



March 2012

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

**NextEra Energy Canada, ULC  
Bluewater Wind Energy Centre  
Huron County, Ontario**

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REPORT



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## Table of Contents

<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project Summary .....	1
<b>2.0 METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 Study Process.....	4
2.2 Regulatory Framework .....	5
2.2.1 Ontario Regulation 359/09 .....	5
2.2.2 <i>Ontario Regulation 9/06</i> made under the Ontario Heritage Act.....	7
2.3 Public Consultation and Recognition .....	7
<b>3.0 HISTORICAL SUMMARY.....</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1 Physical Setting .....	9
3.2 Land Use History .....	10
3.2.1 First Nations Occupation.....	11
3.2.2 Original Survey and Early Settlement .....	11
3.2.3 Agriculture.....	17
3.2.4 Industry .....	18
3.2.5 Urban Places .....	21
3.2.5.1 Egmondville .....	21
3.2.5.2 Brucefield.....	23
3.2.5.3 Blake.....	25
3.2.5.4 Goshen .....	26
3.2.5.5 Hills Green .....	27
3.2.5.6 Varna .....	27
3.3 Rural Churches and Schoolhouses .....	28
3.4 Transportation.....	29
3.4.1 The Huron Road (Highway 8) .....	30
3.4.2 The London Road (Highway 4) .....	30
3.4.3 Mill Road (County Road 3).....	30
3.4.4 Railways.....	31



**4.0 ANALYSIS OF CULTURAL FEATURES ..... 32**

4.1 Protected Properties ..... 32

4.1.1 Van Egmond House, 80 Kippen Road, Egmondville ..... 34

4.1.1.1 Description ..... 34

4.1.1.2 Relationship to the Project Location ..... 34

4.2 Cultural Heritage Landscapes ..... 35

4.2.1 Description ..... 35

4.2.2 Evaluation ..... 35

4.3 Cultural Heritage Features at the Project Location ..... 39

4.3.1 Description ..... 39

4.3.2 Evaluation ..... 40

4.4 Impact Assessment ..... 40

4.5 Summary ..... 41

4.5.1 Cultural Heritage Landscapes ..... 41

4.5.2 Cultural Heritage Features ..... 42

**5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS ..... 43**

**6.0 REFERENCES ..... 44**

6.1 Published Material ..... 44

6.2 Online Material ..... 46

6.3 Inventory Material ..... 47

**7.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT ..... 48**

**TABLES**

Table 1: Properties within the Bluewater Wind Energy Centre, Huron County ..... 9

Table 2: O. Reg. 359/09, s. 19 ..... 33

Table 3: Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest According to O.Reg. 9/06 ..... 35

Table 4: Potential Direct Impacts and Relevance to the Project and Mitigation Measures ..... 41

Table 5: Types of Potential Indirect Impacts and Relevance to the Project and Mitigation Measures ..... 41

**FIGURES**

Figure 1: Location of Study Area ..... 3



Figure 2: Plate Number and Photographic Direction ..... 13  
Figure 3: Survey Map of the Study Area, 1835 – 1837 ..... 14  
Figure 4: Survey Map of the Study Area, 1879 ..... 15  
Figure 5: Egmondville, 1879..... 20  
Figure 6: Brucefield, 1879 ..... 24  
Figure 7: Cultural Heritage Landscape within the Study Area..... 38

**PLATES**

Plate 1: Transmission line, looking north from the intersection of Staffa Road and Tower Line. .... 21  
Plate 2: Looking south towards Egmondville across a branch of the Bayfield River Bridge. .... 22  
Plate 3: Brucefield looking south along London Road. .... 23  
Plate 4: The community of Blake, looking across Bronson Line at the intersection of Bronson Line and Kippen Road. .... 25  
Plate 5: Former post office of Goshen, looking across the intersection of Goshen Line and Centennial Road. .... 26  
Plate 6: The community of Hills Green, looking southeast across the intersection of Parr Line and Kippen Road. .... 27  
Plate 7: The community of Varna, looking south from the northeast side of the intersection of Mill Road and Parr Line. .... 28  
Plate 8: The Van Egmond House, Egmondville ..... 34  
Plate 9: Looking west from Blind Line, between Kippen and Danceland Roads. The mixed use of the land is apparent as pasture, cash crops and woodlots are evident..... 36  
Plate 10: The community of Varna is characteristic of the typical rural village comprised of primarily residential properties, seen to the left. In Varna, there are also a small number of commercial operations as seen on the right. .... 37  
Plate 11: 74602 Babylon Line (Site #20 in Appendix A). Residence located at the front of the property, typical of residences in the study area, with agricultural fields and woodlots located at the rear of the property..... 37

**APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX A**

Built Heritage Inventory



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This Heritage Assessment Report (the Report) has been prepared to provide information to the public, Aboriginal communities, municipalities and local authorities regarding the proposed Bluewater 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 location 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 can currently be found in other REA submission reports being prepared by AECOM Canada Ltd. (AECOM): the Construction Plan Report (AECOM, 2011a in progress), Design and Operations Report (AECOM, 2011b in progress), Decommissioning Plan Report (AECOM, 2010c in progress), and Project Description Report (AECOM, 2010d in progress).

