



20 November 2012

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

**NextEra Energy Canada, ULC
Goshen Wind Energy Centre
Municipalities of Bluewater
and South Huron
Huron County, Ontario**

REVISED REPORT

Submitted to:

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APPENDIX A

Cultural Heritage Inventory



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HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT GOSHEN WIND ENERGY CENTRE

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Ralph Laviolette, Archivist

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Municipality of South Huron

Trista Russell, B.A.

Municipality of Bluewater

Arlene Parker



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This Heritage Assessment Report (the **Report**) has been prepared to provide information to the public, Aboriginal communities, municipalities and local authorities regarding the proposed Goshen Wind Energy Centre (the **Project**). The Report is a required component of an Application for a Renewable Energy Approval (REA application) under Ontario Regulation (O.Reg.) 359/09 made under the *Environmental Protection Act* (EPA). The Report, up until the time the formal REA application is submitted to the Director, is a draft document which may change in order to reflect revisions to the Project layout or other aspects of the Project which are initiated by the Proponent, and in consideration of feedback received during the O.Reg. 359/09 consultation process.

Additional information about the Project and project components can currently be found in other REA submission reports being prepared by AECOM Canada Ltd. (AECOM): the Construction Plan Report (AECOM, 2012a in progress), Design and Operations Report (AECOM, 2012b in progress), Decommissioning Plan Report (AECOM, 2012c in progress), and Project Description Report (AECOM, 2012d in progress).

1.2 Project Summary

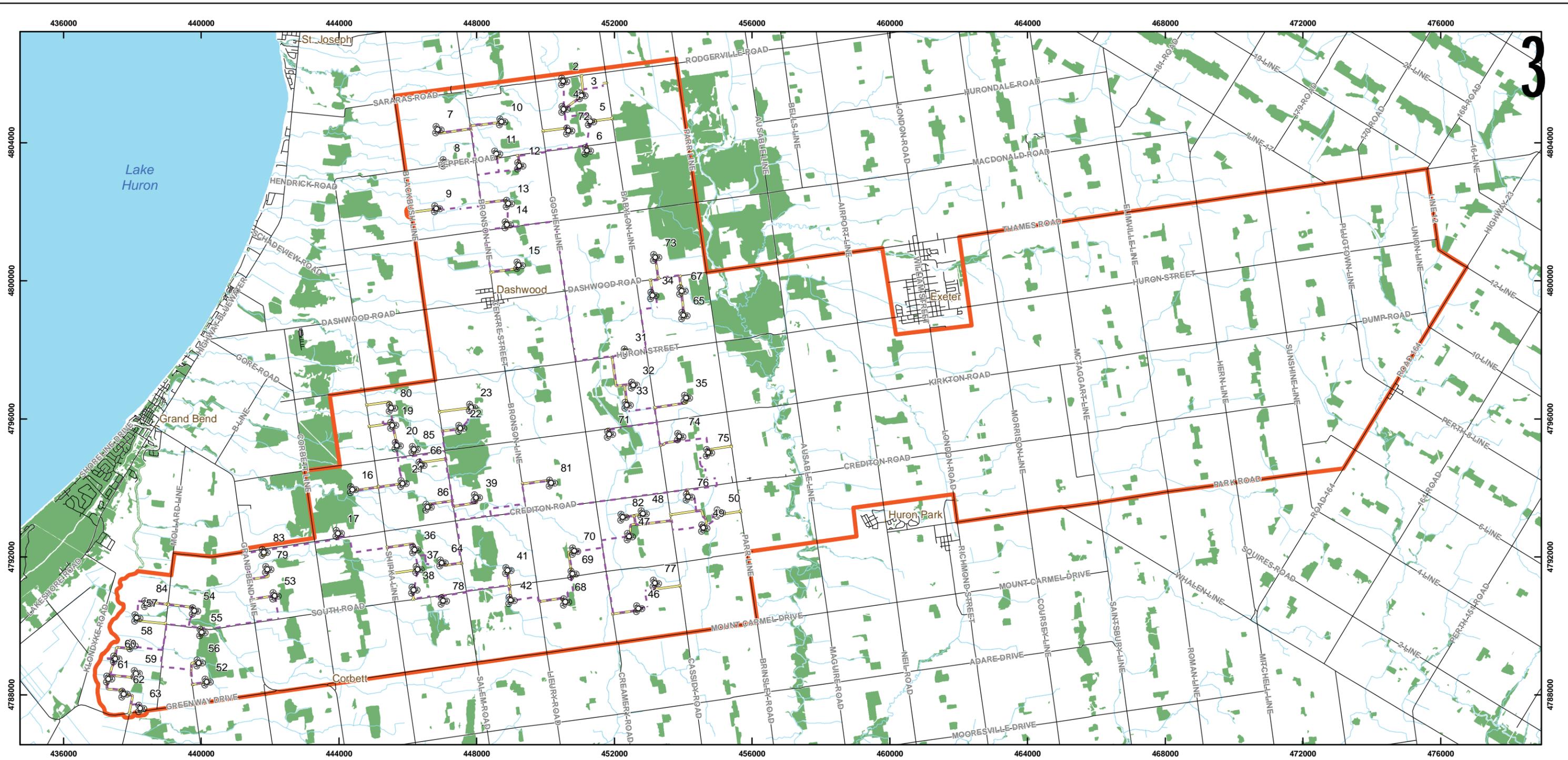
The Project consists of the site preparation, construction, operation, and decommissioning of a 63 turbine wind generating facility with a total installed nameplate capacity of 102 MW. The Project will be owned and operated by Varna Wind Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Proponent and will be located in the Municipalities of Bluewater and South Huron, Huron County, Ontario. The Project lifespan from obtaining the REA Approval to the end of Decommissioning is estimated to be 25 years.

The wind turbines will be 80 metres high to the rotor hub and will have a rotor diameter of 100 metres. The turbines will be construction on foundation consisting of a wooden frame, poured concrete and reinforced with steel rebar. The electrical collection system from each turbine to the step-up transformer station will be buried on private property adjacent to the turbine access road, where feasible. A 115 kV transmission line will be constructed from the step-up transformer station to the connection point with the Provincial electricity grid and will be located on private property, or within existing road right-of-ways, and will be either buried or mounted on existing hydro poles or mounted on new hydro poles consistent with existing infrastructure in the area. The operation of the wind turbines will be monitored remotely from an operations centre. Once tested and commissioned, the turbines will require scheduled visits for maintenance during the Operations Phase. Maintenance will include complete inspection of the turbine's components and the tower, functionality testing, replacement of worn parts, bolt tightening and lubrication of moving parts. Routine preventative maintenance activities will be scheduled at 6 month intervals, with specific maintenance tasks scheduled for each interval.



The Study Area encompasses approximately 35,000 hectares of privately owned land properties. Land use is predominantly pasture and cash-crop agriculture (e.g., farmed for corn, soybeans, wheat), with pockets of wooded areas and extensive drainage ditches. Huron County is considered to have highly specialized livestock, poultry and hog production while soybeans and alfalfa crops have expanded more recently. The Huron County Official Plan (County OP) recognizes the benefits of renewable energy systems, such as wind power, both in terms of environmental and economic benefits for the County and its residents.

Figure 3 indicates the location and photograph direction within the Study Area of the plates that are referenced throughout the Report.

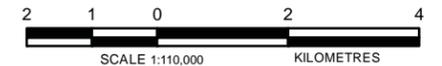


LEGEND

- Turbine
- Collector Cable
- Access Road
- Roads
- Watercourse
- Study Area
- Wooded Area

REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
 Produced by Golder Associates Ltd under licence from
 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, © Queens Printer 2008
 Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17



PROJECT	NEXTERA ENERGY CANADA, ULC GOSHEN WIND ENERGY CENTRE, HURON COUNTY, ONTARIO		
TITLE	STUDY AREA AND PROJECT LOCATIONS		
 Golder Associates Mississauga, Ontario	PROJECT NO.	10-1151-0201	SCALE AS SHOWN
	DESIGN	BC 23 Aug. 2012	REV. 0.0
	GIS	BC 24 Sep. 2012	
	CHECK	MR 24 Sep. 2012	
REVIEW			

FIGURE: 1

3

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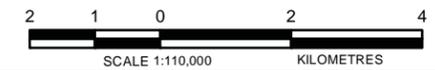
3

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Parcel Boundary
- Collector Cable
- Access Road
- Transmission Line
- Roads
- Substation
- Study Area
- Participating property where project components are proposed

REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
 Produced by Golder Associates Ltd under licence from
 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, © Queens Printer 2008
 Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17

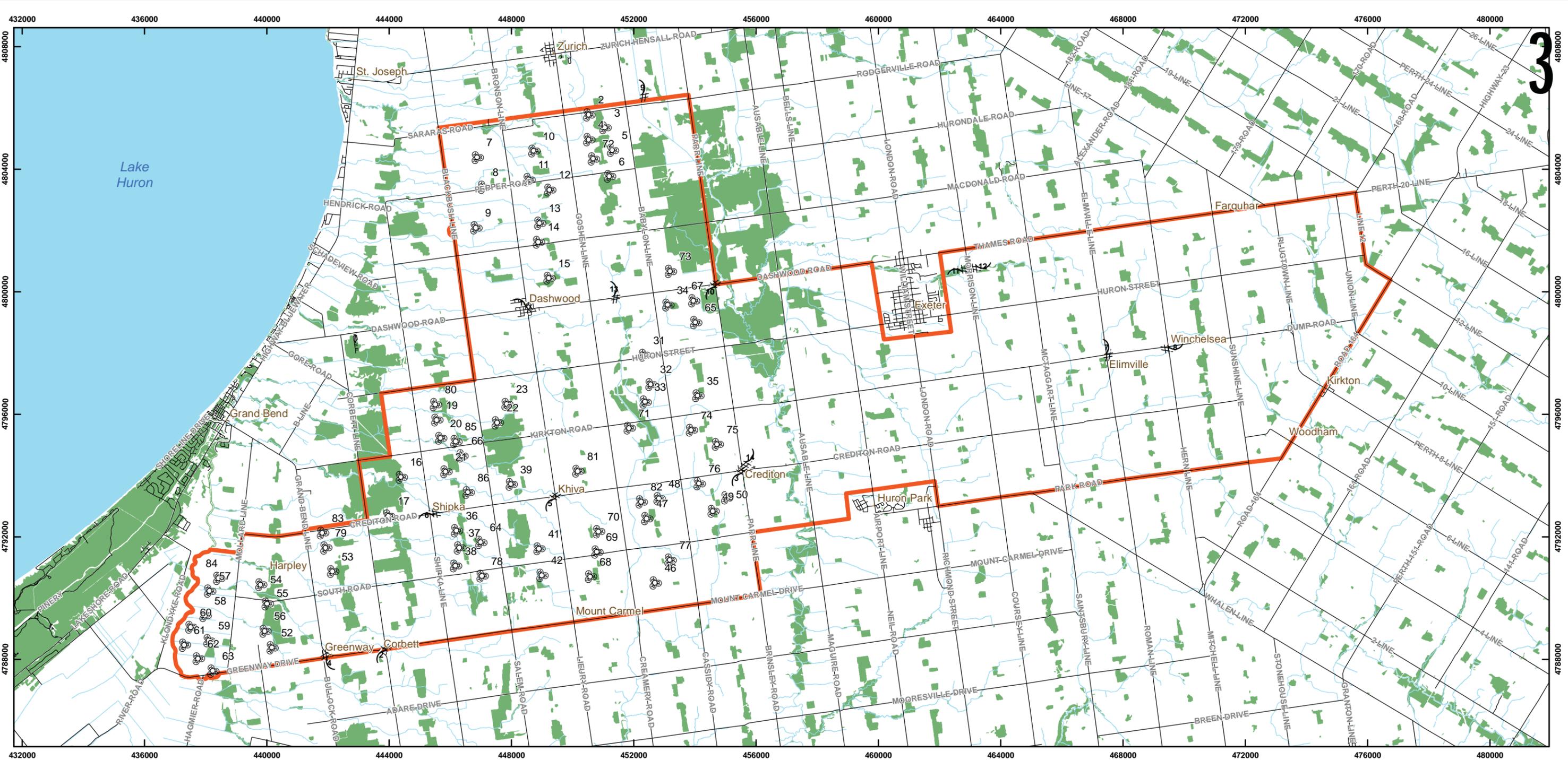


PROJECT	NEXTERA ENERGY CANADA, ULC GOSHEN WIND ENERGY CENTRE, HURON COUNTY, ONTARIO		
TITLE	PROJECT LOCATION		
	PROJECT NO. 10-1151-0201	SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
	DESIGN BC 23 Aug. 2012		
	GIS BC 20 Nov. 2012		
	CHECK MR 20 Nov. 2012		
	REVIEW		



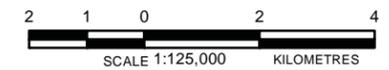
FIGURE: 2

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- LEGEND**
- Turbine
 - Plate Number and Photographic Direction
 - Roads
 - Watercourse
 - Study Area
 - Wooded Area

REFERENCE
 Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
 Produced by Golder Associates Ltd under licence from
 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, © Queens Printer 2008
 Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17



PROJECT	NEXTERA ENERGY CANADA, ULC GOSHEN WIND ENERGY CENTRE, HURON COUNTY, ONTARIO		
TITLE	PLATE LOCATIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DIRECTIONS		
 Golder Associates Mississauga, Ontario	PROJECT NO.	10-1151-0201	SCALE AS SHOWN
	DESIGN	BC 23 Aug. 2012	REV. 0.0
	GIS	BC 24 Sep. 2012	
	CHECK	MR 24 Sep. 2012	
REVIEW			

FIGURE: 3

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2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Definitions Used

2.1.1 Study Area

The Study Area boundary was defined by NextEra Energy Canada, and provided to Golder at the outset of the study. It is mapped in Figure 1.

2.1.2 Project Location

The Project Location is contained within the Study Area across multiple individual parcels of land. It consists of the participating properties at which project components are proposed to be located as described Section 1 of O.Reg. 359/09. It is mapped in Figure 2.

2.1.3 Participating Properties

In this Report, the term “participating properties” refers only to those properties where “Project Components” are proposed. The participating properties are mapped in Figure 2.

2.1.4 Project Components

This includes all infrastructure related to the Project Layout including the wind turbines, access roads, service roads, substations, transmission lines and collector cables (Figure 2).



2.2 Study Process

This study was undertaken according to the process defined in O.Reg. 359/09 Section 23(1). In addition, both the MTCS *REA Checklist: Consideration of Potential for Heritage Resources* (the Checklist) and *Cultural Heritage Resources: An Information Bulletin for Projects Subject to Ontario Regulation 359/09 Renewable Energy Approvals* (the Bulletin) were consulted. The process focuses exclusively on participating properties and, if appropriate, the protected properties which abut these. As part of the study process, Golder undertook the following tasks.

2.2.1 Land Use History

A land use history of the Study Area (Section 3.0) was prepared based on historical and archival research and contacting knowledgeable individuals as well as a review of historic mapping. This research provided a framework within which to understand the historic development of the Study Area and evaluate the relevance of historic structures and landscapes.

2.2.2 Identification of Heritage Resources and Protected Properties

The identification of heritage resources, including built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, and protected properties occurred through background research, a windshield survey and municipal and provincial consultation.

Background research was undertaken to identify potential heritage resources within (and abutting) participating properties. Historic mapping was cross referenced with the location of proposed project components. In addition, Golder contacted local knowledgeable individuals as described in Section 2.4.

Golder undertook a windshield survey to identify potential heritage resources including landscapes and structures over the age of 40 years specifically situated within participating properties. Properties which contained proposed project components but not a potential heritage resource, or resources, were not documented. The survey was completed over the course of three site visits on November 1, 2010, December 7, 2011 and July 25, 2012. Each structure identified during the site visit was documented, described, and included in an inventory (see Appendix A). These structures were also mapped according to Site Numbers which correspond to various numbers of structures contained within individual properties. The findings of the inventory are described and discussed in Section 4.3.

