Cultural Heritage Assessment Report:
Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Existing Conditions

Rest Acres Road Capacity
King Edward Street to Highway 403
Class Environmental Assessment Study
Paris Community, County of Brant, Ontario

Prepared for:

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ASI File 11EA-115

September 2011 (June 2012)
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by IBI Group to conduct a cultural heritage assessment as part of the Rest Acres Road Capacity project from King Edward Street to Highway 403 in Paris, Ontario. This aim of this project is to consider options to enhance the capacity of Rest Acres Road in response to the recommendations proposed by the Southwest Paris Urban Settlement Servicing Study Report (2004) and the Transportation Master Plan (2008).

The results of background historic research and a review of secondary source material, including historic mapping, revealed a study area that was settled in the mid-to-late nineteenth century and which has undergone a steady pace of transition from agricultural to predominantly residential land uses, with small portions of the study area developed for industrial, recreational, and commercial uses. A review of available data regarding protected properties confirms that there are no properties located in the study area which have been designated under Part IV or Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act or listed on a municipal heritage register. A field review of the study area confirmed that there are several properties located along Rest Acres Road that retain cultural heritage value and which include nineteenth century agricultural-related and spiritual/religious cultural heritage landscapes.

Road capacity improvements have the potential to affect cultural heritage resources in a variety of ways. At the time of writing (September 2011) no specific impacts in relation to particular project alternatives have been identified, as these are not yet developed. General cultural heritage sensitivities to road improvements along Rest Acres Road have been identified based on the results of data collection and field survey activities.

Based on the results of the background data collection and a field review the following recommendations are provided:

1. Proposed road capacity improvements to Rest Acres Road should be undertaken to avoid impacts, as described in Section 3.5, to cultural heritage resources.

2. Attention should be paid to developing project alternatives that avoid cultural heritage landscape boundary markers such as fencing and stone entrance pillars and/or posts (CHL 1, CHL 2, CHL 3, and CHL 6) and mature vegetation (CHL 1, CHL 3, CHL 5, and CHL 6) as well as standing buildings located in close proximity to the road right-of-way.

3. When project alternatives have been developed, identified cultural heritage resources should be reviewed to determine if specific impacts are expected and to propose appropriate recommendations and/or mitigation measures.
Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
Rest Acres Road Capacity, King Edward Street to Highway 403
Class Environmental Assessment Study
Paris Community, County of Brant, Ontario

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.
BUILT HERITAGE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE PLANNING DIVISION

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Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by IBI Group to conduct a cultural heritage assessment as part of the Rest Acres Road Capacity project from King Edward Street to Highway 403 in Paris, Ontario (Figure 1). This aim of this project is to consider options to enhance the capacity of Rest Acres Road in response to the recommendations proposed by the Southwest Paris Urban Settlement Servicing Study Report (2004) and the Transportation Master Plan (2008).

The purpose of this report is to present a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources in the study area, identify general impacts to identified cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate recommendations. This research was conducted under the project direction of Rebecca A. Sciarra, Manager of the Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Division.
2.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Approach and Methodology

This cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the Environmental Assessment Act. 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 landscapes and built heritage features. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual built heritage features and other related features that together form farm complexes, roadscapes and nucleated settlements. Built heritage features 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 Culture 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 landscapes and as cultural features.
Within this document, cultural 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 landuses 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 and Culture 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 definition 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) 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:

2.0 …protecting cultural heritage and archaeological resources for their economic, environmental, and social benefits.

Part 4.5 of the PPS states that:
Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through municipal official plans. Municipal official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. Municipal official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions.

Municipal 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 a municipal 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 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.

**Built heritage resources** mean one or more buildings, structures, monuments, installations or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history, and identified as being important to a community.

**Cultural heritage landscapes** mean a defined geographical area of heritage significance that has been modified by human activities. Such an area is valued by a community, and is of significance to the understanding of the history of a people or place. Examples include farmscapes, historic settlements, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value (*PPS 2005*).

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 2005*).

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 2005*).

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

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, neighbourhood, 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 older1, 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 County of Brant; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.

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1 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.
• It yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of the history of the: County of Brant; 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 County of Brant; 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 data collection and field review are contained in Section 3.0; while Sections 4.0 and 5.0 contain conclusions and recommendations and further work to be completed 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 for the study area. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview, including a general description of settlement and historic land use. Historically, the study area is located in Concession I, Lots 10 and 11 and Concession II, Lots 10 and 11 in the former township of Brantford, Brant County.