### **1.1 Project Summary**

The Project consists of the site preparation, construction, operation, and decommissioning of a 41 turbine wind generating facility with a total installed nameplate capacity of 60 MW.

The Project will be owned and operated by Varna Wind Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of NextEra Energy Canada, ULC (NextEra Energy Canada) and will be located in the Municipalities of Bluewater and Huron East, Huron County, Ontario (Figure 1). 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 constructed on foundations 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 sub-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 (see Figure 1). 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.



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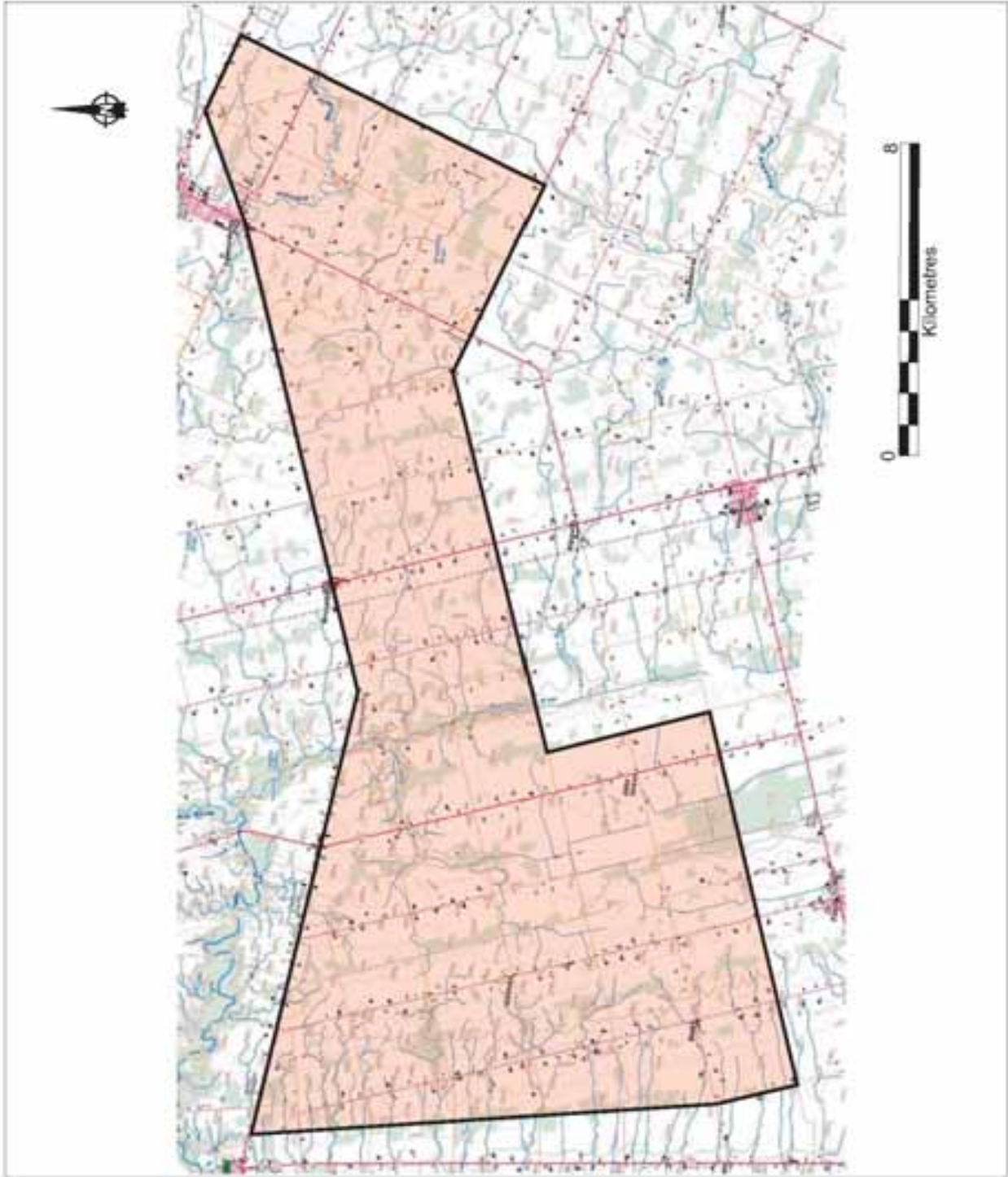
## HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT BLUEWATER WIND ENERGY CENTRE

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The Study Area (Figure 1) encompasses approximately 19,500 hectares of privately owned land parcels. Land use is predominantly cash-crop agriculture (e.g., farmed for corn, soybeans, wheat), although some areas are pasture (predominantly for cattle) as well as pockets of wooded areas. Huron County is considered to have highly specialized livestock and poultry 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.