For the purposes of this assessment, the cultural heritage landscape boundaries were defined as the Study Area and only the landscape which lies within the Study Area was described and evaluated. The landscapes identified are described and discussed in Section 4.2.



Golder contacted the appropriate municipal and provincial authorities with regards to the presence of protected properties and heritage resources within the Study Area as described in Section 5.1. Following identification of these properties, Golder cross referenced the locations with the participating properties.

2.2.3 Evaluation of Heritage Resources

Each potential resource was visually evaluated according to criteria outlined in *O.Reg. 9/06* as Design or Physical Value (Criteria 1) and Contextual Value (Criteria 3). Identification of Associative Value (Criteria 2) was based on public consultation with local historians as detailed in Section 2.3 as well as a detailed study of local publications. In order to identify potential associative value, research focused on properties which the historical community may have deemed of interest through extensive publications by the *Huron County Historical Society* and, where available, local township histories.

2.2.4 Impact Assessment

Where appropriate, an evaluation of anticipated impacts to heritage resources was undertaken. This evaluated the potential impacts of the project to any identified heritage attributes according to *InfoSheet #5 in Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process, Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Policies of the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement, 2005* (MTC, 2006).

2.3 Regulatory Framework

In 2009, the Government of Ontario passed the *Green Energy and Green Economy Act* as a method of integrating more renewable energy into the Province's power grid and increasing energy conservation and sustainability (Government of Ontario, 2009; MOE, 2009). O.Reg. 359/09 of the *Environmental Protection Act* (EPA) defines the requirements for a proposed Renewable Energy project to achieve Renewable Energy Approval (REA). The Regulation integrates requirements under the *Environmental Assessment Act* within a new regulation under the EPA. This Report was undertaken in order to meet the REA requirements as outlined in Ontario Regulation 359/09, which is part of the EPA.

This assessment addresses built heritage and cultural heritage landscape resources as required by O.Reg. 359/09 under part V.0.1 of the *Environmental Assessment Act*; the *Provincial Policy Statement*; and O.Reg. 9/06 under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Following are the specific sections of these documents that pertain to cultural heritage.



2.3.1 Ontario Regulation 359/09

Under O.Reg. 359/09, a heritage resource

means real property that is of cultural heritage value or interest and may include a building, structure, landscape or other feature of real property.

Under Section 19(1) of O.Reg. 359/09, a proponent of a proposed renewable energy project must determine whether a participating property is protected. A protected property is defined as:

- A property that is the subject of an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under clause 10 (1) (b) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- A property in respect of which a notice of intention to designate the property to be of cultural heritage value or interest has been given in accordance with section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- A property designated by a municipal by-law made under section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a property of cultural heritage value or interest.
- A property designated by order of the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport made under section 34.5 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a property of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance.
- A property in respect of which a notice of intention to designate the property as property of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance has been given in accordance with section 34.6 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- A property that is the subject of an easement or a covenant entered into under section 37 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- A property that is part of an area designated by a municipal by-law made under section 41 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a heritage conservation district.
- A property designated as a historic site under Regulation 880 of the Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1990 (Historic Sites) made under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Section 23(1)20(1) of O.Reg. 359/09, requires that a proponent of a proposed renewable energy project undertake a heritage assessment subject to subsections 2 and 5.¹ Neither subsection is applicable here. The heritage assessment is required to consist of the following:

- 1) Conduct an investigation, including historical research and visual inspection, to determine whether,
 - i) there is potential for the presence of a heritage resource at the project location on any part of the project location that is not on a property described in Column 1 of the Table to section 19, and

¹ Section 23 (2) and (5) of O.Reg. 359/09 outline the exemptions from heritage assessments.



- ii) any properties described in Column 1 of the Table to section 19 about the parcel of land on which the project location is situated.
- 2) If the determination under subparagraph 1 i is that there is potential for the presence of a heritage resource, confirm the presence or absence of a heritage resource by applying the criteria set out in Ontario Regulation 9/06 (Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest) made under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 3) Evaluate the impact of engaging in the renewable energy project on the heritage attributes of any heritage resources at the project location and on any abutting properties described in subparagraph 1 ii and provide recommendations for measures to avoid, eliminate or mitigate the impact if,
 - iii) the determination under subparagraph 1 ii is that there are abutting properties as described in that subparagraph, or
 - iv) the presence of a heritage resource at the project location is confirmed under paragraph 2. O.Reg. 195/12, s. 15 (1).

The Heritage Assessment report as well as any written comments provided by the MTCS in respect of the heritage assessment will be submitted as part of an application for the issue of a renewable energy approval.

2.3.2 Ontario Regulation 9/06 made under the Ontario Heritage Act

The criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are outlined under Regulation 9/06 as follows:

- 1. (1) The criteria set out in subsection (2) are prescribed for the purposes of clause 29 (1) (a) of the Act. O.Reg. 9/06, s. 1 (1).
- (2) A property may be designated under section 29 of the Act if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest:
 - 1. The property has design value or physical value because it,
 - i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
 - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
 - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
 - 2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,
 - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
 - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
 - iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.



3. The property has contextual value because it,
 - i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
 - ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
 - iii. is a landmark. O.Reg. 9/06, s. 1 (2).

2.4 Public Consultation and Recognition

Golder consulted local historians and knowledgeable individuals as part of the identification of potential heritage resources within the Study Area. In each meeting, Golder provided mapping of the Study Area in order to focus discussion on the knowledge of potentially significant heritage resources. These resources included both built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes. These meetings provided valuable insight into the historical evolution of the region. The main finding of these meetings with the exception of the Henry Eilber House (see Section 5.1.1) was that all groups agreed that no heritage resources of potential cultural heritage value or interest exist within the Study Area.

Golder contacted David Armstrong, the president of the Huron County Historical Society, who provided a list of knowledgeable local historians and a list of applicable documents. Golder attended a meeting of the Executive of the Huron County Historical Society on May 11, 2011. Present were David Armstrong, Rhea Hamilton-Seeger, Elaine Snell, and Ted Turner.

Alison Lobb, local historian and editor of the “Goderich Township History” met with Golder on October 26, 2010 and provided invaluable insight into the history of the Study Area.

Jenna Leifso, archivist of the Huron County Museum and Archives, located in Goderich, aided Golder with the retrieval and interpretation of archived documents and publications. Golder visited the archives on October 26, 2010.

Ralph Laviolette, archivist for the Bayfield Historical Society and Secretary of the Huron Historical Society, met with Golder on October 27, 2010 at the Bayfield Archives. Mr. Laviolette provided Golder with knowledge pertaining to the local history of the area and copies of applicable historical documents.

The Municipalities of Bluewater and South Huron were contacted regarding municipal inventories, registries or lists of built heritage resources. Arlene Parker and Trista Russell provided information regard the policies of both municipalities. Further information regarding municipal heritage resources can be found in Section 5.1.

Since meeting with the Huron County Historical Society and Ms. Lobb, the limits of the Study Area have been expanded east of Parr Line. Therefore, both groups did not comment on potential resources within the expanded area. However, consultation with both municipalities included discussion of the entirety of the Municipalities of Bluewater and South Huron.



3.0 LAND USE HISTORY

3.1 Physical Setting

The Study Area is located in the Municipalities of Bluewater and South Huron, formerly the Townships of Hay and Stephen in Huron County, Ontario. The Study Area is comprised of various lots throughout the county as outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: Properties within the Goshen Wind Energy Centre, Huron County

County	Geographic Township	Concession	Lot
Huron	Hay	7 to 14	3 to 16
		South Boundary	11 to 27
	Stephen	North Boundary	12 to 27
		River aux Sables	9 to 19
		1	8 to 19
		2 to 3	8 to 23
		4 to 6	6 to 23
		7 to 14	3 to 23
		15 to 17	3 to 20
		18	3 to 15
		19 to 21	3 to 10
		22	8 to 18
		South Boundary	12 to 43
		Usborne	South Eastern Boundary
	South Side of Thames Road		5 to 27
	1		1 to 15
	2 to 3		1 to 20
	4 to 10		1 to 18
	11		2 to 18
	12		7 to 18
	13		8 to 18
	14		11 to 18
15	14 to 18		



The Study Area contains four physiographic regions, including: the Huron Fringe, Horseshoe Moraines, Huron Slope and Stratford Till Plain regions. Comprising the majority of the Study Area, the Huron Slope region is flanked by the Horseshoe Moraines, which span the length of the eastern boundary of the Study Area, and the Huron Fringe, which runs along the western shoreline between the Study Area and Lake Huron. The Stratford Till Plains comprises the eastern point of the Study Area.

The Huron Slope occupies roughly 2,590 square kilometres along Lake Huron's eastern shoreline. It occupies the central portion of the Study Area and is a clay plain that was modified by a narrow sandy strip. Although this sandy strip is detrimental for agriculture, livestock is common throughout the region as well as mixed agricultural production. In contrast to the physiographic simplicity of the Horseshoe Moraine, the Huron Slope is a region of distinct landscapes, particularly the Algonquin bluff. It has substantial cliffs (roughly 25m in height) and deep gullies (Chapman 1984, 160-161).

The Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region reaches across roughly 5,450 square kilometres from the eastern shore of Lake Huron in Lambton County to the southern side of Georgian Bay in Grey County and back down to Haldimand-Norfolk County. It is a relatively simple landscape and generally slopes to the west towards Lake Huron. Undrained swampy areas persist along the eastern side of the region reaching into both townships although historically, these swamp lands were much more pervasive, particularly through Hay Township. This region has historically sustained a variety of crops, although it is particularly well suited to livestock production (Chapman, 1984: 127 – 128).

The Huron Fringe, although directly associated with the Huron Slope region, can be distinguished by its distinctive boulders, gravel bars and visually prominent sand dunes. Containing only 1,100 square kilometres of land between Sarnia and Tobermory, it is quite narrow. Within the Study Area, the Huron Fringe is characterized by the marshy farmlands within the Study Area, adjacent to the picturesque sand dunes to the west (Chapman, 1984: 161). The Huron Fringe occupies a very small portion of the southwest corner of the Study Area.

The Stratford Till Plain physiographic region encompasses roughly 3,550 square kilometres from London through to Blyth and Listowel. There is a projection of the region towards Arthur and the Grand Valley. The region slopes towards the southwest corner and is largely level in the north. The Study Area is drained by the Maitland River watershed, although the division between the Maitland and Thames River watershed is vague. Various soil types throughout the region require artificial drains for productive agricultural use which make municipal ditches both essential and plentiful. Gravel for road development and use in construction is minimal. The region generally has more precipitation, both rain and snow, than much of Southern Ontario resulting in muddy springs and harsh winters. Nonetheless, the region is one of the most fertile areas in the province. (Chapman 1984, 133-134)



3.2 First Nations Occupation

Prior to the formation of the county and townships, the Study Area first enters the historic record when the Ojibwa and Chippewa First Nations entered into Treaty 27½,

...being an agreement made at Amherstburg in the Western District of the Province of Upper Canada on the 26th of April, 1825, between James Givens, Esquire, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on behalf of His Majesty King George the Fourth and the Chiefs and Principal Men of the part of the Chippewa Nation of Indians, inhabiting and claiming the tract of land Wawanosh Township in the County of Huron was named after Way-way-nosh the principal Chief of the Band making this Treaty.

(Morris, 1943:26-27)

Treaty Number 27½ was subsequently confirmed on July 10, 1827 as Treaty Number 29 with only a minor change in the legal description of the boundaries of the land surrender (Morris, 1943: 27).

Additional First Nations history of the Study Area and its environs has been documented in the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Golder 2012). It is not apparent that First Nations activities and presence have influenced the character of the modern cultural landscape (as far as can be discerned through vegetation patterns, earthworks, knowledge of their sacred sites, etc.) nor have they left tangible, above ground material features (earthworks, etc.). The aboriginal presence in the Study Area is assumed at this time to be the matter of archaeology.

3.3 Crown Survey

The Study Area is located across the Municipalities of Bluewater and South Huron in the County of Huron. The Study Area crosses through the former townships of Hay, Stephen and Osborne. Each township was surveyed by Deputy Provincial Surveyor John McDonald, on behalf of the Canada Company, in the 1830s (Figure 4) (Dean, 1969: Plate 99). Settlement began shortly after the completion of each survey.

In 1824 the Canada Company, a large land development company, entered into an agreement with the Crown to purchase a large section of land extending inland from the east shore of Lake Huron comprising of portions of modern day Bruce, Huron, Perth, Middlesex and Lambton Counties. Known as the Huron Tract, this area was divided into Districts in 1841. The District of Huron was again divided into Huron, Perth and Bruce Counties at the first meeting of Provincial Parliament in 1850, although the region continued to act as a single administrative unit known as the United Counties until 1852 (Belden, 1879: ii and Lee, 2004: 217-221). The 16 townships of modern day Huron County were surveyed between 1827 and 1852 (Scott, 1966: Chapters 10 & 11).

Of the 20 townships located within the Huron Tract, nine became part of the Huron County including Hay, Stephen, and Osborne, as well as Goderich, Tuckersmith, Colborne, Stanley, McKillop, and Hullett Townships. The townships boundaries were surveyed in the late 1820s while the interiors of the 16 townships were surveyed between 1827 and 1852 (Scott, 1966: Chapters 10 & 11).



The initial survey boundaries focused primarily on roadways such as the Huron and London Roads which cut across the Huron Tract. Lots were established along the roadways and represented the places of earliest settlement across Huron County. It was not until McDonald's survey that the centre of each township was surveyed. This occurred in 1835 in Hay Township, 1837 in Stephen Township and 1839 in Usborne Township.

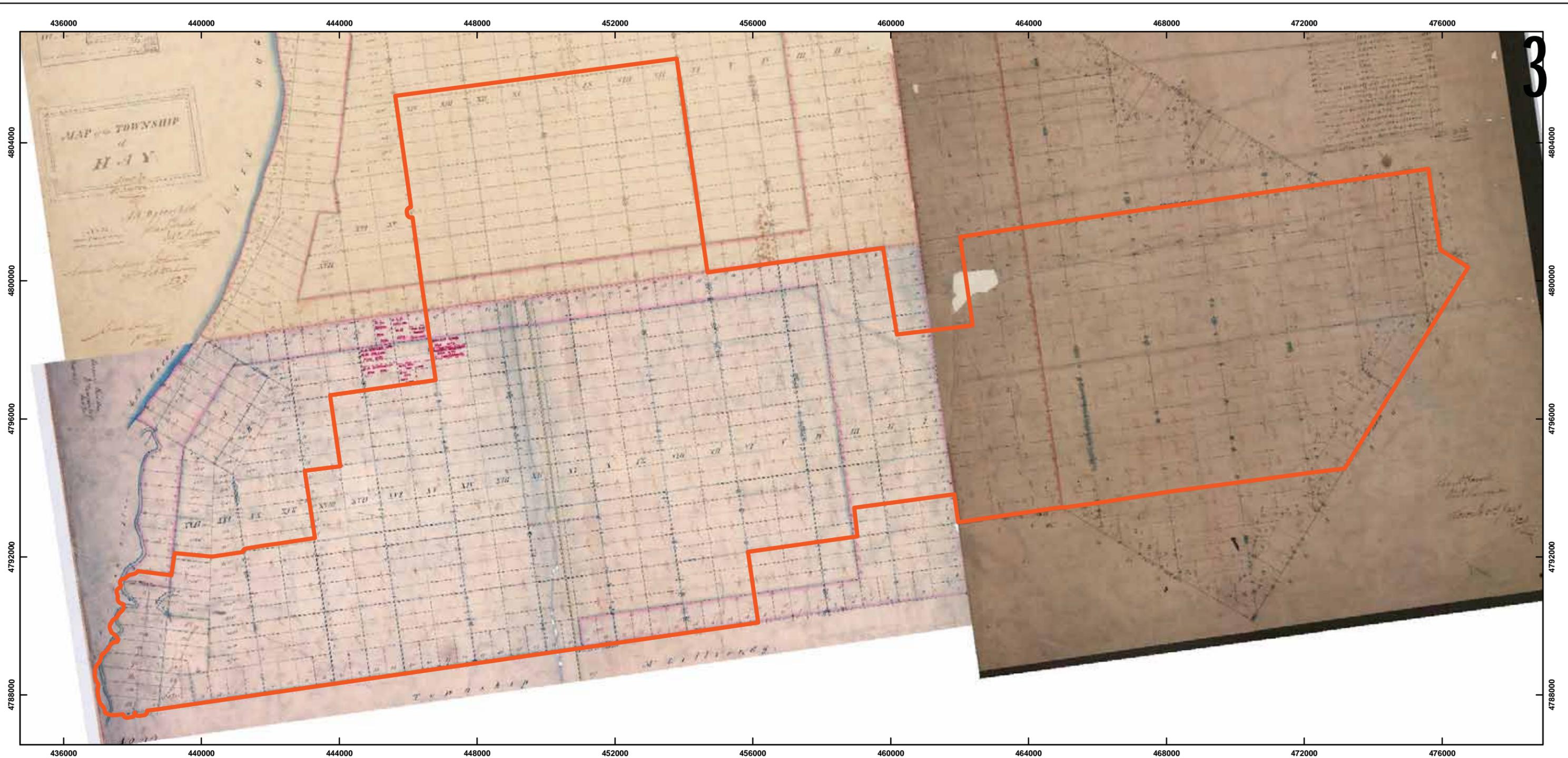
All three townships within the Study Area were surveyed using a 1,000 acre sectional special system (Dean, 1969: Plate 99). This system of lot distribution established concessions containing 100 acre lots divided every five lots by side roads (Figure 4). The lots fronted onto concession roads and were divided by concession lines known as blind lines at the rear of the property. In each township, the concession roads were oriented in a north-south direction, with side roads crossing the township in an east-west direction.