3.2 Township Survey and Settlement

The County of Brant was formed in 1852 out of six townships, formerly belonging to Wentworth, Halton and Oxford Counties. Prior to its formation, the area had been inhabited by the Neutral Nation. The primary village was Kandoucho, probably in the vicinity of Brantford. In the years 1649 to 1651, the Neutral settlements were destroyed by the Iroquois (Mika and Mika 1977: 252). In 1784, Joseph Brant, along with the Mohawk tribe, settled along the Grand River valley where they had been given a large tract of land in recognition of their alliance to the British during the American Revolution. The county was also named after Joseph Brant.

Brantford and Paris were the county’s principal centres. The Town of Paris is located in the centre of a rich farming district, seven miles northwest of Brantford at the confluence of the Nith and Grand Rivers, and on the CNR and Highways 2 and 24A (Mika 1983: 164). The settlement, which was first named “the Forks of the Grand River”, began to grow in 1828 when Hiram Capron purchased a large tract of land in the vicinity (Mika 1983). An early settler to Paris, Hiram Capron, is attributed as one of the area’s most prominent founding ‘fathers’, as he established one of Upper Canada’s earliest iron foundries and was responsible for early subdivision of his lands into town lots. Shortly after settling, he erected the first grist mill, and other business began to grow, including a hotel, general store, a grammar school and mechanics.
Institute, and three churches. In 1850 the population of the town was 1,000. Capron named the town “Paris” after the large deposits of gypsum that were mined locally to make plaster of Paris (Beers & Co: 1883:463). The village’s geography at the junction of the Nith and Grand Rivers and physiographic characteristics made it an ideal milling area as well as an area renowned for its cobblestone houses.

In 1852 the City of Brantford, the Village of Paris, and the Townships of Brantford, Oakland, Onadaga, South Dumfries and Burford became Brant County (County of Brant 2009). The City of Brantford left the County to become a separate city in 1875. Brant County and its six constituent municipalities amalgamated into a single-tier municipality in 1999.

### 3.3 Review of Historic Mapping

The 1875 *Illustrated historical atlas of the County of Brant, Ontario* was reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of cultural heritage resources along the study area during the nineteenth century (Figure 2). Historically, the study area is located in Concession I, Lots 10 and 11 and Concession II, Lots 10 and 11 in the former township of Brantford, Brant County.

The historic mapping for the study area reflects early settlement of the area. The study area is located just beyond the historic limits of Paris and the west bank of the Grand River. The northern portion of the study area is relatively densely settled with a few farmsteads, orchards and a cemetery. The southern portion of the study area is less densely settled but still features a couple of farms and orchards. The 1875 map depicts Rest Acres Road, which identifies it as an historic road. Details summarizing the historic map review are provided in Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Con</th>
<th>Lot</th>
<th>Property Owners</th>
<th>Historic Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Mrs. C, Palmer, A.D. Sovereign, P. Sovereign, W. Sovereign</td>
<td>Farmsteads (3), Orchards (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>R &amp; W Palmer</td>
<td>Farmstead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Peter Wilson</td>
<td>Farmstead, Orchard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.4 Existing Conditions

In order to make a preliminary identification of existing cultural heritage resources within the study area, the following sources were consulted: the Ontario Heritage Properties Database, accessible through the Ministry of Tourism and Culture website; the Canadian Register of Historic Places, and the County of Brant (contacted via telephone and email, September 07th 2011 and September 13th 2011). A review of these resources and communications with the County of Brant confirmed that there are no properties located within the study area which have been designated under the Part IV or Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act or listed on a municipal heritage register.

A field review was undertaken by Rebecca Sciarra, Cultural Heritage Specialist, ASI in August 2011 to document the existing conditions of the study area. Table 2 below lists the cultural heritage resources identified within the study area while Section 6.0 provides feature mapping of these resources. Rest Acres Road is an historic thoroughfare which now functions as a primary north-south link from Highway 403 northerly into the former Village of Paris. The road right-of-way generally consists of a two-lane configuration with wide gravel shoulders and slight ditching (Plate 1). In portions of the study area improvements have been made to the road right-of-way, including introduction of turning lanes south of
Cobblestone Road in the vicinity of a new commercial plaza that has been constructed on the west side of the road (Plate 2).