The County OP permits the construction of renewable energy systems on agricultural lands, but at the same time seeks to preserve prime agricultural lands and to minimize any adverse impacts on agricultural operations (Huron County, 2010). The location of the Project was predicated by interest expressed by local landowners. Huron County is also attractive for wind development due to its proximity to Lake Huron, which results in favourable wind conditions for power production.





**LEGEND**

STUDY AREA

**REFERENCE**

**DRAWING BASED ON**

- 1986 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 15), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 1987 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 16), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 1988 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 17), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 1989 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 18), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 1990 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 19), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 1991 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 20), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 1992 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 21), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 1993 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 22), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 1994 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 23), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 1995 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 24), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 1996 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 25), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 1997 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 26), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 1998 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 27), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 1999 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 28), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2000 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 29), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2001 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 30), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2002 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 31), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2003 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 32), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2004 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 33), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2005 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 34), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2006 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 35), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2007 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 36), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2008 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 37), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2009 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 38), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2010 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 39), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2011 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 40), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2012 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 41), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2013 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 42), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2014 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 43), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2015 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 44), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2016 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 45), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2017 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 46), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2018 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 47), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2019 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 48), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2020 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 49), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2021 *Map of Ontario* (Scale of 1:500,000) (Edition 50), Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario

**NOTES**

THIS DRAWING IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY AND IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACCOMPANYING TEXT.

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

**NEXTERA ENERGY CANADA, ULC  
BLUEWATER WIND ENERGY CENTRE  
HURON COUNTY, ONTARIO**

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**LOCATION OF STUDY AREA**



DATE	BY	REVISION

**FIGURE 1**



## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

For the purposes of this Heritage Assessment Report the term **Study Area** is used to reference the specified area of land that surrounds the Project (Figure 1) and **Project Location** refers to the participating parcels within the Study Area where project components are proposed to be located. The limits of the Study Area were determined during the early stages of the project in order to encompass a 300 meter buffer from the edge of all proposed project components. This buffer was extended to the nearest roads and at a few locations to the nearest lot lines in order to allow for flexibility and potential changes in layout as the project progressed (Figure 1).

**Project Components** are defined as all infrastructure related to the wind farm layout, including the wind turbines, access roads, service roads, substations, transmission lines, collector cables, MET towers, and laydown areas. Generally, project components could impact the study area during their construction through the potential disturbance of heritage resources. In this report, aboveground collector cables are not considered as project components in a number of cases since they will be located on municipal land using existing hydro poles. This consideration regarding aboveground collector cables will be highlighted below in the specific instances where they arise.

### 2.1 Study Process

For this Heritage Assessment Report, Golder Associates undertook the following tasks:

- the production of a land use history of the Study Area through the use of historical archival research and a review of historic mapping;
- the identification of protected properties, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes through a windshield survey, public consultation and background research;
- the creation of an inventory of all built heritage resources at the Project Location dating to greater than 40 years;
- an evaluation of the inventory of built heritage resources according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06 Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* to determine potential cultural heritage value or interest; and,
- where appropriate, an evaluation of anticipated impacts 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)*.

The Heritage Assessment was based on a researched land use history of the Study Area. This research provided a framework within which to evaluate the relevance of historic structures and landscapes. Field surveys were conducted on November 1, 2010, April 20, 2011 and November 7, 2011.



Given that the potential wind turbines and associated infrastructure are to be localized on chosen participating parcels within the study area (Project Location), the cultural features that are located on those parcels were photographed and evaluated according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06*. This material appears in Section 4.0. All identification was undertaken from public road allowances.

Evaluation according to *Ontario Regulation 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 *Ontario Regulation 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 2.3 and 4.3, 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 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). Regulation 359/09 of the *Environmental Protection Act* defines the requirements for a proposed Renewable Energy project to achieve Renewable Energy Approval. The Regulation integrates requirements under the *Environmental Assessment Act* within a new regulation under the EPA. This Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape Study for the proposed Bluewater Wind Energy Centre 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 Reg. 359/09 under part V.0.1 of the *Environmental Assessment Act*. Evaluation of cultural heritage value or interest was undertaken using *Ontario Regulation 9/06*, made under the Ontario Heritage Act. The pertinent regulatory framework is defined in the following sections.