The 1,000 acre sectional system survey pattern was adjusted to accommodate previously established roadways. In the Study Area, lots were rotated to face the Thames Road, today Dashwood Road, and the boundaries of the Huron Tract. As settlement began in the interior of the townships, farmsteads were generally constructed at the front of each lot along concession roads (Figure 5).

3.4 Early Settlement

Settlement occurred at dramatically different rates throughout Huron County. Directed by the Canada Company, there were concerns expressed early in the process by company stakeholders as rapid settlement was needed in order to meet financial obligations. As part of an agreement between the Crown and the Canada Company, land was purchased at significantly reduced rates and one third of the payment was due in pre-arranged improvements and infrastructure development. The Huron Tract Improvement Fund provided financing for various forms of infrastructure development including roadways, bridges, canals, harbour developments, mills and social institutions such as churches and schools (Scott, 1966: 140). Of the utmost importance was access to the region and as such the construction of roadways was beneficial to both parties. The region was heavily forested and settlement was very difficult without a roadway. The promised infrastructure was delayed by the Canada Company, but as settlement accelerated in the 1850s, roadways did improve.

Settlement was initially concentrated along major roadways and waterways. As a result, the earliest communities were established outside the Study Area along the London and Lake Roads as well as the various inlets along Lake Huron. In Hay Township, the first settler appears to have arrived as late as 1839 when William Wilson settled on the London Road, although the presence of squatters was also likely (Scott, 1966: 171). Throughout the 1840s settlement accelerated, albeit at a slow pace. In 1841 the population of Hay Township was 113 and by 1850 it had reached 764 with a mere 1,073 acres under cultivation (Smith, 1851: 181).



3

LEGEND

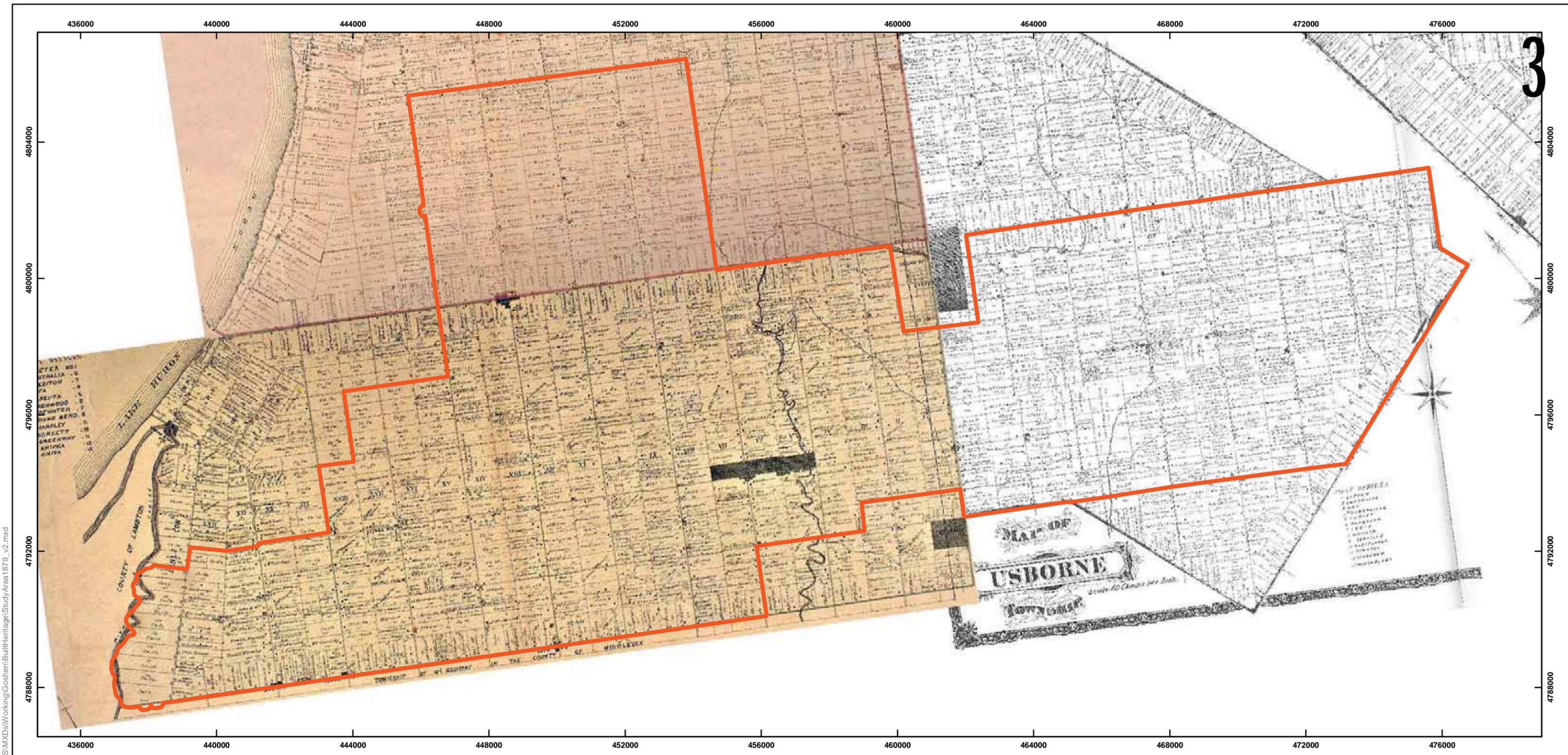
 Study Area

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON
 McDonald, John
 1837a. Hay Township
 1837b. Stephen Township
 1839 Usborne Township
 Map on file with the Ministry of Natural Resources
 Crown Land Survey Records Office, Peterborough, Ontario.
 Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17



PROJECT	NEXTERA ENERGY CANADA, ULC GOSHEN WIND ENERGY CENTRE, HURON COUNTY, ONTARIO			
TITLE	STUDY AREA 1837			
 Golder Associates Mississauga, Ontario	PROJECT NO.	10-1151-0201	SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
	DESIGN	BC	23 Aug. 2012	FIGURE: 4
	GIS	BC	23 Aug. 2012	
	CHECK	MR	23 Aug. 2012	
REVIEW				

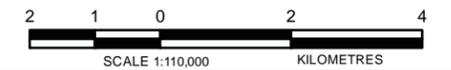


LEGEND

 Study Area

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON
 Belden, H. and Company
 1879 Illustrated Historical Atlas Of Huron County.
 1972 reprint. Ross Cumming, Owen Sound.
 Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17



PROJECT	NEXTERA ENERGY CANADA, ULC GOSHEN WIND ENERGY CENTRE, HURON COUNTY, ONTARIO		
TITLE	STUDY AREA 1879		
 Golder Associates Mississauga, Ontario	PROJECT NO.	10-1151-0201	SCALE AS SHOWN
	DESIGN	BC 23 Aug. 2012	REV. 0.0
	GIS	BC 23 Aug. 2012	FIGURE: 5
	CHECK	MR 23 Aug. 2012	
REVIEW			

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Similarly to Hay Township, Stephen Township was sparsely settled throughout its first two decades of existence. Although James Willis, the first settler, arrived in the township as early as 1831, the population had only grown to 213 by 1845 and 498 by 1850 with only 1,495 acres under cultivation (Belden, 1879: xvii and Smith, 1851: 182). In comparison, Tuckersmith Township outside of the Study Area, directly north of Hay, had a population of 1,400 by 1850 with 4,835 acres under cultivation (Smith, 1851: 181).

Settlement in Usborne Township was similarly slow in the first two decades of settlement. The first settlers were reported to have arrived in the early 1830s in the vicinity of Exeter (Belden, 1879: xx). Settlement was slow through to 1845 when the population was only 283; it accelerated shortly thereafter. By 1852 the population had increased to 1,484 and 3,467 acres were under cultivation (Scott, 1966: 166).

Some delayed settlement can be attributed to extensive swampy land located along the eastern portion of Hay Township and, to a lesser extent, the southwest corner of Stephen Township. The swamp, still evident today, stretches into the Study Area west of Exeter. It was a major deterrence to not only early settlement, but also agriculture and industrial development as conditions in the swamp restricted construction of effective infrastructure, particularly roadways (Hay Township Book Committee, 1996: 12). The swamp acted as a general deterrence for settlement and hindered the movement of goods causing a significant gap in roadways across the township.

The quality of farmland was of primary concern for early settlers and with the wide availability of land throughout Huron County demand for potentially swampy lands was low. Settlement began in earnest in the latter half of the 19th century when demand for high quality land throughout the province began to outstrip supply. Although early population estimates are quite variable, by 1871 the population of Hay was reported as 3,897, Stephen Township as 4,349 and Usborne Township as 3,831 (Belden, 1879: v and xx).

Settlement accelerated in the 1850s following the organization of various municipalities and the continued improvement of roadways. With the arrival of railway access, settlement exponentially increased. By 1881, 14 of the 17 townships throughout the Huron County were completely settled (Commission, 1881: 220-221). Usborne contained the tenth largest population while Hay contained the eighth and Stephen contained the fourth largest population in the county.

3.5 Agriculture

Early agricultural practices throughout the Study Area were greatly dependant on the number of cleared acres available. Within the Study Area, as with the surrounding region, settlers practiced sustenance farming where crops, including potatoes, corn and root vegetables, were harvested primarily for personal consumption (Scott, 1984: 95). This occurred from the time of initial settlement through to the late 1840s.

Cash crops began to emerge across the county in the late 1840s with wheat representing the largest acreage in the county, followed by oats, peas and potatoes. Although substantial advancements were made during the 1840s, it was not until the following decade that farmers, particularly those within the Study Area, fully diversified and began large-scale exportation of their goods. Perhaps the best example of this rapid increase can be found in wheat cultivation. During the 1840s, annual wheat yields were less than 3,000 bushels per year.



By 1856, 100,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from the port of Bayfield alone (Scott, 1966: 100). The introduction of machinery, such as the McCormick reaper, significantly increased production as did continued settlement and the subsequent clearing of land.

In 1881, when the Ontario Agricultural Commission undertook a survey across the province, Huron County was still considered a relatively new county; half of the settled land was clear of stumps and one third of residences were constructed of first class material. Small communities had been established throughout the Study Area to service the increasing demand for lumber and agricultural implements. Drainage had been started, but was underutilized, particularly throughout the Study Area. Major crops included wheat, barley, oats and corn. Stock raising and dairying were also emphasized (Commission, 1881: 209-212).

Although swampy marshlands comprised of an estimated 30 percent of Hay Township, as much as 50 percent of the township was cleared by 1881 (Commission, 1881: 213). Roughly one fifth of cultivated acreage was devoted to oats, 16 percent to fall wheat and 12 percent to hay. The township was described as best adapted for grain growing, but an estimated 6,000 acres was devoted to pasture which represented one quarter of total acreage (Commission, 1881: 213-230). Large portions of the swamp land were later drained and to accommodate agriculture expansion.

In Stephen Township, roughly 35 percent of the land was characterized as swampy and a mere 30 percent of available land cleared (Commission, 1881: 217 and 231). Although estimated acreage was not provided, wheat, oats and barley were reported to represent the primary crops throughout the township. In contrast to Hay Township, in 1881, Stephen Township described livestock as its primary agricultural output (Commission, 1881: 229). This was reflective of an emerging county-wide emphasis on livestock production which was particularly well suited to the topography of the township.

In contrast, only five percent of Usborne Township was covered in swamp lands in 1881 (Commission, 1881: 217). This opened the township to more extensive settlement and agricultural development. More than 70 percent of the township was cleared by this time representing the highest proportion of cleared land in Huron County (Commission, 1881: 231). Usborne Township balanced the division of crops similar to surrounding townships with 15 percent of acreage devoted to fall wheat, 12 percent to pasture and 10 percent to winter wheat, oats and hay. Stock raising was acknowledged alongside grain growing in the chief products of the township.

Livestock production continued to rise throughout the townships from the late 19th through to the 20th century. Increasing mechanization and subsequent specialization in livestock production during the later half of the 20th century caused a slight decline in livestock production throughout the county, however, the balance between pasture and crops such as oats, wheat and hay continued throughout the 20th century.

Today, the Study Area continues to be comprised of primarily mixed-use agricultural characterized by pasture and cash crops. The county is considered to have highly specialized livestock, poultry and hog production. The Municipalities of Bluewater and South Huron alone are responsible for 30 percent of county's hog production (Statistic Canada, 2006). While the cultivation of crops historically associated with the region continues to include corn for grain and winter wheat, soybeans and alfalfa have become prominent crops as well; today both of the latter are within the top five uses of acreage (Statistics Canada, 2006).



3.6 Industry

Among the first industries found in settler communities were saw and grist mills. Each provided essential services during the 19th century. Prior to the arrival of steam power in the late 19th century, the location of a mill was determined by the availability of water power. As a result of the localized nature of demand, early mills were located as close to settlers as possible. This resulted in a large number of saw mills dispersed throughout newly settled areas where timber was abundant and water power was available (H. H. Society, 2008: 2).

Grist mills provided settlers with a means to ground meal and flour; two staples of the pioneer diet. The establishment of a grist mill was determined not only by the availability of power, but also the quantity of grain growing and the presence of a population large enough to support the operations.

Sawmills were established as roadways and lots were cleared. Markets for lumber developed during the pioneer phase of settlement when demand for the abundance of timber increased. Timber not only provided construction material for homes and barns, but also often provided a source of income for the early settlers as they cleared the tress from their lots.

The first saw mill in Stephen Township was located west of the Study Area in modern day Grand Bend. The mill was constructed by Brewster and Smart in 1832 on land purchased from the Canada Company (Mack, 1992: 148). The following year, William McConnell constructed a saw mill on the Aux Sables River where it met the London Road (modern day Exeter) north of the Study Area (Belden, 1879: xi).