Generally, the immediate landscape surrounding the study area can be characterized as an evolved nineteenth-century agricultural in the process of transition to modern residential subdivision. Results of the field survey, combined with a review of nineteenth-century maps and 1954 aerial mapping available and viewed at the Ontario Archives, confirms that the subject study area has undergone a steady, but gradual pace of alteration and redevelopment since the mid-twentieth century. At mid-century, the majority of the study area, generally concentrated south of the existing Cobblestone Drive, continued to retain historic lot boundaries and nineteenth-century farmhouses, particularly along the west side of the road. The east side of the road appears to have been subdivided and cleared for residential subdivision at the north end of the corridor by this time (Plate 3) and the now present tree nursery located along the east side of road in the vicinity of Cobblestone Drive had not yet been established (Plate 4).

These mid-to-late twentieth-century changes in the landscapes are generally predominant at the western extremities of Rest Acres Road, between King Edward Street and Cobblestone Drive. In this area, mid-twentieth century residential structures are present along Cedar Street while there is evidence of much more recent residential infill along Laurie Ann Lane. Similarly, the triangular parcel of land situated along the east side of Rest Acres Road has been very recently redeveloped, potentially between the late 1990s and the present day. It is unknown when this triangular piece of land was formed as a result of the realignment of Rest Acres Road to west. However, it is suspected that this major north-south thoroughfare may have been realigned between the late 1980s and early 1990s, in part, as a result of completion of the Highway 403 between Woodstock and Brantford and increased vehicular volumes along Rest Acres Road. The recent redevelopment of a former agricultural landscape into residential subdivisions continues south of Cedar Street, with its most recent interventions in the landscape present south of Cobblestone Drive, on the west side of the road where a commercial plaza has been recently constructed (Plate 5) and a new residential subdivision lies adjacent to the Sacred Heart Catholic Cemetery, an established nineteenth-century religious and spiritual landscape (Plate 6). This northerly portion of Rest Acres Road, between King Edward Street and Cobblestone Drive, may be considered significantly altered with the removal of: historic lot divisions; natural topography influenced by the proximity of the Grand River; nineteenth-century natural landscape features; and buildings reflecting early settlement activities. However, retention of the Sacred Heart Catholic Cemetery as well as the extensive and well-preserved Paris Cemetery (Plate 7) at the head of Rest Acres Road serve to visually, spatially, and historically associate this corridor with its nineteenth-century antecedents.

Approximately 650 meters south of Cobblestone Drive, the landscape framing Rest Acres Road retains much of its nineteenth century rural agricultural character, but with some modern interventions present in the landscape. The topography in this area remains largely representative of its natural contours with generally flat arable lands punctuated by gentle rises in the land, adding visual interest and scenic amenity to the corridor (Plate 8). On both sides of the road right-of-way, established nineteenth century farm complexes are situated within expansive lots that continue to be actively farmed in some cases. Towards the south, between Powerline Road and the Highway 403, the nineteenth-century agricultural landscape continues to evolve into recreational and industrial uses with the introduction of the Brant Sportsplex at the southeast corner of Powerline Road and Rest Acres Road and development of a sand and gravel operation on the adjacent lot that has maintained some nineteenth century structures at its easterly edges (Plate 9).
Plate 1: Representative view of Rest Acres Road right-of-way, with two lane configuration, wide gravel shoulders and slight ditching, looking east.

Plate 2: Example of road right-of-way improvements in the vicinity of Cobblestone Road, featuring turning lanes.

Plate 3: View south from north of Laurie Ann Lane showing recent subdivision development to the south.

Plate 4: View south from new commercial plaza south of Cobblestone Drive towards tree nursery along the east side of the road right-of-way.

Plate 5: Looking south along Rest Acres Road, showing new commercial plaza south of Cobblestone Drive.

Plate 6: View along eastern boundary of Sacred Heart Catholic Cemetery, looking south, showing residential subdivision in background.
Plate 7: View of Paris Cemetery from King Edward Street looking north from east of Rest Acres Road.

Plate 8: Representative example of intact nineteenth-century agricultural landscape with historic lot boundaries, structures reflecting early settlement activities, and natural topography.