### **2.2.1 Ontario Regulation 359/09**

Under 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 Reg. 359/09, a proponent of a proposed renewable energy project must determine whether the project location is on a protected property, which includes:



- 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 and Culture 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*.

Under section 20(1) of Reg. 359/09, a proponent of a proposed renewable energy project must also consider whether engaging in the project may have an impact on a heritage resource at the property location not listed in section 19(1) or a property listed in section 19(1) that abuts the parcel of land on which the property location is situated.

If the resulting answer is that the proposed renewable energy project may have an impact on a heritage resource as documented in section 19(1) and 20(1), according to section 23(1) of Reg. 359/09 the proponent shall:

- (a) *conduct a heritage assessment consisting of,*
  - i) *an evaluation of whether there are any heritage resources at the project location, applying the criteria set out in Ontario Regulation 9/06 (Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest) made under the Ontario Heritage Act, and*
  - ii) *if any heritage resources are identified as a result of the evaluation under subclause (i), an evaluation of any impact of the renewable energy project on the heritage resources and proposed measures to avoid, eliminate or mitigate the impact, which may include a heritage conservation plan;*

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



## **2.2.2 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).

## **2.3 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 any potentially significant heritage resources within the mapped study area. These resources included both built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes. These meetings provided valuable insight into the historical background of the region. The main finding of these meetings was that all groups agreed that, with the exception of the Van Egmond House (see Section 4.1.1), 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 to potentially contact and a list of applicable documents. Mr. Armstrong invited Golder to attend a meeting of the Executive of the Huron County Historical Society.





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## HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT BLUEWATER WIND ENERGY CENTRE

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Golder met with the Executive including Mr. Armstrong along with Rhea Hamilton-Seeger, Elaine Snell, and Ted Turner on May 11, 2011.

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 Huron East were contacted regarding municipal inventories, registries or lists of built heritage resources. Arlene Parker and Jan Hawley provided information regard the policies of both municipalities. Further information regarding municipal heritage resources can be found in Section 4.0.



### 3.0 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

#### 3.1 Physical Setting

The study area is located across three former townships including Stanley, Hay and Tuckersmith within the current Municipalities of Bluewater and Huron East in Huron County. The study area is comprised of various lots throughout the county as outlined in Table 1.

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

Former Township	Concession	Lot
Stanley	1 to 5	6 to 15
	6	3 to 15, part 16
	7	3 to 17
	8	3 to 19
	9	3 to 20
	10	3 to 22
	11 to 12	3 to 24
	13	3 to 15
	Bayfield Range F	9 to 11
	Bayfield Range G	6 to 8
	Bayfield Road South	6 to 25
	Lake Road East	part 1 to 9
	South Boundary	10 to 26, part 27
Hay	6 to 14	26 to 28
	North Boundary	10 to 27
Tuckersmith	1 to 4	21 to 30
	5	23 to 30
	6	26 to 30
	7	29
	1 Huron Road Survey	1 to 5, part 6
	2 Huron Road Survey	1 to 7, part 8 to 10
	3 Huron Road Survey	1 to 10, part 11 to 13
	4 Huron Road Survey	1 to 13, part 14
	5 to 8 Huron Road Survey	1 to 14



The study area is located within three physiographic regions including: the Stratford Till Plain; the Horseshoe Moraines; and the Huron Slope. The Stratford Till Plain comprises a very small portion of the study area along the eastern tip, while the Horseshoe Moraines represents the central portion of the area and the Huron Slope runs along the western shoreline.

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, except north of Seaforth, outside of the study area. 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)

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. The south-western heel of the horseshoe which crosses through the study area consists of between two and three moraines. 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 each township 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 final region which forms the study area is the Huron Slope. It occupies roughly 2,590 square kilometres along Lake Huron's eastern shoreline. It runs along the western 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. In contrast to the simplicity of the Horseshoe Moraine, it is a region of dramatic landscapes, particularly the Algonquin bluff. It has a 75ft drop and deep gullies which are problematic as they continue to expand. Much like the Stratford Till Plain, precipitation is plentiful. (Chapman 1984, 160-161)

## **3.2 Land Use History**

Figure 2 indicates the location and photograph direction within the Study Area of the plates that are referenced throughout Section 3.2.





### **3.2.1 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,2011a). 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.