The advent of steam power in the 1870s decreased reliance on a water source for power and increased flexibility of location. By 1879, there were roughly 30 saw mills in the county, 17 of which were steam powered (Huron County Historical Society, 2008: 10). By the 1890s, as a result of a province-wide construction boom and increased demand for lumber, Stephen Township alone had at least 20 saw mills (Mack, 1992: 155).

Blacksmiths provided an essential service to early settlers. They provided tools ranging from hoes, forks, hand cultivators, scythes, cutting hooks and spades. Although the first blacksmith within the Study Area was not determined, the first blacksmith in Stephen Township was established in 1847 along the London Road. It is likely that nearly all of the communities established within the Study Area after 1860 had at least one, if not multiple, blacksmiths. By 1870, 56 blacksmiths were listed throughout the county (Huron County Historical Society, 2008: 25). As settlement advanced throughout the region, the industry continued to grow in response to demands for farm tools and 19th century necessities such as wagons.

Brick and tile yards required good quality clay deposits. At the same time, they had to be close to their markets due to the heavy weight of the final product and high transportation costs. Huron County contained large amounts of brick clay and as such brick works were located throughout the county. It appears the first brick work in the county was in Maitlandville (modern day Saltford) and opened in 1834 (Huron County Historical Society, 2008: 31). The first use of brick appeared in Exeter, just north of the Study Area, in 1860 (Mack, 1992: 173 – 174). Extensive brick works were located in the vicinity of Crediton. Many were in operation throughout the 19th century, although demand declined in the early 20th century.



Electric power began to develop in importance at the beginning of the 20th century. Larger municipalities located outside the Study Area were able to employ electric power before smaller towns and hamlets. Up until the 1900s, electricity was provided by private companies. Electric power in Huron County was established at various times. In 1907 the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission was created and many municipalities switched to using this service. The utility was owned by the province, and generated power at Niagara Falls.

Today, transmission lines traverse the Study Area at various locations. The most prominent line spans the Study Area in between Goshen Line and Babylon Line.

3.7 Rural Churches and Schoolhouses

Early denominations represented in Huron County were Methodist, Presbyterian, Anglican, Lutheran, Baptist and Roman Catholic. Initially, many denominations had ministers travelling circuits due to low population and provided services wherever was possible; private residences, log school houses, and open fields among other popular locations. The construction of churches occurred early in the pioneer settlement process. Throughout the 1850s, churches constructed of log and frame began to be constructed throughout the countryside (Strong, 1986: 71).

Schoolhouses were scattered across the landscape of 19th century Huron County. The first school constructed in Huron County appeared as early as 1832 in the Town of Goderich (Huron County Historical Society, 1997: 42). Just north of the Study Area, a log school house was built in Francistown in 1838 (Belden, 1879: xx). Widespread construction of schools does not appear prevalent until the 1850s around the time of municipal organization. School sections were created shortly after the establishment of early municipalities within the Study Area.

During the mid-20th century, rural school consolidations began to take place and many schools were closed and students bussed to consolidated schools. The Stephen Township Central School, today the Stephen Central Public School, is one example of this and is located near Khiva, south of the intersection of Crediton Road and Goshen Line. Construction was completed in 1966, when the 12 room school was opened to the surrounding region (Mack, 1992: 313). Our Lady of Mount Carmel, part of the Huron-Perth Catholic District School Board, is another example of a consolidated school and is located on Bronson Line, north of Mount Carmel Drive.

3.8 Transportation

3.8.1 Roads

The development of early transportation routes through Huron County was typical in that major roadways were constructed not in response to settlement, but instead occurred as a means of encouraging settlement. The Huron Tract Improvement Fund promised to provide financing for infrastructure in exchange for ownership of the land at greatly reduced rates (Scott, 1966: 14).



Although plagued with internal conflicts, the Canada Company did construct numerous roads throughout the region in order to encourage settlement. These roads provided settlers with access to the previously impenetrable forest. The London Road located within the Study Area is an example of one of these colonization roads.

The London Road was surveyed in 1829 to open settlement in the Huron Tract. The road ran from Clinton to London and although historical records conflict, it appears construction occurred between 1832 and 1833. The road travelled in a north-south direction through the centre of the Study Area parallel to the railway line. Initially a toll road, the tolls were abolished in 1873 when the County gravelled the road and transferred responsibility to the townships (Belden, 1879: iv). In 1927, the province assumed the road as part of the Elginfield to Clinton extension. It was renamed the King's Highway 4 and extended through to Bruce County. More than 60 percent of the highway was downloaded in the late 1990s, although the section between London and Clinton remains in tact (Bevers, 2011: online).

Construction of concession roads and side roads was largely the responsibility of individual settlers and later the municipalities. The roads which traverse the Study Area were initially constructed and named by local settlers (Scott, 1966: 68). These include the Goshen Line, Zurich-Hensall Road, and Dashwood Road among others. Typical of 19th century transportation routes, each road, although difficult to traverse, was essential to the development of early agricultural practices. Funding the maintenance of these roadways presented numerous challenges and as a result, many roadways initially used tolls to raise the funds. These were abolished throughout Huron County in 1873 (Belden, 1879: iv).

Many 19th century roads were virtually impassable during the spring and fall. Rain and wet conditions made wagon travel notoriously difficult and time consuming. Roadways were most efficient in the summer and winter. Nonetheless, early roads allowed settlers access to land and created markets for their goods. Although, the railway eclipsed the significance of early transportation corridor in the 1860s, these routes were crucial in the settlement and development of early settler communities.

3.8.2 Railways

Railways reduced shipping costs and speed increased substantially. Most significantly, the advent of railways removed the seasonal nature of early transportation. As a result, new markets became available for farm goods. Consequently, if the railway line bypassed a community, as was the case throughout much of the Study Area, entire communities disappeared as the population relocated to railway communities.

Within the Study Area there is one railway line; the London, Huron & Bruce Railway Company (Andreae, 1997: 129 and 199). The line ran parallel to the London Road through Exeter and Hensall. The development of each of these communities as shipping hubs was a direct result of the construction of the railway. The lack of growth in the mostly small communities within the Study Area was a direct result of the railway bypassing.

Growth of the surrounding communities within the Study Area was somewhat restricted as Exeter and Hensall, both located outside the Study Area, saw substantial commercial and industrial growth alongside railway construction.



Evidence of this somewhat halted development can be seen in the villages within the Study Area, specifically Zurich and Dashwood where pre-railway construction is evident throughout the architecture of the business districts (Plate 4). Without access to larger markets, communities directly within the Study Area were stagnant in growth throughout the late 19th and early 20th century. Comparable communities in other townships throughout the region initially expanded with railway construction and later contracted as railways were abandoned. As farmers had to reach out to larger communities outside of the Study Area to market their goods, communities within the Study Area remained relatively small and stagnant in growth.

The London, Huron & Bruce Railway Company line originated in Hyde Park and travelled through to Wingham in North Huron Township. The line was a branch line of the Great Western which serviced the mainline out of London. It was constructed in 1876 and designed to compete with the Grand Trunk line out of Goderich. In heated competition, both companies wanted to service the bustling Huron County through the boom years. As railway lines closed throughout the second half of the 20th century, similarly to the competition, the line was purchased by the Goderich-Exeter Railway Company Ltd. Today, only the portion of the line from Centralia to Clinton remains in service today.

3.8.3 Air Transportation

The historical theme of air transportation within the Study Area, commenced with the military build-up at the beginning of the Second World War.

The Centrailia Service Flying Training School was opened by the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) as part of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan in 1942 (HHN, 2000: 8-9). The facility was the northern boundary of the Study Area adjacent to Huron Park, located outside of the Study Area. The school was in operation until 1945 when the Training Plan was terminated. It continued in use as a RCAF training facility, and later a RCAF Station, until 1976 when it was closed following the integration of the military into the Canadian Armed Services (HHN, 2000: 8-10).

A portion of two of the runways for the facility are located within the Study Area. The facility continues in use today by local pilots as a private airstrip and also a local cadent gliding school headquarters.

3.9 Urban Places

Thirteen villages, hamlets or post offices were once located within the limits of the Study Area (Figure 3). Of these, Dashwood and Crediton represent the two villages in the Study Area. Eight hamlets were identified and include: Corbett, Greenway, Mount Carmel, Shipka, Elimville, Winchelsea, Farquhar, Woodham and Krikton. In addition, two former post office locations including Khiva and Harpley were included in this overview.



Post offices, usually in private residence or stores, were established throughout rural areas during the 19th century. The presence of a post office did not necessarily indicate the presence of a settlement, although many post offices within the Study Area were near to churches or a school. With the advent of rural mail delivery in the mid-1910s, most rural post offices were closed.

3.9.1 Dashwood

The Village of Dashwood is located between Highway 4 and Highway 21 along County Road 83 (modern names). It straddles the boundary line between the former townships of Stephen and Hay. The first settlers were brothers Absolam and Noah Fried who initially named the area Friedsburg. The name was changed when Noah opened the first post office in 1871 (Hay Township Book Committee, 1996: 92).

In hopes of establishing saw and grist mills, the brothers had initially settled in Centrailia. However, Dashwood was better suited due to its vicinity to running water (Huron Historical Notes 1975, 7-8). In addition to saw milling, a tanbark industry developed to supply tanneries. There were numerous merchants including a butcher, a wagon and carriage shop, a harness shop, a shoe store, hotels and likely multiple blacksmiths (Huron Historical Notes 1975, 9). Dashwood was incorporated as a village in 1899 with more than 100 residents.

In the late 20th century, Dashwood became a largely residential community. Many commercial activities have moved to larger urban areas, including Exeter. However, numerous services remain in Dashwood including a Community Centre and Medical Centre (Plate 1). Its population was 434 in 1976 (Carter, 1984: 291).



Plate 1: Intersection of Dashwood Main and Centre Streets in Dashwood, looking south east a large, newly renovated multi-unit residential building.



3.9.2 Corbett

Corbett is located on the border of the former Stephen Township in Huron County and McGillivray Township in Middlesex County. It is located at the intersection of Corbett Line and Mount Carmel Drive (modern names).

The community was named for John Corbett, a prominent figure in Middlesex County, who moved to the area in 1840. Within the next two decades, Corbett owned and operated a saw mill, a grist mill and the village general store (Mack 1992:240). A hub of early settler activity given its location along a township line and its vicinity to Grand Bend, in the 1860s the community contained a prosperous carriage business, hotel and a two storey blacksmith shop (Mack 1992:240). By 1873, a post office was opened and the community was thriving (Carter, 1984: 260). In 1888 the Corbett Cheese and Dairy Company was founded and it operated until it 1938 when it burned down (Mack 1992:240).

In the 1920s, the post office closed and the size of the community began to decline. County Road 81 was improved and bypassed the community in 1965 following the provincial amalgamation of significant roadways (Mack, 1992: 242). Typical of many small communities throughout the Study Area, the community is primarily residential today and concentrated around the four corners of the main intersection (Plate 2).



Plate 2: The intersection of Grand Bend Line and Corbett Road in Corbett, looking northeast.



3.9.3 Mount Carmel

The hamlet of Mount Carmel has gone through numerous name changes throughout its history. It is located at the intersection of Mount Carmel Drive and Bronson Line along the former township line between Stephen and McGillivray Township (modern names). The original post office, opened in 1867, was named Cranford only to be changed one year later to Offa (Carter, 1984: 663). In 1889, it was renamed Mount Carmel although it is sometimes referred to as Limerick (Carter, 1984: 663).

The community was founded largely by Irish immigrants and prospered during the 1860s with three hotels, a general store, a shoemaker, two blacksmith shops, two doctor's offices, a dressmaker shop and a hat shop (Mack 1992:238). Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church was built in 1887, which still remains today (Mack 1992:238). It continued to function as centre for the surrounding community throughout the 20th century.

3.9.4 Crediton

The Village of Crediton is located surrounding the intersection of Parr Line and Crediton Road (modern names). In 1850, Crediton became the second community in the township to have a school house (Carter, 1984: 272 and Mack 1992: 14). Originally known as Sweet's Corners, the first post office opened in 1861 (Figure 6).

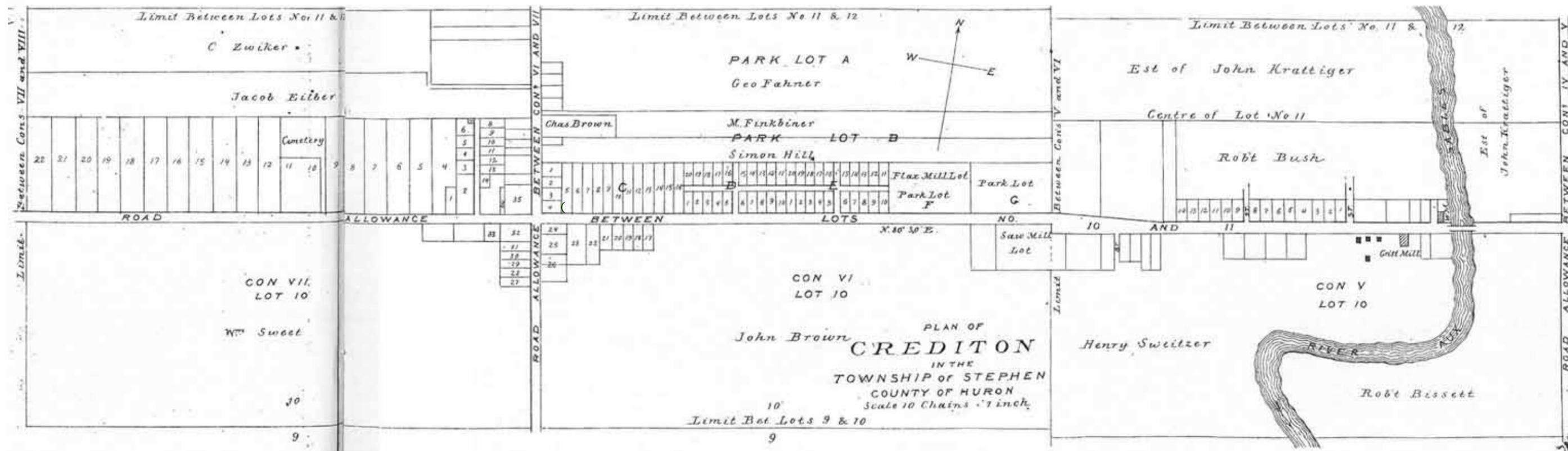
Within a decade, brickworks located just east of the village were well established. Crediton quickly expanded beyond the four corners of its major intersection in response to the growing brick and tile making industry located along the Ausable River to the east of the village, outside of the Study Area (Mack, 1992: 222). By the early 1860's Crediton had three blacksmiths, a cabinet maker, bricklayers, wagon makers, boot and shoe makers, a doctor and an inn keeper.

The population had grown from roughly 500 in 1879 to 1,000 by the early 1890s and local industry was thriving in response to a regional construction boom (Belden, 1879: xix and Carter, 272). Growth continued at such a strong pace that the community expanded and a second post office, aptly named Crediton East, was opened in 1898 to service various milling businesses and their employees (Carter, 1984: 272). The growth of Crediton continued into the early part of the 20th century.

As the economic boom of the late 19th and early 20th century slowed, so too did the demand for milling services. The East Crediton post office closed in 1917. The community of Crediton had an estimated population of 439 in 1976 and is likely less than that today (Carter, 1984: 272). The community is largely residential today but does contain social and religious institutions, including the Zion United Church and a large sports complex west of Crediton Road (Plate 3).



Plate 3: Intersection of Crediton Road and Concession Road 7 in Crediton, looking east.



(Approximate location of the Henry Eilber House (12 Victoria Street East, Crediton)

REFERENCE

Drawings based on: Belden, H. and Company 1879
 Illustrated Atlas of Huron County.
 1972 reprint. Ross Cumming, Owen Sound.



