. -A vertical board barn with a corrugated metal gable roof oriented parallel to the roadway is located to the south of the residence. -Property also features several mature treelines, outbuildings, and an established entrance drive. Context: -Retains original rural agricultural context south of the Town of St. Marys.	 Farmhouse and surrounding features west of Perth Road 123, looking east.  Gable roofed barn south of the residence, with mature hardwood treeline at right, looking east.

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 4	Farmscape	1631 Perth Road 123	Identified during background research/field review	Historical: -Present in location depicted in mid-twentieth-century aerial photograph and potentially late nineteenth century mapping. Design: -One-and-a-half storey farmhouse with an L-shaped footprint clad in yellow brick featuring an offset gable roof, roofed porch over the main entrance, and decorative bargeboard on the gable end. -Property also features several mature treelines, an outbuilding, a large front yard, and an established entrance drive. Context: -Retains original rural agricultural context south of the Town of St. Marys.	 Farmhouse and surrounding features west of Perth Road 123, looking east.
CHL 5	Farmscape	4469 3 Line	Identified during background research/field review	Historical: -Present in location depicted in late nineteenth century mapping and mid-twentieth-century aerial photograph. Design: -One-and-a-half-storey farmhouse with a rectangular massing clad in board and batten siding, moulded concrete block foundation, and a multi-peaked gable roof. -Features a one-storey addition on the southern elevation -Property also features several mature treelines, a large front yard, and an established entrance drive. Context: -Retains original rural agricultural context south of the Town of St. Marys.	 Farmhouse and surrounding features south of 3 Line, looking south.

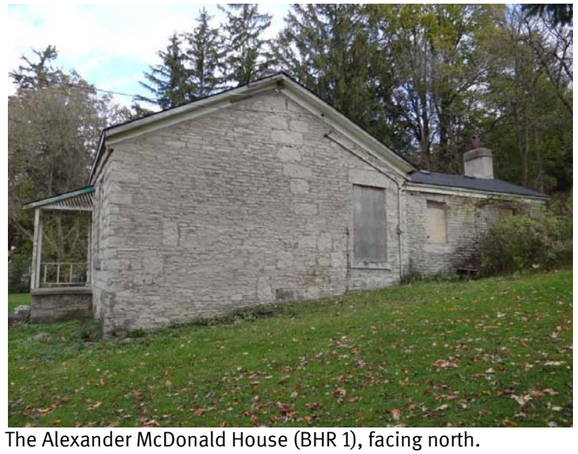
Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 6	Farmscape	4495 3 Line	Identified during background research/field review	Historical: -Present in location depicted in late nineteenth century mapping. Design: -One-and-a-half storey farmhouse with a centrally located gabled dormer clad in stucco or concrete. -Property is heavily treed, which obscures view of house from right-of-way. -Gable roofed barn with wooden silo build into slope located to the east of the residence, surrounded by active cattle pastures -Property also features fencelines, several mature treelines, a large front yard, several large outbuildings, and an established entrance drive. Context: -Retains original rural agricultural context south of the Town of St. Marys.	 Farmhouse barely visible at background, with established driveway, mature treelines, and maintained lawns to the left and right, looking south.  Gable roof, vertical board bank barn with wooden silo and associated pasture, looking south.

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 7	Farmscape	4544 3 Line	Identified during desktop data review	Historical: -Present in location depicted in late nineteenth century mapping. Design: -One storey farmhouse constructed of ashlar cut limestone on the south elevation and random coursed limestone and fieldstones on the east and west elevations. -Residence features a hipped gable roof, roofed porch over the main entrance, and a brick chimney on the west elevation -Gambrel roof barn featuring stone foundations with concrete silo and associated fields -Property also features several mature treelines, a large front yard, and an established entrance drive. Context: -Retains original rural agricultural context south of the Town of St. Marys.	 Farmhouse and maintained lawns and trees with an established entrance dirve at left, looking northwest.  Gambrel roof barn featuring stone foundations with concrete silo and associated fields, looking north.