### **3.2.2 Original Survey and Early Settlement**

The study area is located across the Municipalities of Bluewater, Huron East and South Huron in the County of Huron. Originally, a portion of the Huron Tract, the study area crosses through the former townships of Stanley, Hay and Tuckersmith. All three townships which cross the study area were surveyed by Deputy Provincial Surveyor John McDonald, on behalf of the Canada Company (Figure 3) (Dean, 1969: Plate 99).

Each township was part of the Huron Tract, originally owned by the Canada Company. In 1824 the Canada Company entered into an agreement with the Crown to purchase a large section of land extending inland along the eastern shore of Lake Huron. It included portions of modern day 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 until 1852 (Belden, 1879: ii; Lee, 2004: 217-221).

Of the twenty townships located within the Huron Tract, nine would become part of Huron County, three of which form part of the study area. The townships were mapped along with the earliest surveys in the late 1820s, but many were not officially surveyed until a later date (Scott, 1966: 140). The sixteen townships of modern day Huron County were surveyed between 1827 and 1852, thus settlement occurred at vastly different rates (Scott, 1866: Chapters 10, 11 and 13).



The original surveys 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 the Huron Tract.

Tuckersmith Township was the first of the three townships within the study area to have active settlement take place with Neil Ross settling on Lot 34, London Road, in 1830 (H. C. Society, 1967: 24). As in all three townships, it was surveyed using the 1,000 acre sectional system where two rows of five 100 acre lots fronted onto concession roads. The grid originated along the northern boundary of the township delineated by the Huron Road and was modified along two major roadways (Figure 3). Lots were rotated to face London Road which formed the western boundary of the township. Lots were also rotated to face onto Mill Road, which originated in Egmondville and travelled west through Brucefield. Farmsteads were generally constructed at the front of each lot along the roadways (Figure 4).



**LEGEND**

- Road
- Watercourse, Permanent
- Watercourse, Intermittent
- Water Area, Permanent
- Water Area, Intermittent
- Woods Area
- Limits of Study Area

**REFERENCE**

Map 1:024 - 100% (1:50,000), January 2004, CORONA® 4000 A  
 Produced by Intergraph/ESRI under license from  
 Design Mapping of Natural Resources, 18 Queen's Park  
 Production: Transverse Mercator | Datum: NAD 83 | Coordinate System: UTM 22mg 17

**INDEX MAP**

**PROJECT** NEXTERA ENERGY CANADA, ULC  
 BLUEWATER WIND ENERGY CENTRE  
 HURON COUNTY, ONTARIO

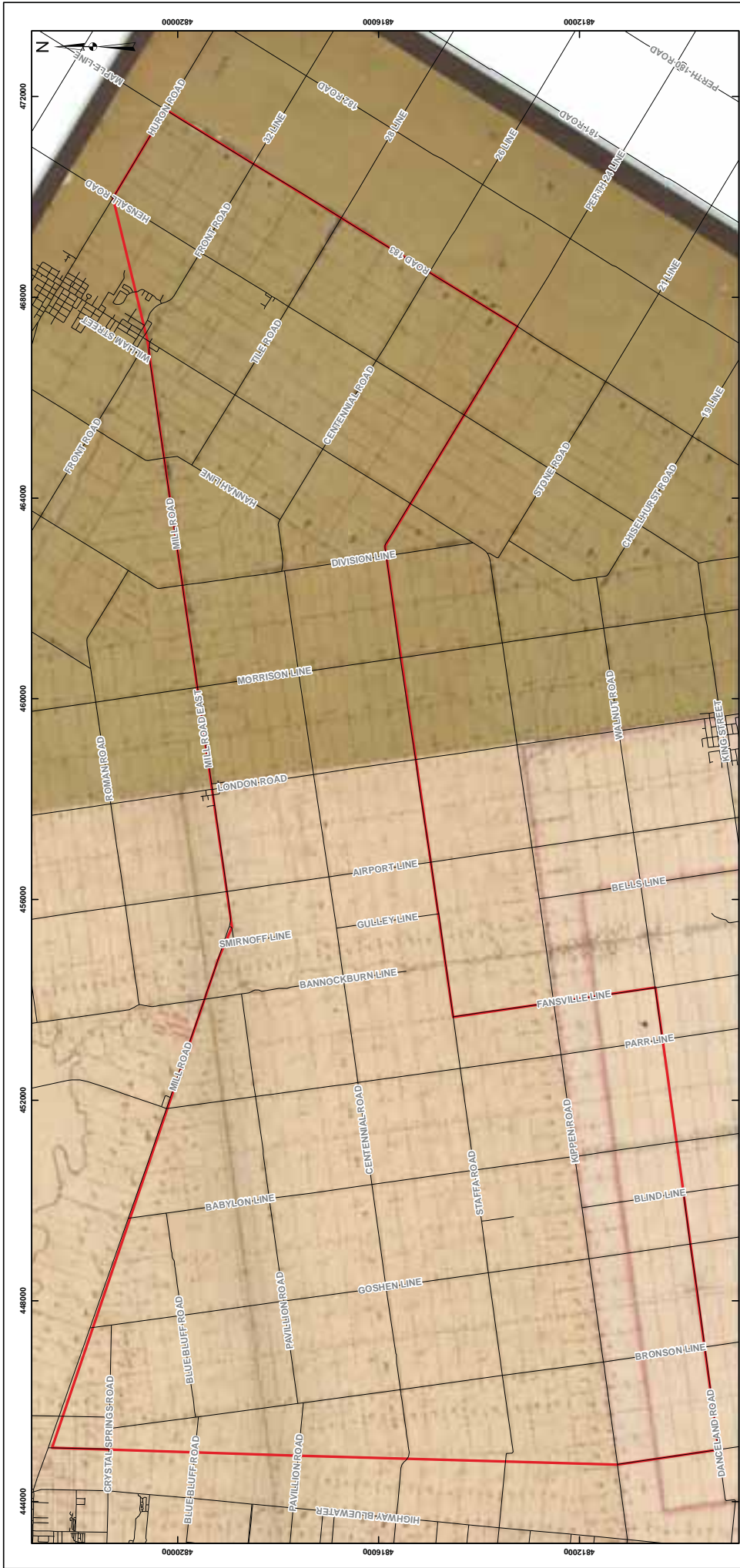
**TITLE** PLATE NUMBER AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DIRECTION