PROJECT		NEXTERA ENERGY CANADA, ULC GOSHEN WIND ENERGY CENTRE, HURON COUNTY, ONTARIO	
TITLE		CREDITON, 1879	
PROJECT NO.	10-1151-0201	SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	BC 23 Aug. 2012		
GIS	BC 23 Aug. 2012		
CHECK	MR 23 Aug. 2012		
REVIEW		FIGURE: 6	



3.9.5 Greenway

The community of Greenway, also known as Boston, is located at the corner of Bullock Line and Greenway Road one concession west of Corbett (modern names). It is situated on the former border of Stephen Township in Huron County and McGillivray Township in Middlesex County. A post office was opened in the community in 1879 (Carter, 1984: 128).

The community was a hub of early milling activity. Businesses were established in the early 1870s and included two general stores, a chopping mill, a shingle mill, a blacksmith shop, a woodworking shop, a carpenter and a shoemaker (Mack 1992:242). The community thrived like so many Ontario hamlets during the 19th century and fell into decline in the early part of the 20th century.

Unique to Greenway was the small-scale oil exploration which occurred near the community in the mid-20th century. Numerous wells were drilled, but only three proved to be successful (Mack, 1992: 242). In 1965, County Road 81 (Grand Bend Line) was redirected to by-pass the community (Mack 1992: 242).

Today the community appears entirely residential (Plate 4).



Plate 4: The intersection of Greenway Drive and Bullock Line in Greenway, looking northwest.



3.9.6 Khiva

Khiva is located at the intersection of Dashwood and Crediton Roads (modern names). Both roads were used to access local mills and brickworks. As was common throughout the region, a hotel was established in the late 1860s to accommodate the numerous travelers through the region. Later relocated to the north side of the road, the hotel was expanded and remained in operation throughout the 19th century (Mack, 1992: 609).

In the 1870s, a post office was established and a blacksmith shop was opened (Mack 1992:232). The post office was closed in 1914 along with many others across the township (Carter, 1984: 609).

Today, no evidence remains of the hamlet (Plate 5).



Plate 5: Intersection of Bronson Line and Crediton Road in Khiva, looking northeast.

3.9.7 Shipka

The hamlet of Shipka is located at the intersection of Crediton Road and Shipka Line (modern names) in the former Stephen Township (Plate 6). A post office was opened in the community in 1879 with Frederick Heitzman as the first Postmaster (Carter, 1984: 1134). The post office closed 24 years later with the advent of rural mail delivery (Carter, 1984: 1334).



The hamlet had its origins in 19th century milling. The first saw mill in the vicinity of Shipka was constructed by Charles Eilber in 1876 (Mack, 1992: 234). Within a decade, Shipka contained three additional saw mills, a flax mill, two stores, a hall, hotel, apple-butter factory, blacksmith shop and other 19th century services such as a tailor, shoemaker and harness maker (Mack, 1992: 234). The population was 100 in 1892. By 1976 the population had decreased to 34 (Carter, 1984: 1135).

Today, the hamlet appears largely residential; automotive repair shops remain as commercial enterprises.



Plate 6: Intersection of Crediton Road and Shipka Line in Shipka, looking northwest.

3.9.8 Harpley

The Harpley post office was established along Grand Bend Line in between South Road (or Side Road 5) and Crediton Road (modern names). Opened in 1872, the first Postmaster was Thomas H. Hayter (Carter, 1984: 510). The office was associated with local milling activities and closed in 1913 (Carter, 1984: 510).

The Harpley post office was located in close vicinity to the Greenway and Harpley post offices. Two lumber mills were once located in close vicinity (Mack, 1992: 245). A sharp decrease in population occurred in the late 19th century; only an estimated 10 people remained in the community in 1893 (Carter, 1984: 510). Much of the population decrease has been attributed to the growth of Grand Bend, the nearest village located six kilometres northwest of Harpley. Today, there is no visible evidence of the community.



3.9.9 Elimville

The hamlet of Elimville is located near the intersection of Kirkton Road and Elimville Line in the former Usborne Township (modern names), one concession west of the hamlet of Winchelsea (Plate 7). A post office was opened in the community in 1869 with Henry Taylor as the first Postmaster (Carter, 1984: 360). The post office closed in 1919 (Carter, 1984: 360).

Elimville, also spelled Elmsville and Elmville, was described as the municipal capital of Usborne Township in 1879 (Belden, 1879: xxii). The township hall was constructed in Elimville in 1861 and council meetings were held there for the next two decades (Bilyea, 1989: 20). By the late 19th century, the community contained a general store, two hotels, an ashery, cooperage, blacksmith, wagon maker, tailor, shoemaker, doctor, drug store and three churches (Bilyea, 1989: 20). Members of the community attempted to attract other businesses, a soap factor and flour mill among them, but competition from nearby Exeter halted construction.

The population decreased by nearly 60 percent over the hundred years between 1875 and 1976 (Carter, 1984: 360). As a result of the shift to larger urban centres, very few commercial services remain in the community.

Today, Elimville is largely residential. The community is concentrated along Elimville Line, east of Kirkton Road where a church remains an active.



Plate 7: Intersection of Kirkton Road and Elimville Line in Elimville, looking south.



3.9.10 Winchelsea

The hamlet of Winchelsea is located one concession east of Elimville along Kirkton Road where it intersects Hern Line (modern names) (Plate 8). The post was established in 1859 with A. Smith as its first Postmaster (Carter, 1984: 1323). The office was closed in 1914, five years before the Elimville office (Carter, 1984: 1323).



Plate 8: Intersection of Kirkton Road and Hern Line in Winchelsea, looking west.

The 19th century community was closely associated with being only two kilometres apart. Some of these services included a creamery, a beef-ring, a school, and a general store (Bilyea, 1989: 22). The population of Winchelsea declined sharply in the latter half of the 20th century, although a slow movement of people had begun as early as the 1910s.

Today, the community is primarily residential and consists of numerous 19th century homes.



3.9.11 Farquhar

The hamlet of Farquhar is located at the intersection of Highway 83 (Thames Road) and Sunshine Line (modern names). The post office, originally named Taunton, was established in 1857 with William Edmond as the first Postmaster (Carter, 1984: 1169). Five years later, the post office name was changed to Farquhar, which the hamlet remains associated with today. The post office was closed in 1913 (Carter, 1984: 1169).

Throughout the 19th century, Farquhar contained a general store, cheese factory, and prominent insurance company (Scott, 1966: 169).

Today, the hamlet appears completely residential.

3.9.12 Woodham

The hamlet of Woodham is located at the intersection of Highway 23 (Kirkton Road) and 6th Line. The hamlet straddles the county line between the former Usborne Township, Huron County, and former Blanshard Township, Perth County. A post office was opened in 1865 with Jonathon Shier as the first Postmaster (Carter, 1984: 1333). The post office remains in operation.

Today, the hamlet appears primarily residential, however, there is a gas station and convenience store located on the on the west side of Highway 23.

3.9.13 Kirkton

The village of Kirkton is located two kilometres north of Woodham along Highway 23, in the vicinity of where Highway 23 and County Road 8 (Kirkton Road) intersect (modern names). Similar to Woodham, Kirkton straddles the county line between the former Usborne Township, Huron County, and former Blanshard Township, Perth County. It also located on the Perth County side of Highway 23. A post office was opened by 1879 and numerous 19th century services were located within the community.

Today, the village is largely residential but also contains numerous commercial and social services including multiple stores, churches and a community centre among other services. The post office remains active.



4.0 DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

4.1 Identification of Heritage Resources

As required by O.Reg. 359/09, Section 23(1), identification of potential heritage resources was restricted to participating properties (Figure 2). The scope for the identification of cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources included all potential heritage resources as defined in Section 1 of O.Reg. 359/09, specifically, heritage resources which *may include a building, structure, landscape or other feature of real property*. Furthermore, identification of potential heritage resources was based on the Checklist (MTCS, 2012), including the following screening questions:

Is the project location situated on a parcel of land that:

- 4) *Abuts any protected property as described in Column 1 of the Table in section 19?*
- 5) *Is included on the Ministry of Tourism, Cultural and Sport's list of provincial heritage properties?*
- 6) *Is listed on a register or inventory of heritage properties maintained by the municipality?*
- 7) *Is the subject of a municipal, provincial or federal plaque?*
- 8) *Is on or abutting a National Historic Site?*
- 9) *Is on or abutting a known burial site or cemetery?*
- 10) *Contains structures over fort years old?*

Is there Aboriginal or local knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that:

- 11) *Contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape? (Aboriginal trail, park, Canadian Heritage River, designed garden, historic road or rail corridor, etc.)*
- 12) *Is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important to defining the character of the area?*
- 13) *Has special association with a community, person or historical event? (Aberrational sacred site, traditional-use areas, battlefield, birthplace of an individual of importance to the community, etc.)*

As described below, the participating properties were identified to be characteristic of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape, specifically, primarily mixed-use agricultural characterized by pasture, cash crops and woodlots. These properties contained buildings of a residential and agricultural nature exclusively. No bridges, cemeteries and other categories of potential heritage resources were identified within participating properties.



4.2 Cultural Heritage Landscapes

4.2.1 Introduction

Cultural heritage landscapes are specific geographical areas of heritage value as defined by Section 6.0 of the Provincial Policy Statement. These areas comprise of landscapes which have been modified and remain today as remnants of past human activity. Cultural heritage landscapes also comprise entire communities and particular patterns of settlement as well as more vernacular spaces including agricultural activities alongside urban developments.

Under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, a cultural heritage landscape can be designated as an individual unit or as part of a heritage conservation district. There are no cultural heritage landscapes located within the Study Area designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Three cultural heritage landscapes were identified within the Study Area and are described in Section 4.2.1. Cultural heritage landscapes within the participating properties are identified and described in Section 4.2.2.

4.2.2 Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Study Area

Three cultural heritage landscapes have been identified within the Study Area (Figure 7). The most predominant landscape throughout the Study Area is an evolved vernacular rural landscape. The second is characterized by swampy and man-made wetlands. The third is formed by a prominent hydro corridor.

Almost all of the Study Area is defined as an evolved vernacular rural landscape. This was created by the combination of the area's physiography (See Section 3.1), its agricultural economy (Section 3.5) and the variations in built forms that have been created by almost 200 years of European settlement of the land. (Sections 3.4 - 3.7).

Possibly the most profound landscape characteristic of the Study Area, as with so much of southern Ontario, is the land use patterns created by the original land surveys of the 1820s. The surveys dropped a rigid rectilinear grid on top of a natural curvilinear topography (Section 3.3). The surveys dictated the location of roads (Section 3.8) and the patterns of farm locations. Farms – the houses, barns, entrances – fronted onto the Concession Roads while the Side Roads were merely connections between the concessions. Fields were laid out to match the rectangular shape of the farm lots. Woodlots were located at the back of the farm, furthest from the roads. The construction of railways, and later hydro transmission corridors, stand out against this grid because they follow the most economic route across the countryside.

Due to the predominately flat till plains of the Study Area, the land is generally flat land and in its natural state, contained wetlands and swamps. With the introduction of agriculture, land drainage became necessary throughout the Study Area. The ditches are visually distinctive due to their straight cuts across the surrounding landscape (Plate 9).



Until the mid-20th century the agricultural landscape was determined by mixed farming. Large frame barns and remnants of small fields are vestiges of this landscape. Farms were typically smaller than today and as a result the rural population was larger. In the pre automobile era churches and schoolhouses had to be located within walking distance, or an easy carriage ride. In the early 20th century, cash cropping and specialization, such as dairying grew in importance. With mechanization, farm operations became larger and fewer farmers were needed. Churches and schools were closed and consolidated in fewer locations. Large barns became obsolete and were increasingly replaced with dairy barns, feedlots, steel storage bins and much larger silos than in the past.

A hierarchy of hamlets, villages and towns are part of an evolved vernacular rural landscape. Overtime, the Study Area has contained 13 hamlets or villages. Due to the absence of railways in the area, none ever became of any significant economic importance. In 2012, the Study Area still contained eight hamlets. Since the Project Location is located well away from settlement areas, the evolved vernacular rural landscape in the vicinity of the Project Location is not defined by hamlets



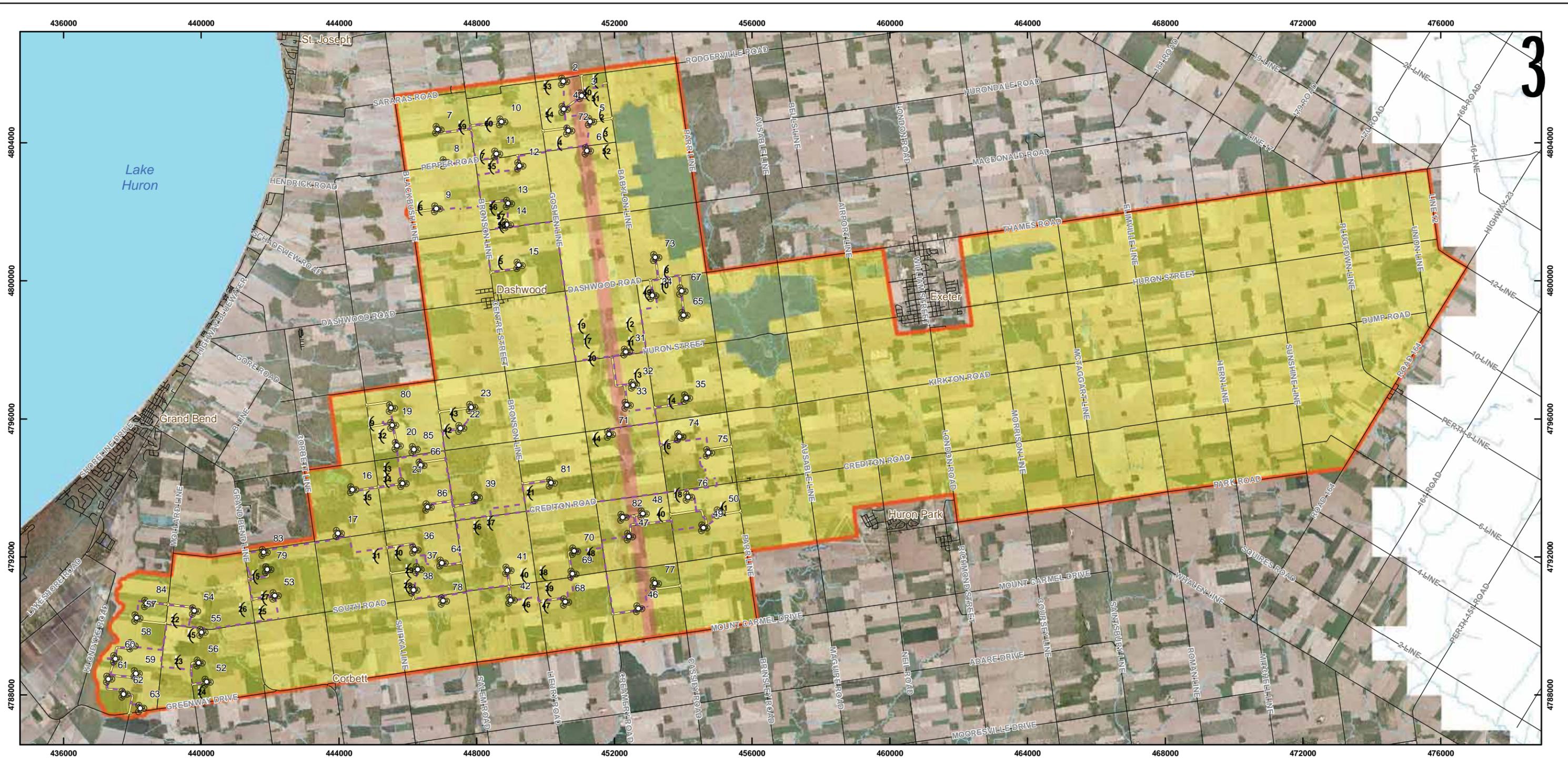
Plate 9: Drainage ditch crossing beneath the Zurich Hensall Road between Parr Line and Babylon Line, looking south.