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 8	Industrial Complex	St. Marys Cement Plant	Identified during background research/field review	Historical: -Built in 1912 in present location due to the presence of a large quantity of quality limestone. -Construction overseen by John Lind, an Ontario-born prospector and businessman Design: -Originally constructed with two coal-fired rotary kilns which could produce up to 455,000 pounds of cement per day, with a third kiln added in 1915. -Expansion and modernization continued throughout the two World Wars and the Depression -Cement plant features large crushing, sorting, and aggregate transportation facillities, with outlying area composed of large piles of various aggregates, quarry spoil piles, and flooded quarry pits. -Large quarry on the west side of the Thames River with long Context: -Retains original context south of the Town of St. Marys. -Formed an integral part of the industrial infrastructure and employment base within the town since its foundation in 1912.	 Modern cement plant with large buildings and machinery supporting the heavy industry and flooded former quarry pits in foreground, looking northeast.  Early twentieth-century cement plant buildings and stacks at left, looking south.

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 9	Farmscape	1595 Perth Road 123	Identified during background research/field review	Historical: -Present in same location as depicted in mid-twentieth-century aerial photograph. Design: -One-and-a-half-storey farmhouse with a rectangular massing clad in vinyl siding and a central gabled dormer. -Features a one-storey addition on the eastern elevation -Property also features several mature treelines, a large front yard, and an established entrance drive. Context: -Retains original rural agricultural context south of the Town of St. Marys.	 Farmhouse and surrounding features east of Perth Road 123, looking northeast.
CHL 10	Railway	Former Canadian National Railway Line	Identified during background research/field review	Historical: -Constructed in 1858 as the London Branch of the GTR (Belden 1879) Design: -Single track railway oriented north-south within the eastern portion of the study area vicinity, . Context: -Used to transport aggregate and cement to and from the St Marys Cement Plant.	 Rail line from the top of the Highway 7 rail overpass, with St. Marys Cement Plant in background at right, looking north.

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 11	Farmscape	1025 Water Street South	Identified during background research/field review	Historical: -Present in same location depicted in mid-twentieth-century aerial photograph. Design: -One-and-a-half-storey farmhouse with a T-shaped massing clad in red brick, concrete foundation, and an intersecting gable roof. -Features a one-storey addition on the southern elevation -Property is surrounded by mature treelines to guard against noise from the nearby cement plant and landfill, and features a large front yard, and an established cedar-lined entrance drive. Context: -Retains original rural agricultural context south of the Town of St. Marys.	 Farmhouse and surrounding features east of Perth Road 123, looking northeast.  Gable roofed barn east of Perth Road 123, looking northwest.

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
BHR 1	Residence	481 Water Street South	Designated, Part IV of the OHA (By-law 63-2008)	Historical: -Built in the early 1850s by Alexander McDonald, a local stonemason that also constructed Junction Station, Victoria Bridge and other structures in St. Marys, as well as the London Railway Viaduct (Heritage St. Marys 2008) -Constructed for use as a rental property within the town limits, was eventually purchased by the St. Marys Cement Plant as worker housing (Heritage St. Marys 2008). Design: -One-storey stone house with ashlar cut limestone forming the western elevation, and smaller, random-coursed limestone blocks on the north and south elevations. -Projecting base course on limestone foundations, projecting header course under the side gable roof, and a small roofed porch on the west elevation. -Stone quoins are present at the corners of the main structure, with an internal chimney located on the north elevation. -East elevation features a small, one-storey addition or summer kitchen that is built into a slight rise at the east side of the property. Context: -Located on a maintained lot surrounded by mature trees on the north, south, and east elevations, with the west elevation fronting on Water Street South. -Located within the southern portion of Town of St. Marys, directly north of the cement plant -Windows and doors are currently boarded up to prevent access and damage to the structure. -Donated by the St. Marys Cement Plant to the Canadian Baseball Hall of Fame in 2008 (Heritage St. Marys 2008).	 The Alexander McDonald House (BHR 1), facing east.  The Alexander McDonald House (BHR 1), facing north.