PROJECT NO.	2008-001
DATE	12/15/08
SCALE	1:50,000
DATE	12/15/08
DATE	12/15/08

**Geomatics Association**  
 www.geomatics.org

**FIGURE 2**





**LEGEND**  
 — Roads  
 [Red Outline] Limits of Bluewater Wind Farm

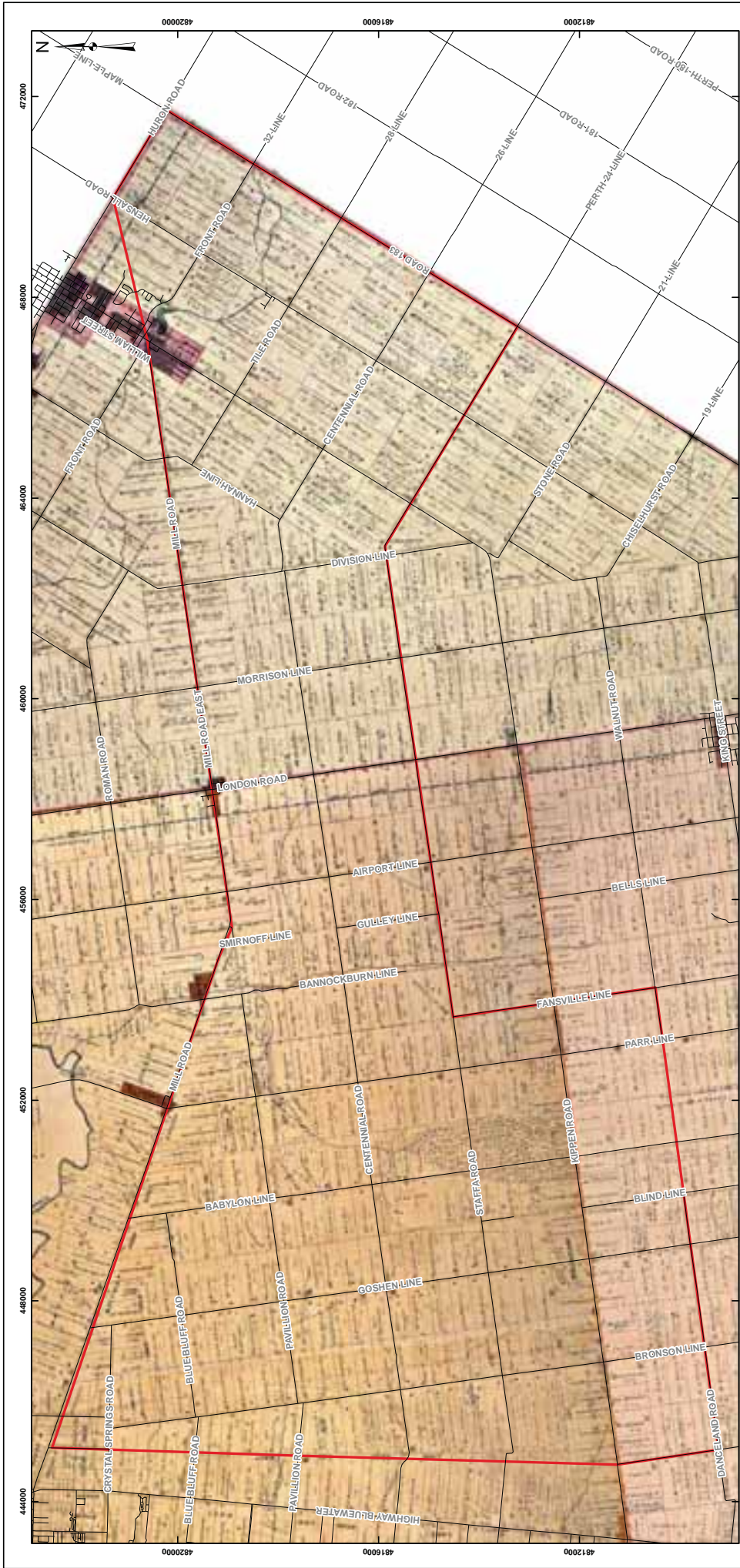
SCALE 1:75,000  
 1,000 500 0 1,000 2,000 3,000  
 METRES