Plate 9: View east from west side of Rest Acres Road, south of Powerline Road, showing Brant Sportsplex and sand and gravel operation.
### Table 2: Identified cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Inventory Description</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHL 1</td>
<td>This landscape consists of the Paris Cemetery grounds including all known and unknown burials, burial markers, monuments, circulation routes, vistas, vegetation and boundary markers such as wrought iron fencing and stone entrance gates. The Paris Cemetery is purported to have been established circa 1879 to serve as the primary cemetery for the village once an older cemetery located east of Church Street was determined to provide insufficient capacity. The Paris Cemetery retains associative, contextual, and design values as it reflects mid-to-late nineteenth century settlement patterns, has great potential to yield information significant to the local community, provides scenic amenity and spatial continuity at the head of historic thoroughfare, and likely reflects the ideas or theories of its designer, although specific information in this regard is currently unavailable.</td>
<td>Looking east within Paris Cemetery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Location: King Edward Street and Rest Acres Road</td>
<td>View south east from east of easterly vehicular entrance to Paris Cemetery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feature Type: Cemetery</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Recognition: Identified during the field review.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Table 2: Identified cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>CHL 2</td>
<td>This landscape consists of the Sacred Heart Catholic Cemetery including all known and unknown burials, burial markers, monuments, circulation routes, vistas, vegetation and boundary markers such as extant fencing systems. The Sacred Heart Catholic Cemetery is illustrated on the historic atlas map and dates to at least 1875 and potentially was established several decades earlier. Its associated church, the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is located a short distance to the east of the study area at Washington Street and Dundas Street. This church is known to have been constructed between ca. 1850 and 1880. The Sacred Heart Catholic Cemetery has been preserved in the midst of recent subdivision development to the south and serves as a powerful symbol of the corridor's nineteenth-century development. On this basis, and due to its function, it retains associative and contextual value as it is historically and spatially linked to its surroundings and yields information that is significant to the local community. Based on a preliminary review of the design and configuration of the cemetery, it appears to be a representative example of pioneer cemetery layouts with the grounds occupying small parcel of land and lacking circulation routes but nicely buffered by mature trees and a fencing system.</td>
<td>Panoramic view looking south from access point located on Cedar Street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Location: Southwest corner of Rest Acres Road and Cedar Street</td>
<td>Looking southeast from within cemetery showing rise in grade and fencing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feature Type: Cemetery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recognition: Identified during the field review.</td>
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| CHL 3   | This landscape consists of a late nineteenth-century farm complex consisting of a primary residential structure, gambrel-roofed banked barn, multiple gable-roofed frame sheds, mature vegetation, rolling natural topography and stone entrance pillars bounding the entrance drive along the property’s eastern elevation. This property corresponds to the lot of Arthur Wall, as defined on the 1875 historic atlas map. Although no buildings are shown on this property at that time, extant structures likely date to the last quarter of the nineteenth century.  
  
  The subject resource retains associative, design, and contextual value. As an example of a nineteenth-century agricultural complex situated on lands retaining natural topography and historic lot boundaries, this resource is historically and spatially associated with its surroundings. It serves as a representative example of nineteenth-century agricultural land use activities through its retention and arrangement of a complex of agricultural structures and also serves as a good example of nineteenth-century design traditions in the regency or cottage style. The primary residential structure is a one-and-a-half storey frame building clad in stucco and likely sitting on stone foundations. The structure is oriented towards the road and also features a hipped roof, eyebrow dormer, and windows with wooden frames and muntins.  
  