8.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE LOCATION MAPPING

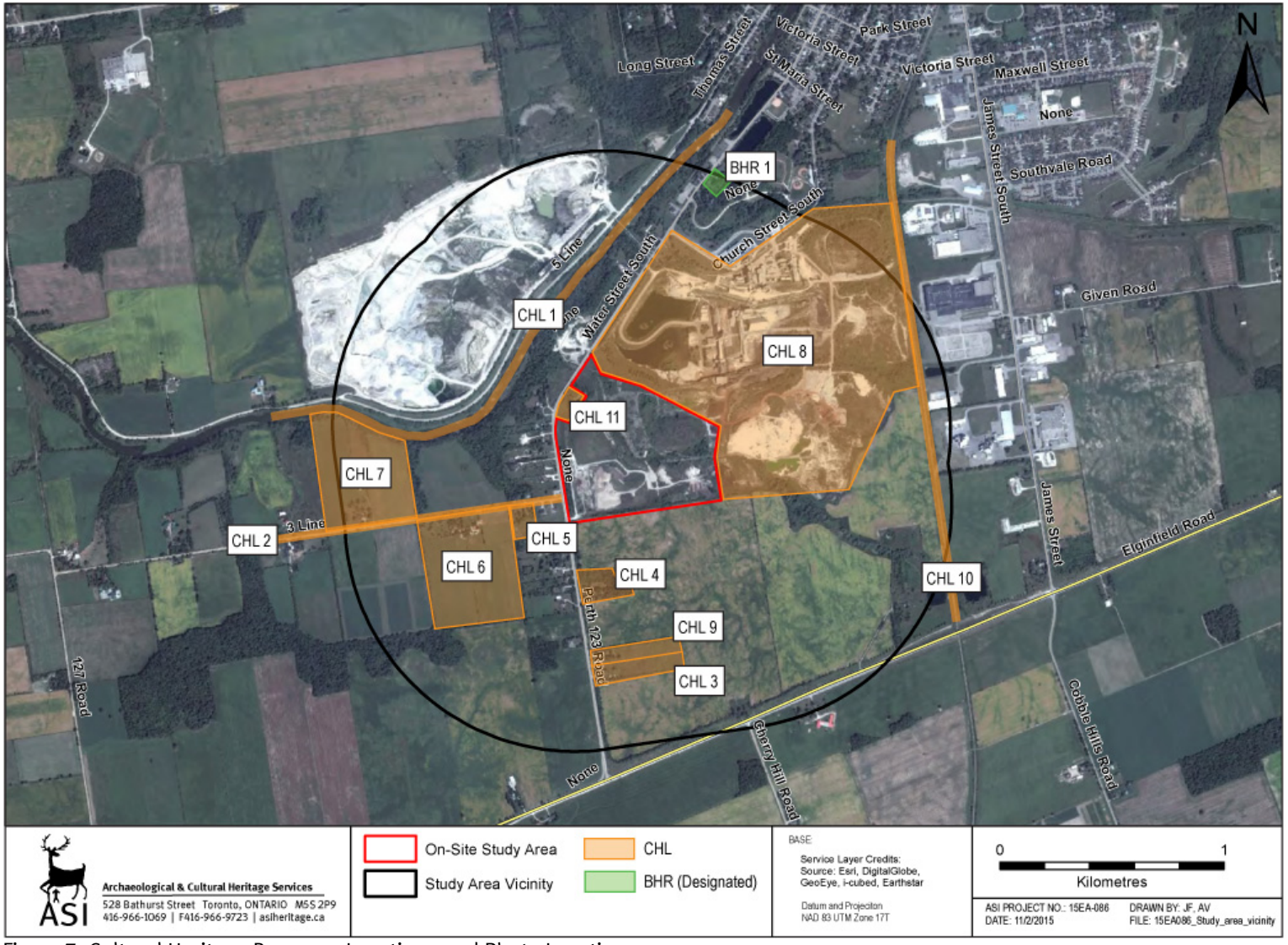


Figure 7: Cultural Heritage Resource Locations and Photo Locations

APPENDIX A: By-Law 63-2008 (Town of St. Marys)

For Heritage Designation By-Law for 481 Water Street South

Alexander McDonald House
481 Water Street South

Date of Designation: August 19, 2008

Municipal By-Law: 63-2008

Date of Construction: Early 1850s

Builder: Alexander McDonald

Reason for Designation:

The stone house was constructed by the St. Marys stonemason, Alexander McDonald. The house has many features that are recurring marks of McDonald's trade and of his style. He apparently built the house to rent, not to live in himself.

The façade of the house has a projecting architrave that is echoed by a projecting base course. The front door has four fielded panels, a large transom (with six lights) and sidelights. The base and stairs of the porch are limestone. The regular, ten-inched coursing of the façade consists of smooth-faced stones with the exception of intermittent rock-faced stones, a characteristic of McDonald's work that can be seen in the junction station. The house has two features that are unusual in St. Marys but found in McDonald's native Scotland. The architrave or beam course is wider and stronger course meant to support the roof, act as a soffit and tie the outer and inner stones in the walls.