PROJECT		SCALE AS SHOWN   REV. 0.0	
NEXTERA ENERGY CANADA, ULC BLUEWATER WIND ENERGY CENTRE, HURON COUNTY, ONTARIO		PROJECT NO. 18151-0301	DATE 20 Nov 2011
TITLE		DESIGNER	CHECK
SURVEY MAP OF THE STUDY AREA, 1835 - 1837		PROJECT NO. 18151-0301	DATE 20 Nov 2011
Golder Associates Mississauga, Ontario		DESIGNER	CHECK
		PROJECT NO. 18151-0301	DATE 20 Nov 2011
		DESIGNER	CHECK
		PROJECT NO. 18151-0301	DATE 20 Nov 2011
		DESIGNER	CHECK

**NOTES:**  
 Drawings based on: McDonald, John 1835b, 1835c,  
 1837 Hay and Stanley Township - Maps on file with the  
 Ministry of Natural Resources Crown Land Survey  
 Records Office, Peterborough, Ontario.

**REFERENCE**  
 Base Data - MNR NRWS, 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



**LEGEND**  
 — Roads  
 □ Limits of Bluewater Wind Farm

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

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



**PROJECT**  
 NEXTERA ENERGY CANADA, ULC  
 BLUEWATER WIND ENERGY CENTRE,  
 HURON COUNTY, ONTARIO

**TITLE**  
 SURVEY MAP OF THE STUDY AREA  
 1879

PROJECT NO.	181512091	SCALE SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DATE	18 Nov 2011		
DRAWN BY	BC	CHECKED BY	
CHECKED BY		REVIEWED BY	

Mississauga, Ontario

**FIGURE: 4**

SCALE 1:75,000  
 METRES  
 1,000 500 0 1,000 2,000 3,000





Similarly, settlement in Stanley Township also took place prior to the official survey along the London Road. Reverend Cooper settled on Lot 33 in 1833 (H. C. Society, 1973: 5). London Road formed the eastern boundary of the township and represented the township baseline. Although the majority of the township was divided into equal lots, two major roadways crossed through necessitating minor variations. Bayfield Road connected with Mill Road one concession west of Brucefield and travelled diagonally through the township to the Town of Bayfield, while Lake Road crossed the township in a north-south direction. As a result, lot sizes along the Bayfield and Lake Road Concessions varied substantially, however, they were also among the first settled. Furthermore, the township included the Town of Bayfield which necessitated adjustments in the survey pattern.

Hay Township was surveyed using a 1,000 acre sectional special system which differed slightly from its neighbouring townships. It was similar in its division into ten lot sections with two rows of five 100 acre lots faced major roadways including the London and Lake Roads. Where the township differs is the orientation of lots along major roads. Each lot along the borders of Hay Township has been rotated to face the concession/side road. This is because of an early survey detailing the lots along major roadways only. It was not until McDonald's 1835 survey that the centre of the township was surveyed. The relatively late settlement, possibly as late as 1839 with the arrival of William Wilson on the London Road, also contributes to the differences (Scott, 1966: 171). The original orientation along each roadway was maintained but the centre of the township was adjusted to the 1,000 acre sectional system with two rows of five lots between side roads.

As is evident from early township surveys, settlement occurred at dramatically different rates throughout the county. Directed by the Canada Company, there were concerns expressed early in the process 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 nearly impossible without a roadway. The promised infrastructure would not develop exactly as planned, but as settlement accelerated in the 1840s and 1850s, roadways did improve.