  Location: 1024 Rest Acres Road  
  Feature Type: Farm complex  
  Recognition: Identified during the field review. | ![View of primary residence looking west.](Image)  
View of property's frontage on to Rest Acres Road, looking north and showing stone entrance pillars in background. |
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<tr>
<td>CHL 4</td>
<td>This landscape consists of a potential late nineteenth-century farm complex consisting of two residential structures, outbuildings, historic lot boundaries, and circulation routes. Extant structures are set back from the road, in excess of 300 meters from Rest Acres Road meaning that minimal architectural information could be retrieved during field survey activities. However, a review of historic mapping and aerial mapping from 1954, combined with the historic lot's proximity to the Grand River, suggest that extant structures may, in part, date to the nineteenth century. The subject lot, although now subdivided into two separate parcels, reflects the boundaries of the Palmer lot on the 1875 historic atlas. The subject resource retains potential associative, design, and contextual value. It is expected that buildings situated at the rear of the lot are the oldest and may reflect representative or rare nineteenth-century design trends. Current aerial mapping indicates that a one-and-a-half storey house with rear tail and central chimney is located at the rear of the lot. Additionally, the lot's historic shape and mature vegetation to the rear of the westerly residence associates it historically and spatially with its surroundings. Location: 1039 and 1045 Rest Acres Road Feature Type: Farm complex Recognition: Identified during the field review.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="View looking east along property's northern boundary and entrance drive." />  <img src="image2.jpg" alt="View southeast across lot." /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<td>CHL 5</td>
<td>This landscape consists of a nineteenth-century residence, multiple gable-roofed barns, a silo, historic circulation routes, rolling natural topography, and remnants of natural vegetation marking historic lot boundaries. The subject resource and extant structures are associated with Lot 11, Concession 1 in the historic atlas. A farmhouse is illustrated on the historic map in the approximate location of the extant nineteenth-century farmhouse. The subject resource retains associative, design and contextual value. The property retains historic lot boundaries, circulation routes, natural topography, and nineteenth-century structures serving to historically and spatially associate the structure with its surroundings. The extant residence appears to be a good example of Victorian architecture, featuring two-and-a-half storey massing, scalloped shingles, and a wrap-around veranda. The residence is accessed from Mile Hill Road. It is setback approximately 470 metres from Rest Acres Road. Location: Northeast corner of Powerline Road and Rest Acres Road. Feature Type: Farm complex Recognition: Identified during the field review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="View looking east along property's northern boundary showing remnant vegetation, from Rest Acres Road." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="View looking southeast from Rest Acres Road, showing natural rolling topography and gable-roofed barns." /></td>
</tr>
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<td>CHL 6</td>
<td>This landscape consists of a late nineteenth-century farm complex consisting of two nineteenth-century residential structures, stone entrance pillars, outbuildings, historic lot boundaries, mature vegetation on the property’s eastern boundary, and circulation routes. Heavy vegetative screening along the road right-of-way limited architectural data collection activities. However, it is known that the residence located to the north likely dates to the 1860s – 1880s period based on its one-and-a-half storey massing, gable roof clad in scalloped shingles, and stone foundations. It is also known that the subject resource is associated with the R&amp;W Palmer</td>
<td><img src="image_url" alt="Image" /></td>
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Table 2: Identified cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area

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<td>lot on the historic atlas. The historic atlas illustrates a structure in the approximate location of the northerly residence. The secondary residence features one-and-a-half storey massing, is of frame construction, and displays an interior, central chimney. This structure appears to have been altered through the introduction of numerous additions. A review of current aerial mapping also confirms that a number of ancillary and agricultural structures are situated to the west of the residential structures. The parcel to the south contains predominantly modern buildings of a utilitarian nature. While these may not contribute to the heritage value of the resource, their surrounding landscape forms part of the historic R&amp;W Palmer lot. The subject resource retains associative, design, and contextual value. The two residential structures, particularly the one situated to the north, demonstrates nineteenth-century architectural trends conforming to the Ontario Gothic style. Both structures feature one-and-a-half storey massing and L-shaped footprints. The residence to the north is known to sit on stone foundations and present with scalloped shingles. The architectural detailing of these residences, combined with the retention of ancillary structures and agricultural buildings, along with historic lot boundaries, mature vegetation along the property’s eastern boundary, and the extant stone entrance pillars express its historical and spatial associations with mid-nineteenth-century settlement activities.</td>
<td>View south along property’s eastern boundary showing mature tree line and stone entrance pillars. View westerly into subject resource from shoulder of right-of-way, showing northerly residence featuring one-and-a-half storey massing, L-shaped footprint, stone foundations, and scalloped shingles.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Location: 984 and 986 Rest Acres Road
Feature Type: Farm complex
Recognition: Identified during the field review.
3.5 Impact Assessment

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

- Destruction 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 visibility of a natural feature of 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 and natural 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 (III.7)