The second cultural heritage landscape identified within the Study Area relates to water management. This is seen in the wetlands formed by the Hay Swamp and in the Morrison Dam and reservoir. Only a small portion of the Hay Swamp is located in the northeast corner of the Study Area (Plate 10). The landscape is characterized by densely forests containing flat and low marshlands. The wet lands appear to be typical of those found throughout the region. The man-made Morrison Dam and reservoir is located within the Study Area, east of Exeter and maintained by the Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority (ABCA) (Plates 11 and 12).



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The third landscape identified within the Study Area is a hydro transmission corridor. The corridor is defined by a row of tall steel hydro towers (Plate 13). Where it passes through woodlots, the trees have been removed to create an unobstructed right-of-way. The size and spacing of the towers create a prominent landscape feature particularly given the flat landscape of the Study Area. The corridor crosses the Study Area from north to south between Goshen and Babylon Lines.



LEGEND

- Feature Site Location
- Turbine
- Roads
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Wetland
- Study Area
- Collector Cable
- Access Road
- Hydro Corridor
- Swamp and Natural Lands
- Evolved Vernacular Rural Landscape

REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
 Produced by Golder Associates Ltd under licence from
 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, © Queens Printer 2008
 Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17



PROJECT	NEXTERA ENERGY CANADA, ULC GOSHEN WIND ENERGY CENTRE, HURON COUNTY, ONTARIO		
TITLE	CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES		
PROJECT NO.	10-1151-0201	SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	BC 23 Aug. 2012	FIGURE: 7	
GIS	BC 24 Sep. 2012		
CHECK	MR 24 Sep. 2012		
REVIEW			



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Plate 10: A corner of the Hay Swamp Complex at the intersection of Parr Line and Dashwood Road, part of the Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority Forest, looking northeast.



Plate 11: Morrison Dam reservoir, east of Exeter, looking east from Morrison Line.



Plate 12: Morrison Dam, east of Exeter, looking downstream from Morrison Line.



Plate 13: Hydro corridor, looking south from Dashwood Road, between Goshen Line and Babylon Line.

4.2.3 Cultural Heritage Landscape at the Project Location

The participating properties within the Project Location were determined to represent an evolved vernacular rural landscape consisting off a homogeneous land use pattern of agricultural fields, pastures, woodlots and associated farmsteads. This rural cultural landscape is typical of what is found across southwestern Ontario. Therefore, there are no cultural landscapes located within the limits of the Project Location that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.



4.3 Built Heritage Resources

As required by O.Reg. 359/09, Section 23(1), identification of potential heritage resources was restricted to the participating properties. The scope for the identification of built heritage resources included all potential heritage resources as defined in Section 1 of O.Reg. 359/09, specifically, heritage resources which *may include a building, structure, landscape or other feature of real property*. In all cases, the potential built heritage resources identified were residential and/or agricultural structures.

At the time of the field surveys, 60 participating properties were determined to contain structures visually identified to be greater than 40 years of age. Within these participating properties, 98 potential built heritage resources were identified. Each potential resource was given a site number according to participating property, photographed, described and evaluated according O.Reg. 9/06. This information is included in the Cultural Heritage Inventory (Appendix A) and located on the map known as Tile 1. As discussed in Section 2.3, Golder consulted local historians and knowledgeable individuals as part of the identification of potential heritage resources. Access to private properties was not available as part of this work and all identification was undertaken from public road allowances.

As is typical in rural landscapes, residential structures tend to be located near the front of the property with the barns adjacent to the residence. These farmsteads are primarily located along concession roads. This reflects the original historic survey patterns.

Due to their size, barns contribute prominently to the late 19th and early 20th century agricultural character of the participating properties. Of the 43 properties identified to contain agricultural structures more than 40 years of age, 30 properties contain structures which date from the 19th or early 20th century. Most have 20th century additions such as concrete silos, single storey metal sheds and metal bins. This is reflective of an agricultural boom followed by relatively stable agricultural production and in increase in livestock production. Barns should be considered as potentially significant cultural resources because this type of structure is no longer viable for modern agriculture and are at risk through abandonment or removal. The barns and agricultural structures included in this inventory are typical of structures that are still prevalent across southwestern Ontario.

Residential construction throughout the participating properties was overwhelmingly one and half storey structures, representing 44 of the identified residential structures. The remaining 11 residential structures were two storeys. Generally, where a date of construction was estimated, two eras of construction were apparent within these properties; 1860s – 1880s and 1890s – 1920s. The predominantly modest size of structures identified is reflective of economic conditions historically present throughout the region as well as the general prosperity of agricultural production at the participating properties, more specifically.

Stylistically, a few houses identified in the inventory exhibit design elements incorporated from high style architecture. In most cases the specific elements have been used in a distinctly vernacular environment and no distinct pattern of style was identified. Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Foursquare designs certainly influenced residential design; however, each was adapted to suit the local vernacular style. Often, elements of high style were incorporated into rural construction as a sign of social prominence and economic affluence.



Roughly 30 percent of residential structures located within the participating properties contain vernacular gothic influences, extensively used throughout Ontario between 1860 and 1900. Of the two storey residential structures, more than 50 percent exhibit vernacular interpretations of the Queen Anne style popular between 1880 and 1920. While design elements have been incorporated from high style architecture, the specific elements have been used in a distinctly vernacular environment. Often, elements of high style were incorporated into rural construction as a sign of prominence and economic affluence and were indicative of the prosperity of individual farmers and/or eras of profitable agriculture. Collectively, these houses, like the barns, contribute to the 19th and early 20th century agricultural character of the participating properties.



5.0 ANALYSIS OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

5.1 Protected Properties

The various means of protecting properties of cultural heritage value are summarized in Table 2. As part of the requirements of O.Reg. 359/09, s.19, three interested parties must be contacted to confirm the presence of protected properties within the Study Area. The Municipalities of Bluewater and South Huron were contacted with regards to the availability of a municipal inventory, registry or list of built heritage resources. Both municipalities reported that they do have active or pending inventories, registries, lists or easements. The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) as well as the Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) also have tools with which a property can be designated or become the subject of an agreement, covenant or easement. Both bodies were contacted with regards to the presence of such properties within the Study Area.

Arlene Parker, Planning Coordinator with the Municipality of Bluewater provided the Municipal Registry for the Municipality of Bluewater. It contains three designated heritage properties and one heritage conservation district, all located in the community of Bayfield, outside of the Study Area. According to information provided by the municipality, the Study Area does not contain protected properties listed in Table 2.

Trista Russell, Planning Assistant with the Municipality of South Huron, provided a list of heritage properties identified in the South Huron Official Plan. It contains four identified heritage properties, three of which are located outside of the Study Area. According to information provided by the municipality, the Study Area, but not the Project Location, contains one protected property as described in Table 2 and further in Section 5.1.1.

Sean Fraser, Manager of Acquisitions and Conservation Services for the Heritage Programs and Operations Branch of the OHT confirmed that there are no properties within the Study Area subject to OHT conservation easements. Laura Hatcher, Heritage Planner with the MTCS, confirmed that there are no provincially designated properties within the Study Area, nor are there pending or ongoing provincial designations within the Study Area.

Table 2: O.Reg. 359/09, s. 19

	Description of property.	Person or body whose authorization is required.	Verification Method
1.	A property that is the subject of an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under clause 10 (1) (b) of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> .	Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT)	Contacted OHT
2.	A property in respect of which a notice of intention to designate the property to be of cultural heritage value or interest has been given in accordance with section 29 of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> .	Municipality that gave the notice	Contacted municipalities
3.	A property designated by a municipal by-law made under section 29 of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> as a property of cultural heritage value or interest.	Municipality that made the by-law	Contacted municipalities



HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT GOSHEN WIND ENERGY CENTRE

	Description of property.	Person or body whose authorization is required.	Verification Method
4.	A property designated by order of the Minister of Culture made under section 34.5 of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> as a property of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance.	Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport	Contacted MTCS
5.	A property in respect of which a notice of intention to designate the property as property of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance has been given in accordance with section 34.6 of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> .	Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport	Contacted MTCS
6.	A property that is the subject of an easement or a covenant entered into under section 37 of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> .	Municipality that entered into the easement or covenant	Contacted municipality
7.	A property that is part of an area designated by a municipal by-law made under section 41 of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> as a heritage conservation district.	Municipality that made the by-law	Contacted municipality
8.	A property designated as a historic site under Regulation 880 of the Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1990 (Historic Sites) made under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> .	Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport	Contacted MTCS

5.1.1 The Henry Eilber House – The Village Post Bed and Breakfast, 12 Victoria Street East, CREDITON

5.1.1.1 Description

The Henry Eilber House is located on Plan 211, part Lot 5 in the Village of CREDITON. It was designated by the former Stephen Township in 1993 under Part IV, of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Reasons for designation, according to By-law 23-1993, include architectural and historical value or interest. No further reasons for designation were provided in the by-law according to Trista Russell, Assistant Planner with the Municipality of South Huron.

The house and adjacent office were built by Henry Eilber in 1888. Local construction materials were used in addition to the German-imported stain glass windows (Plate 16). Eilber was a prominent businessman and the proprietor of a very successful local insurance company. He played an important role in 19th century politics as the Clerk for Stephen Township and was later elected a Member of Provincial Parliament.



5.1.1.2 Relationship to the Project Location

This designated house is located east of the Parr Line on Crediton Road in the Village of Crediton (Plate 16). Therefore it is not located within, or abutting, a participating property (Figure 2).



Plate 14: The Henry Eilber House, 12 Victoria Street East, Crediton

5.2 Cultural Heritage Landscape

The Project Location contained only examples of an evolved vernacular rural cultural heritage landscape. The potential significance of this cultural heritage landscape was evaluated according to O.Reg. 9/06 (See Table 3). As defined by the Ontario *Provincial Policy Statement*, significant means cultural landscapes resources that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people.

The participating properties within the project location are associated with various land usages and continue to adapt to changing conditions. The participating properties were determined to contain an evolved vernacular rural cultural heritage landscape consisting of a homogeneous land use pattern of pastures, agricultural fields, woodlots and associated farmsteads.



This vernacular rural landscape is typical of the landscape which can be found throughout southwestern Ontario. As such, it was determined that the identified cultural heritage landscape does not contain cultural heritage value or interest.

Table 3: Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest According to O.Reg. 9/06

Criteria	Vernacular Rural Landscape
<i>Design Value</i>	None identified
<i>Historic or Associative Value</i>	None identified
<i>Contextual Value</i>	None identified

Therefore, no cultural landscapes located on, or abutting, participating properties were determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

5.3 Built Heritage Resources

Evaluation according to O.Reg. 9/06 was based on extensive historical research. This research facilitated a full and developed understanding of the Study Area, specifically, patterns of settlement, agricultural trends and subsequent growth. Each potential resource was visually evaluated according to criteria outlined in O.Reg. 9/06 as Design or Physical Value (Section 1) and Contextual Value (Section 3). Identification of Associative Value (Section 2) was based on public consultation with local historians as detailed in Section 2 and 5.1, as well as a detailed study of local publications. In order to identify potential associative value, research focused on properties which the historical community, specifically the local historians and members of the Huron County Historical Society, may have deemed of interest through consultation and in published histories.

The Study Area has its historic origins in 19th century survey and settlement. Settlement and development of agriculture in Huron County moved from pioneer farming in the early 19th century to wheat growing and mixed farming in the late 19th century through to the present. The surviving farmsteads located within the Study Area represent changing eras of rural change from the mid-19th century onwards.

The evaluation of each property is contained within Appendix A. All structures identified in the inventory are characteristic of the evolving vernacular rural landscape which has changed and adapted over time. Various expansions and more modern constructions are balanced with contractions in size of houses and barns. The structures are visual representations of the rural nature of the landscape and link modern uses with historic structures.



Of the 98 structures evaluated, 71 (35 houses and 36 barns) were determined to have some cultural heritage value or interest according to O.Reg. 9/06. Where cultural heritage value or interest was determined, the potential direct and indirect impacts of the undertaking were assessed as described in Section 6.0.

5.4 Summary

5.4.1 Cultural Heritage Landscape

Participating properties were determined to contain an evolved vernacular rural cultural heritage landscape consisting of a homogeneous land use pattern of pastures, agricultural fields, woodlots, drainage ditches and associated farmsteads. This landscape is typical of the surrounding region and found throughout southwestern Ontario. Evaluation according to O.Reg. 9/06 concluded that the landscape was not of cultural heritage value or interest.

5.4.2 Built Heritage Resources

All individual built heritage resources more than 40 years old located within participating properties were inventoried and photographed. The 98 structures (55 houses and 43 barns) identified were determined to have general historical interest as they contribute to the character of the vernacular rural landscape. When applying the criteria set out in O.Reg. 9/06, 71 structures (35 houses and 36 barns) were identified as having potential cultural heritage value or interest.



6.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Potential Impacts

Where potential cultural heritage value or interest according to O.Reg. 9/06, the anticipated direct and indirect impacts were evaluated. Where value or interest could not be determined due to extensive foliage coverage, the impacts were also evaluated.

These impacts were identified according to InfoSheet #5 in *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process, Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Policies of the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 (MTC, 2006)*. Tables 4 and 5 outline the potential impacts identified by MTCS, and their relationship to the Project.

Table 4: Potential Direct Impacts and Relevance to the Project

Direct Impacts	Relevance to this Project
Destruction - of any, or part of any, significant heritage attribute or feature	None Anticipated: no heritage attribute or feature to be demolished
Alteration - that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric or appearance	None Anticipated: no alterations anticipated

Table 5: Types of Potential Indirect Impacts and Relevance to the Project

Indirect Impacts	Relevance to this Project
Shadows - created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the visibility of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden	None Anticipated: substantial distance from turbines
Isolation - of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship	None Anticipated: nature of wind turbine operations will not isolate features
Land Disturbance - such as a change in grade that alters historic patterns of topography or drainage	None Anticipated: no significant or permanent alteration to land
A Change in Land Use - such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development of site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces	None Anticipated: existing land use is agriculture with modern industries located throughout including some solar energy production



Indirect Impacts	Relevance to this Project
Obstruction - of significant views or vistas from, within, or to a built and natural feature	None Anticipated: no significant views have been identified

6.2 Cultural Heritage Landscape

As Section 5.2 determined that the evolved rural vernacular cultural landscape associated with the Project Location had no cultural heritage value or interest, the Project will have no adverse impacts on cultural heritage landscapes.

6.3 Built Heritage Resources

Section 5.3 determined that 71 built heritage resources have cultural heritage value or interest. However, the findings of the impact assessment undertaken in Section 6.1 indicate that no direct or indirect impacts to the identified heritage attributes on these properties are anticipated.



7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on current provincial regulations and guidelines pertaining to the approvals process for wind energy projects in Ontario.

7.1 Cultural Heritage Landscape

The participating properties were all determined to represent vernacular cultural heritage landscapes that are characterized by a homogeneous land use pattern of pastures, agricultural fields, woodlots and associated farmsteads. This study determined that the evolved rural vernacular cultural landscape associated with the Project location had no cultural heritage value or interest according to O.Reg. 09/06.

Therefore, no mitigation of cultural heritage landscapes is recommended.

7.2 Built Heritage Resources

A total of 60 participating properties were identified as containing residential and/or agricultural structures over the age of 40 years. These properties contained a total of 98 potential built heritage resources; 55 residences and 43 barns. Of these potential resources, 71 (35 houses and 36 barns) were identified as having cultural heritage value or interest according to O.Reg. 09/06. This study determined that there are no direct or indirect impacts anticipated on any of the 71 heritage resources identified.

Therefore, no mitigation of built heritage resources is recommended.