At the time of writing (September 2011), specific project alternatives had not yet been developed. Rather, environmental inventories were collected along the existing road right-of-way, with a 30 meter buffer applied. Once project alternatives have 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 provided. The introduction of improvements to enhance the existing road’s capacity has the potential to affect the identified cultural heritage resources in a variety of ways. Although few resources have been identified within the study area, attention should be paid to developing project alternatives that avoid displacement or disruption. The two identified cemeteries (CHL 1 and CHL 2), and two farm complexes (CHL 3 and 6) both retain built structures and natural landscape features along their roadside lot boundaries and therefore may present sensitivities for road improvements. Residential structures located within CHL 3 and CHL 6 are located approximately 25 and 40 meters from the roadside shoulder respectively. CHL – CHL 3 and CHL 6 all retain features along their roadside lot lines including fencing, stone entrance pillars, and mature vegetation. CHL 4 is not expected to be negatively impacted by potential road improvements. Standing buildings of potential heritage value are located approximately 170 to 320 meters east of Rest Acres Road. CHL 4 lacks notable or mature vegetation or fencing systems along its roadside lot line.

Appropriate mitigation measures should be developed wherever any identified, above-ground cultural heritage resources are to be affected by direct or indirect impacts. 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, including historic mapping, revealed a study area that was settled in the mid-to-late nineteenth century and which has undergone a steady pace of transition from agricultural to predominantly residential land uses, with small portions of the study area developed for industrial, recreational, and commercial uses. A review of available data regarding protected properties confirms that there are no properties located in the study area which have been designated under Part IV or Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* or listed on a municipal heritage register. A field review of the study area confirmed that there are several properties located along Rest Acres Road that retain cultural heritage value and which include nineteenth century agricultural-related and spiritual/religious cultural heritage landscapes. The following provides a summary of field review and data collection findings:

- A total of six cultural heritage landscapes were identified during the field review. No built heritage features were identified;
- The six identified cultural heritage landscapes are neither listed on the County of Brant’s municipal heritage register nor designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*;
- The six cultural heritage landscapes include two cemeteries (CHL 1 and CHL 2) and four farm complexes (CHL 3, CHL 4, CHL 5 and CHL 6); and
- Depending on the type of road improvements undertaken, resources could be subject to displacement or disruption activities. CHL 1, CHL 2, CHL 3, and CHL 6 all retain built and natural landscape boundaries in the form of fencing, stone entrance pillars, and/or mature tree lines. These features may be sensitive to road improvements given that they are located in close proximity to the existing road right-of-way. Attention should also be paid to vegetation and/or tree lines that could be impacted by the undertaking. Finally, CHL 3 and CHL 6 both retain residential structures set approximately 25 and 40 meters west of the existing road shoulder respectively. As such, these resources could be sensitive to displacement impacts, alteration through encroachment, or diminished long-term viability if setbacks between the proposed road and the structures are not maximized and vehicular access provided. CHL 4 is not expected to be negatively impacted by potential road improvements. Standing buildings of potential heritage value are located approximately 170 to 320 meters east of Rest Acres Road. CHL 4 lacks notable or mature vegetation or fencing systems along its roadside lot line.

### 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Road capacity improvements have the potential to affect cultural heritage resources in a variety of ways. At the time of writing (September 2011) no specific impacts in relation to particular project alternatives have been identified, as these are not yet developed. General cultural heritage sensitivities to road improvements along Rest Acres Road have been identified based on the results of data collection and field survey activities.

Based on the results of the background data collection and a field review the following recommendations are provided:

1. Proposed road capacity improvements to Rest Acres Road should be undertaken to avoid impacts, as described in Section 3.5, to cultural heritage resources.
2. Attention should be paid to developing project alternatives that avoid cultural heritage landscape boundary markers such as fencing and stone entrance pillars and/or posts (CHL 1, CHL 2, CHL 3, and CHL 6) and mature vegetation (CHL 1, CHL 3, CHL 5, and CHL 6) as well as standing buildings located in close proximity to the road right-of-way.

3. When project alternatives have been developed, identified cultural heritage resources should be reviewed to determine if specific impacts are expected and to propose appropriate recommendations and/or mitigation measures.
6.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE LOCATION MAPPING

Figure 3: Identified cultural heritage landscapes in the study area.
7.0 REFERENCES

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI)

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County of Brant

Mika, Nick and Helma Mika

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2010 Check Sheet for Environmental Assessments: Screening for Impacts to Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

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2005 Ontario Planning Act
2005 Provincial Policy Statement

Ministry of Transportation (MTO)
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Ontario Realty Corporation

Warner Beers & Co