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

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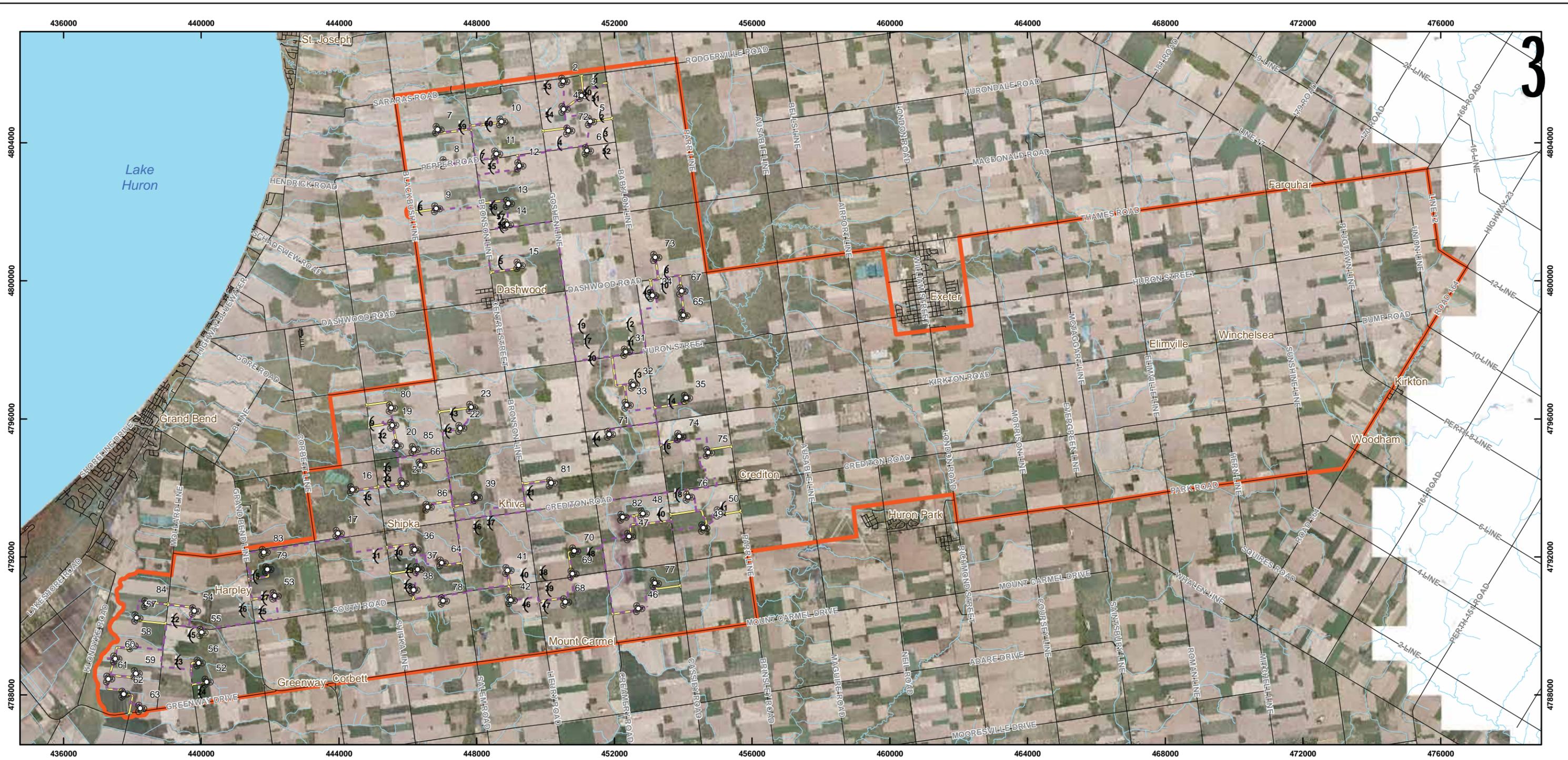
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APPENDIX A

Cultural Heritage Inventory



3

LEGEND

- () Feature Site Location
- ⊙ Turbine
- Roads
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Wetland
- Study Area
- Collector Cable
- Access Road

REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
 Produced by Golder Associates Ltd under licence from
 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, © Queens Printer 2008
 Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17



PROJECT	NEXTERA ENERGY CANADA, ULC GOSHEN WIND ENERGY CENTRE, HURON COUNTY, ONTARIO		
TITLE	LOCATION OF STRUCTURES FOR CULTURAL FEATURE INVENTORY		
 Mississauga, Ontario	PROJECT NO.	10-1151-0201	SCALE AS SHOWN
	DESIGN	BC 23 Aug. 2012	REV. 0.0
	GIS	BC 24 Sep. 2012	
	CHECK	MR 24 Sep. 2012	
REVIEW			

TILE 1

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**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #1 – 38309 Rogerville Road (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: Late 19th century

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with medium roof pitch, modern siding and undetermined foundation. Symmetrical in design. Rear addition, red brick chimney with modern elements, and covered porch on the front facade.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) **Design or Physical Value:** None identified.
 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 3) **Contextual Value:** None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



Date: Various (20th century)

Description: Frame barn with a stone foundation and rear shed addition. One concrete silo and two metal bins onsite with various outbuildings. Additional buildings onsite.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.
 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 3) **Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attribute: Timber frame. Relationship of structure to road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #2 – 72167 Babylon Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: 20th century

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with medium roof pitch, modern siding and concrete covered foundation. Full width covered front porch and apparent rear addition. Modern outbuildings onsite.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #3 – 72039 Babylon Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: Late 19th century

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with medium roof pitch, modern siding and concrete foundation. Symmetrical in design with a central double hung paired window. Addition at rear and covered central entryway with front gable.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) **Design or Physical Value:** None identified.

2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.

3) **Contextual Value:** None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



Date: 20th century

Description: Timber barn with metal roof, timber frame and concrete foundation.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) **Design or Physical Value:** None identified.

2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.

3) **Contextual Value:** None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #4 – 72048 Goshen Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a medium roof pitch and prominent central gable, yellow brick exterior and stone foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design, central door, steeply pitched central gable with a decorative rounded window arch and bargeboard with cross-bracing and open rake. Timber addition at rear.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of mid-late 19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Symmetrical design; brick; steep pitched central gable with window; bargeboard with crossbracing; open rake.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: 20th century

Description: Storage shed with metal roof, metal exterior on an undetermined foundation. Metal bin located at the rear.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** None identified.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** None identified.
- Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #5 – 71416 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: Late 19th century

Description: One and one half storey, side gabled, yellow brick house on an undetermined foundation. House has long, multi room/garage, single-storey metal-roofed gabled addition with a second storey addition attached to the house.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) **Design or Physical Value:** None identified.
 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 3) **Contextual Value:** None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



Date: Various (19th and 20th century)

Description: Frame barn with side shed addition, metal roof, timber frame and stone foundation. Silo attached to the shed addition. Side addition with metal gambrel roof and concrete foundation.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.
 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 3) **Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attribute: Timber frame. Relationship of structure road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #6 – 71778 Blackbush Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey side gabled t-shaped house with a medium roof pitch and steeply pitched gables throughout, yellow brick exterior, and stone foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design, central (covered) door, central gable, extensive brick detailing along cornice and rounded window arch, and remnants of decorative brackets. Possibly abandoned.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of mid-late 19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design; brick detailing; steep pitched central gable with rounded window; decorative window brackets. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: Various (19th and 20th century)

Description: English styled barn with two shed additions and possible rear addition. Metal roof sits on a primarily timber frame and undetermined foundation. Shed structure contains a metal roof on timber frame with an undetermined foundation and rear metal bin.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attribute: Timber frame. Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #7 – 72020 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: 1890 – 1920s

Description: Two storey, yellow brick, asymmetrical, hipped roof house on undetermined foundation with two storey gabled projection on front and gabled dormer on rear side. Vernacular Queen Anne design elements include wood columned and railed first and second storey porches, bay window, eaves with decorative cut outs and some decorative brackets. Rear addition.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of 19th – early 20th century two storey Vernacular Queen Anne design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Popular style of 19th – 20th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Two storey; asymmetrical, hipped roof with gables and dormers; bay window; porches; cut outs; brackets. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: Timber framed, wood sided, metal roofed, side gabled barn with rear addition. Modern metal bin at rear.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attribute:** Timber frame. Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #8 – 38554 Dashwood Road (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: 1890s – 1920s

Description: Two storey, yellow brick hipped roof house on a stone foundation. Symmetrical facade with decorative brackets and wide eaves. Rear addition. Modern garage at rear.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of 19th – early 20th century two storey vernacular design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular landscape.

Heritage Attributes: Two storey; hipped roof; decorative wide eaves with brackets. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: 19th – 20th century

Description: Timber frame, gambrel roofed barn with metal roof and undetermined foundation. One large gable roof addition creates an L-plan. Modern shed buildings in foreground.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attribute: Timber frame. Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #9 – 70604 Shirpka Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: Late 19th century

Description: One and one half storey T-plan house on an undetermined foundation. Modern siding, windows and doors.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #10 – 38565 Dashwood Road (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: Late 19th century

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with medium roof pitch, modern siding and undetermined foundation. Symmetrical in design. Extensive rear addition and single storey central porch.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) **Design or Physical Value:** None identified.
 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 3) **Contextual Value:** None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



Date: Various (20th century)

Description: Two barns and single concrete silo onsite. First has a gambrel roof, mixed material exterior (timber, metal, apparent concrete), and undetermined foundation. Second is a front gabled barn with metal roof, metal siding, and concrete foundation.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) **Design or Physical Value:** None identified.
 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 3) **Contextual Value:** None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #11 – 70865 Babylon Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a medium roof pitch and central gable, yellow brick exterior and concrete foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design, central window extending into the steeply pitched central gable and remnants of decorative brackets. Modern addition at rear.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of mid-late 19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Symmetrical design; brick; steep pitched central gable with window. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: Various (19th and 20th century)

Description: Barn appears to be a frame barn with third gable addition and later single storey shed addition, with metal roofs, timber frames and a variety of foundations (stone, brick and concrete).

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** 19th – early 20th century example of frame barns, which although common throughout the study area are increasingly rare throughout the province.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attribute:** Timber frame. Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #12 – 70963 Babylon Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1890s – 1920s

Description: Two storey hipped roof house with a medium roof pitch, central hipped dormer, modern siding and undetermined foundation. Symmetrical front facade with extensive modifications throughout and large rear addition.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of 19th – early 20th century two storey vernacular design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular landscape.

Heritage Attributes: Two storey; hipped roof; dormer. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: 20th century

Description: Frame barn with gambrel roof addition and concrete silo. Both barns have metal roofs, modern siding and (possibly covered) concrete foundation.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: 19th – early 20th century example of frame barns, which although common throughout the study area are increasingly rare throughout the province.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attribute: Timber frame. Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #13 – 70683 Babylon Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey L-shaped cross gabled house with a steep roof pitch and central gable, modern siding and a stone foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design influences include asymmetrical design and the central window extending into the steeply pitched central gable.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of 19th century vernacular design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
- 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
- 3) Contextual Value:** Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attributes: L-shaped; steep pitched central gable with rounded window. Relationship of structure to road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: 20th century

Description: Three concrete silos at the rear of the house.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** None identified.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** None identified.
- Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #14 – 70524 Babylon Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: Frame barn with rear shed addition, metal roof, timber frame and stone foundation.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attribute: Timber frame. Relationship of structure to road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #15 – 69865 Grand Bend Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a medium roof pitch and prominent central gable, yellow brick exterior and stone foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design, central door, steeply pitched central gable with a decorative rounded window arch and bargeboard with cross-bracing and open rake.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of mid-late 19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Symmetrical design; brick; steep pitched central gable with rounded window; brick quoins. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: 19th – 20th century

Description: Side gabled timber framed barn with metal roof and undetermined foundation. Two side shed additions and two concrete silos on site.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attribute:** Timber frame. Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #16 – 70260 Kirkton Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey T-shaped side gabled house with a medium roof pitch, prominent central gable, yellow brick exterior, and stone foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design with central porch and door, steeply pitched central gable with a decorative rounded window arch and brickwork. Rear addition.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of mid-late 19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Symmetrical design; brick; steep pitched central gable with rounded window; brick quoins. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: Timber frame, side gabled barn with a metal roof and wood siding, on a brick and concrete foundation. Concrete silo sits adjacent to barn.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attribute:** Timber frame. Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #17 – 71002 Goshen Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1890s – 1920s

Description: Two storey hipped roof house with a steep roof pitch, yellow brick exterior and undetermined foundation. Vernacular four-square design elements include symmetrical design, full width single storey roof pitch and square plan. Modern addition at rear.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of 19th – early 20th century two storey vernacular design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Symmetrical design; two storey; brick; hipped roof; front porch. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: Various (19th and 20th century)

Description: Frame barn with concrete silo and modern outbuilding. Barn has a metal roof, timber frame and undetermined foundation.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attribute:** Timber frame. Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #18 – 38439 Crediton Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1890s – 1920s

Description: Two storey hipped roof house with a medium roof pitch, central hipped dormer, brick exterior and stone foundation. Symmetrical front facade with central doorway. Rear addition.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of 19th – early 20th century two storey vernacular design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular landscape.

Heritage Attributes: Two storey; hipped roof; dormer.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #19 – 71002 Goshen Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1890s – 1920s

Description: Two storey hipped roof house with medium roof pitch, yellow brick exterior and stone foundation. Vernacular design characteristics include symmetrical four-square design, small front entry porch, wide eaves and remnants of decorative brackets. Extensive addition at rear.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of 19th – early 20th century two storey vernacular design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Symmetrical design; two storey; brick; hipped roof; wide eaves; brackets. Relationship of structure to outbuilding and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: 20th century

Description: Two-bay shed with metal roof, timber frame and concrete foundation.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** None identified.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attribute:** Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #20 – 38060 Huron Street (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey T-shaped side gabled house with a medium roof pitch and prominent central gable, yellow brick exterior, and concrete covered foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design, central door, steeply pitched central gable with a decorative rounded window arch and brickwork. Rear addition.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of mid-late 19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design; brick; steep pitched central gable with rounded window.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #21 – 70112 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: Late 19th century

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with medium roof pitch, modern siding and concrete foundation. Symmetrical in design with a full front porch.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** None identified.
 - 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) **Contextual Value:** None identified.
- Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



Date: 19th – 20th century

Description: Timber framed side gabled barn with a metal roof and wood siding, on a concrete foundation. Rear and side additions. Concrete silo sits adjacent to barn.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.
 - 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) **Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attribute:** Timber frame. Relationship of structure to road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #22 – 35526 South Road (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: Frame barn with metal roof, timber frame and concrete foundation. Barn is situated at the centre of an agricultural field.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attribute: Timber frame. Relationship of structure to road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #23 – 69436 Mollard Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1890s – 1920s

Description: Two storey, asymmetrical house, with a hipped roof, yellow brick and an undetermined foundation. Vernacular Queen Anne design elements include two storey gabled projection, decorative spindle work and turned wood columns. Rear addition.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of 19th – early 20th century two storey Vernacular Queen Anne design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19th – 20th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular landscape.

Heritage Attributes: Two storey; brick; asymmetrical, hipped roof with projecting front gable; inset porch. Relationship of structure to outbuilding and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: 20th century

Description: Side gabled, timber frame barn on a concrete or concrete foundation. Roof and sidewalls appear to be painted metal.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attribute: Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #24 – 35652 Greenway Drive (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1890s – 1920s

Description: Two storey hipped roof house with lower cross gable on the front facade and medium roof pitch, yellow brick exterior and rusticated concrete block foundation. Vernacular Queen Anne design elements include asymmetrical design, front facing gables, decorative gable ornaments featuring a sunburst, dentil-like brackets, and front and side porches with delicate spindle work along porch columns. Rear addition.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of 19th – early 20th century two storey Vernacular Queen Anne design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19th – 20th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular landscape.

Heritage Attributes: Two storey; brick; asymmetrical, hipped roof with projecting front gable; decorative brackets; inset and side porches.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #25 – 69668 Grand Bend Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1890s – 1920s

Description: Two storey hipped roof house with steep pitch, yellow brick exterior and stone foundation. Vernacular design characteristics include symmetrical rectangular design, decorative dentils and brackets as well as a central dormer with rounded central window. Addition at rear.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of 19th – early 20th century two storey vernacular design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular landscape.

Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design; two storey; brick; hipped roof with central gable; wide eaves; decorative dentils and brackets.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: 20th century

Description: Gambrel roof shed with metal roof, modern siding and an undetermined foundation.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #26 – 69689 Grand Bend Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: Frame barn with metal roof, timber siding and a concrete foundation with windows.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attribute: Timber frame. Relationship of structure to road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #27 – 69724 Grand Bend Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a steep roof pitch and prominent central gable, modern siding and stone foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design, central window extended into a steeply pitched gable and decorative cross bracing. Rear addition.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of mid-late 19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Symmetrical design; steep pitched central gable with window; cross bracing. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: Frame barn with asphalt sheet roof, timber frame and concrete block foundation. Two metal bins adjacent.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attribute:** Timber frame. Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #28– 69804 Shipka Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: Late 19th century

Description: One and one half storey yellow brick, side gabled, metal roofed, house on a concrete foundation. House has a small central gabled dormer over a gable roofed, enclosed porch/entry hall with a half-height brick wall on a similar foundation as the house.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #29 – 69872 Shipka Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: Late 19th century

Description: One and one half storey yellow brick, side gabled, metal roofed, house on an undetermined foundation. House has a small central gable over a side gable roofed, enclosed porch/entry hall with a half-height brick wall on a similar foundation as the house.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of mid-late 19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design; brick; steep pitched central gable with window. Relationship of structure to outbuilding and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: 19th – 20th century

Description: Timber framed, wood sided, metal roofed, side gabled barn on a concrete foundation. Side shed addition.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attribute: Timber frame. Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #30 – 69872 Shipka Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: Late 19th century

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a steep roof pitch and prominent central dormer, modern siding and undetermined foundation. Vernacular design elements include symmetrical design, central window extending into the dormer. Rear addition and modern front porch entrance.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** None identified.
 - 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) **Contextual Value:** None identified.
- Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



Date: 20th century

Description: Front gabled shed with metal roof, metal exterior and undetermined foundation.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** None identified.
 - 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) **Contextual Value:** None identified.
- Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #31 – 69881 Shipka Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: Various (19th and 20th century)

Description: One and one half storey L-shaped house with cross gabled roof with a medium pitch, modern siding and stone foundation. Front gabled single storey extends from side gabled one and one half storey portion. Modern rear and side additions.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #32 – 70538 Shipka Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1890s – 1920s

Description: Two storey hipped roof house with lower cross gable and medium roof pitch, yellow brick exterior with two storey porch and concrete covered foundation. Vernacular Queen Anne design elements include asymmetrical design, front facing gables, decorative gable ornaments including starburst, and dentils. Rear addition.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of 19th – early 20th century two storey Vernacular Queen Anne design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19th – 20th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular landscape.

Heritage Attributes: Two storey; brick; asymmetrical, hipped roof with front gable; decorative brackets.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #33 – 70352 Shipka Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a medium roof pitch, modern siding and concrete foundation. Rear addition and modern covered central entryway.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** None identified.
 - 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) **Contextual Value:** None identified.
- Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: Various (19th and 20th century)

Description: Primary barn structure is a frame barn with metal roof, timber frame and concrete covered foundation. Single storey shed addition located at rear.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.
 - 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) **Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attribute:** Timber frame. Relationship of structure to road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #34 – 70298 Shipka Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: One and one half storey front gabled house with single storey side gable, medium roof pitch, modern siding and painted concrete foundation.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** None identified.
 - 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) **Contextual Value:** None identified.
- Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary



Date: Various (19th and 20th century)

Description: Primary barn is a frame barn with multiple shed additions, metal roof, timber frame and stone foundation. Concrete silo at rear and single storey shed with metal roof, timber frame and undetermined foundation.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.
 - 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) **Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attribute:** Timber frame. Relationship of structure to road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #35 – 70205 Shipka Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1890s – 1920s

Description: Two storey hipped roof house with lower cross gable and medium roof pitch, yellow brick exterior and apparent concrete foundation. Vernacular Queen Anne design elements include asymmetrical design, front facing gable, decorative cornices and two storey front porch. Covered front cross gable and modern porch.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of 19th – early 20th century two storey Vernacular Queen Anne design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19th – 20th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular landscape.

Heritage Attributes: Two storey; brick; asymmetrical, hipped roof with projecting front gable; decorative brackets.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #36 – 37343 Crediton Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey cross gabled yellow brick house with a medium roof pitch and multiple steeply pitched cross gables, modern siding and undetermined foundation. Asymmetrical design with central window that extends into front gable. Front porch with central entryway. Addition at rear.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of 19th century vernacular design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Symmetrical design; steep pitched central gable with window. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: Various (19th and 20th century)

Description: Primary barn is a gambrel roofed frame barn with rear gable addition, a metal roof, timber frame and stone foundation. The site contains multiple out buildings including a single storey yellow brick structure.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attribute:** Timber frame. Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #37 – 37391 Crediton Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a steep roof pitch and prominent central gable, modern siding and concrete foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design and a central window extending into the gable with possible wood shingles.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of mid-late 19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design; steep pitched central gable with window. Relationship of structure to outbuilding and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: Frame barn with metal roof, timber frame and undetermined foundation.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attribute: Timber frame. Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #38 – 69661 Bronson Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey cross gabled brick veneer house with a medium roof pitch, medium pitched cross gable, steeply pitched gable and concrete foundation. Symmetrical design appears to be a T-plan with a central window that reaches into the central gable. Modern addition at rear, small front porch and covered side porch.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of 19th century vernacular design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Steep pitched gables with window. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: Various (19th and 20th century)

Description: Primary barn appears to be a frame barn with two shed additions, metal roof, timber frame and concrete foundation. Two concrete silos onsite and two metal bins onsite with additional outbuildings.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attribute:** Timber frame. Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #39 –69562 Bronson Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a steep roof pitch and prominent central gable, yellow brick exterior and concrete covered foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design, rounded window extending into the steeply pitched central gable, detailed brick work throughout including the quoin-like detailing. Side and rear additions.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of mid-late 19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design; brick; steep pitched central gable with rounded window; brick quoins. Relationship of structure to road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #40 – 69881 Babylon Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: Mid 20th century

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a steep roof pitch and prominent central dormer, poly chromatic yellow and red brick exterior and covered concrete foundation. Extensive rear addition and modifications throughout.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** None identified.
- 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
- 3) Contextual Value:** None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #41 – 69855 King Street South/Parr Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey cross gabled house with a steep roof pitch, medium pitched cross gable steeply pitched front gable, modern siding and undetermined foundation. Design appears to be an L-plan with a window that reaches into the central gable. Side addition and covered front porch with brick veneer.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of mid-late 19th century vernacular design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attributes: Steep pitched gables with window. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: Various (19th and 20th century)

Description: Frame barn with metal roof, timber frame and concrete foundation. Secondary structure is a single storey shed with metal roof, timber frame and undetermined foundation.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attribute: Timber frame. Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #42 – 70548 Blackbush Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: Late 19th century

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with medium roof pitch, modern siding and undetermined foundation. Extensive addition at rear.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** None identified.
 - 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) **Contextual Value:** None identified.
- Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: Frame barn with single storey shed adjacent to barn. Both structures have metal roofs, timber frames and concrete foundations.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn and shed, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.
 - 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) **Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attribute:** Timber frame. Relationship of structure to road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #43 – 70600 Blackbush Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: Mid 20th century

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with steep roof pitch, central shed dormer, modern siding and brick veneer exterior and undetermined foundation. Symmetrical design with covered front porch. Addition at rear.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) **Design or Physical Value:** None identified.

2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.

3) **Contextual Value:** None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



Date: 20th century

Description: Single concrete silo with at least three metal bins onsite.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) **Design or Physical Value:** None identified.

2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.

3) **Contextual Value:** None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #44 – 70370A and 70370B Goshen Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a steep roof pitch and steeply pitched gable, yellow brick exterior and stone foundation. Asymmetrical in design with Vernacular Gothic Revival design characteristics including a window extending into the dormer of the front facade, open rakes with remnants of brackets, intricate brick frieze and quoin-like triangular detailing.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of mid-late 19th century vernacular design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attributes: L-shape plan; brick detailing; steep pitched gable with window; wide eaves. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: Various (20th century)

Description: Frame barn with later shed addition. Barn has a metal roof, metal siding, and concrete foundation. Various outbuildings onsite.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attribute: Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #45 – 35545 South Road (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: Late 19th century

Description: One and one half storey end-gabled house at the rear. Second structure has white vertical wood siding and asphalt shingle roof with one visible gabled dormer with attached second storey porch. Modern single-storey, low pitched, side gabled addition on concrete foundation.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



Date: Various (19th and 20th century)

Description: Multi-structure barn complex includes a timber framed, wood sided, gambrel roofed, T-plan barn with metal roof panels. A full length metal roofed, metal-sided, shed addition attached. Two concrete silos, two metal bins, and one end-gabled metal-roofed, wood-sided out building.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attribute: Timber frame. Relationship of structure to road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #46 – 69481 Bronson Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1860-1890s

Description: One and one half storey side gabled, yellow brick house with a green painted metal roof, steeply pitched center gabled dormer with a single window on an undetermined foundation. House has inset decorative-frieze brickwork and yellow brick shed addition to one gable end with a wood framed, metal sided, asphalt shingled addition attached to it. Modern garage.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of mid-late 19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Symmetrical design; brick; steep pitched central gable with window. Relationship of structure to outbuilding and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: Timber framed, wood sided, metal roofed, side gabled barn on a yellow brick foundation.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attribute:** Timber frame. Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #47 – 69482 Bronson Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 1890s – 1920s

Description: Two storey, hipped roof, yellow brick house on a concrete foundation with a double window and decorative gingerbread work in L gable end. Second storey porch sits in L crux and forms the roof of the first floor porch with modern metal railings and columns. Second storey has a keyhole window above porch and first floor windows are covered with metal awnings. Rear addition with an undetermined roof line and foundation. Modern garage at rear.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of 19th – early 20th century two storey Vernacular Queen Anne design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19th – 20th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular landscape.

Heritage Attributes: Two storey; brick; asymmetrical, hipped roof with projecting front gable; inset porch.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #48 – 69713 Goshen Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: Various (19th and 20th century)

Description: Wood-sided, white-painted gabled metal roof, on an L-plan barn with metal sided, metal roofed shed addition attached to L. Concrete silo and metal bin adjacent.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attribute: Timber frame. Relationship of structure to road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #49 – 38425 Dashwood Line (Municipality of South Huron)



Date: 20th century

Description: Side gabled, timber framed, white painted metal roofed barn with brown painted wood-siding on a brick foundation. Barn has one wood sided, metal roofed, one bay, full height gabled addition on a concrete foundation attached to one of the gabled ends, extending the original roof and sidewall lines.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** None identified.
- 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
- 3) Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attribute: Relationship of structure to road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #50 – 72299 Babylon Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: Late 19th century

Description: One and one half storey side gabled, metal roofed, metal sided, house with a shed dormer and three quarter length enclosed porch under a metal panel shed roof.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) **Design or Physical Value:** None identified.
 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 3) **Contextual Value:** None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



Date: 19th century

Description: Timber framed gambrel roofed barn with metal panel roof, wood siding, on a concrete foundation. One large gable-roofed addition creates an L-plan while a shed roof addition at the rear.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.
 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 3) **Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attribute: Timber frame. Relationship of structure to road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #51 – 72257 Babylon Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: 1860-1890s

Description: One and one half storey yellow brick, side gabled, house with a peaked central dormer over an arched window on an undetermined foundation. House has modern metal panel roof, with decorative raised brick frieze and triangular quoin-like detailing. Unroofed deck porch, modern windows and front door.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of mid-late 19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design; brick; steep pitched central gable with rounded window; bay window; brick quoins. Relationship of structure to road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #52 – 71953 Babylon Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: 1860-1890s

Description: One and one half storey yellow brick, side gabled house with a steeply peaked central dormer over an arched window on an undetermined foundation. House has a full width covered front porch with a shed roof supported by yellow brick columns. A yellow brick, gable roofed, single storey addition is attached to the back of the house. Two storey modern gabled garage at the rear.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of mid-late 19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design; brick; steep pitched central gable with rounded window. Relationship of structure to road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #53 – 72362 Goshen Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: 1860-1890s

Description: One and one half storey side gabled yellow brick house with peaked central gable over a single square window on a stone foundation. House has decorative raised brick work at frieze, over gable-end windows, triangular quoin-like detailing and gingerbread work in gables and along eaves with some decorative brackets. House has a modern enclosed yellow brick, shed roof porch with modern windows.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of mid-late 19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Symmetrical design; brick; steep pitched central gable with window; gingerbread detailing; decorative brackets. Relationship of structure to out buildings and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: Timber framed, metal roofed, wood sided, side gabled barn with two concrete silos. Additional outbuilding adjacent.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attribute:** Timber frame. Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #54 – 72204 Goshen Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: 1860-1890s

Description: One and one half storey L plan house with modern siding, stone foundation and a steeply pitched dormer in L length over a single square window. Covered inset porch. House roof covered in asphalt shingles and has modern windows.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of mid-late 19th century vernacular design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attributes: L-shape plan; steep pitched gable with window. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: Various (19th and 20th century)

Description: Wood framed, metal roofed, side gabled barn on concrete foundation. One asymmetrically roofed, gable end projection attached to barn gable end, with another gabled addition attached to both the initial addition and the original barn side. Concrete silo sits adjacent to barn.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attribute: Timber frame. Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #55 – 71962 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: 1860-1890s

Description: One and one half storey side gabled yellow brick house on a symmetrical plan with a steeply peaked central dormer over an arched single window on an undetermined foundation. House has decorative raised brick quoin-like detailing and similar features framing the front door and central dormer.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of mid-late 19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Symmetrical design; brick; steep pitched central gable with rounded window. Relationship of structure to road and outbuildings.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: Timber framed side gabled barn with metal roof and wood siding on a concrete foundation. Small end gabled garage or out building behind barn.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attribute:** Timber frame. Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #56 – 71726 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: 1860s-1890s

Description: One and one half storey, red brick, side gabled house with a steeply peaked central dormer on a symmetrical plan with an undetermined foundation. Gabled addition at rear with a single shed dormer and porch.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of mid-late 19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design; red brick; steep pitched central gable with rounded window. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: Various (19th and 20th century)

Description: Timber framed side gabled barn with a metal roof and wood siding on a stone foundation. Concrete silo sits adjacent to barn.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.

Heritage Attribute: Timber frame. Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #57 – 71684 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: 19th – 20th century

Description: One and one half storey T plan or end gabled house with a single-storey addition creating a T plan on an undetermined foundation. Additional single-storey addition at gable end. Windows and doors are modern and a gabled garage sits behind the property.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #58 – 71642 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: 1860s – 1880s

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a medium roof pitch and prominent central gable, white sided exterior and undetermined foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design and single window extending into the steeply pitched front gable. Modern rear addition.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of mid-late 19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Popular style of 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Symmetrical design; brick; steep pitched central gable with window. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



Date: 19th – early century

Description: Timber framed side gabled barn with a metal roof and white painted wood siding on a stone foundation. Smaller metal framed, wood sided outbuilding near barn.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** 19th – early 20th century example of frame barn, which although common throughout the study area is increasingly rare throughout the province.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attribute:** Timber frame. Relationship of structure to house and road.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated; see *Heritage Assessment Report* Section 6.1 for more information.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #59 – 72199 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: Late 19th century

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house, with medium roof pitch, modern siding and concrete foundation. Likely originally symmetrical in design although heavily modified throughout including rear ‘salt-box’ addition.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.



**APPENDIX A
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

Site #60 – 72206A (Municipality of Bluewater)



Date: Late 19th century

Description: One and one half storey side gabled, red-painted, metal panel-sided house with simple gabled entry porch attached and metal panel roofs on a stone foundation.

Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.

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