While settlement was slow through the 1830s, it would begin to accelerate in the 1840s following the organization of various municipalities and the continued improvement of roadways. With the arrival of the railway, access and settlement would exponentially increase. By 1881, 14 of the 17 townships were completely settled. Furthermore, roughly 34% of residential farm houses throughout the county were reported to be constructed of more permanent materials including stone, brick, concrete or first-class frames (Commission, 1881: 220-221).



### **3.2.3 Agriculture**

Early agricultural practices throughout the study area were greatly dependant on the number of cleared acres available. Throughout the late 1820s and very early 1830s, settlers practiced sustenance farming where crops, including potatoes, corn and root vegetables, were harvested primarily for personal consumption (Scott, 1984: 95). Local mills were of immense importance during this time period and although many settler complained of the poor quality of the local Canada Company mill at Goderich, it was constructed relatively early in the settlement process (Scott, The 1966: 238). By 1833 there were at least two Canada Company mills in operation at Goderich and Egmondville (Campbell, 1968: 13).

Cash crops began to emerge 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 Huron County farmers would fully diversify and begin 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. Although a significant 70% of the timber had been removed, a meagre half of the settled land was clear of stumps and only one third of residences were constructed of first class material. Furthermore, drainage had been started, but was underutilized. Major crops included wheat, barley, oats and corn. Stock raising and dairying were also emphasized as were the excellent market facilities and railway access (Commission, 1881: 209-212). Although these trends varied substantially within individual townships, throughout the study area there were more similarities than differences.

Despite an estimated 30% of swampy marshlands in Hay Township, nearly 50% of the township was cleared by 1881. Settlement did not begin until 1838, which was relatively late compared to the surrounding townships. Nonetheless, by 1881 the area was 80% settled, 85% cleared of stumps and had the largest percentage of first class dwellings with 75% constructed of brick, stone or first-class frame. These high quality dwellings contrast with the lowest classed farmland in the region at nearly 50% described as third class. Roughly 20% of cultivated acreage was devoted to oats, 16% to fall wheat and 12% to hay. An estimated 6,000 acres were devoted to pasture, representing 25% of total acreage, which reflects the emerging county-wide emphasis on livestock production. Swamp land would later be drained and more room made for agriculture (Commission, 1881: 213-230).

Stanley Township had roughly 70% of the land cleared by 1881. It had been completely settled by the late 1850s with the exception of 1,000 acres of steep hills, 1,500 acres of swamp and 1,300 acres of wet land. Nearly half of the township was considered first class farm land while 30% was second class. An estimated 95% of buildings were constructed of log or inferior frame which was a remarkably high ratio. It differs from Hay Township in its division of acreage as fall wheat represented the largest use of land at 15%. Spring wheat, barley, oats and hay represent the second largest use of land representing 10% each. Stanley Township devoted 30% of its acreage to pasture (Commission, 1881: 213-230).



Tuckersmith, much like neighbouring townships, was largely settled by 1881. Settlement had begun in 1832 and took only 25 years to complete. Roughly 70% of the settled land had been cleared with the exception of 500 – 600 acres of bottom land and 1,000 acres of swamp. Tuckersmith contained the most first class agricultural land in the county at 75% with only 2% third class land. First class dwellings numbered around 40% at the time.

Although only 80% of acreage is accounted for in 1881, fall wheat and hay account for the largest use of land at 14% and 12%, respectively. Oats occupied 10% of acreage, while spring wheat and barley represented 8% each. Predictably, pasture represented the largest use of land at 20% (Commission, 1881: 213-230).

The vicinity of Lake Huron provides reasonably consistent rainfall resulting in good crops of pasture, hay, corn and mixed greens (Chapman and Putnam, 1984: 160-161). The balance between pasture and crops such as oats, wheat and hay continued throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Today, the county is considered to have highly specialized livestock and poultry production and continues to grow wheat and various grains (Cummings et al., 1999: 30). While cultivation of crops historically associated with the region continues, soybeans and alfalfa are prominent crops within the top five uses of acreage today (Statistics Canada, 2006).

### **3.2.4 Industry**

Among the first industries often found in settler communities were mills. Of crucial importance to the early settlers, local mills assisted in the provision of dietary necessities and, in the case of Huron County, also provided a source of income. As a result of the localized nature of demand, early saw mills were located as close to settlers as possible. This resulted in a large number of saw mills dispersed throughout newly settled areas wherever water power was available (H. H. Society, 2008: 2).

As settlement expanded, so did the number of mills and by the 1860s saw milling was the largest industrial employer in the region providing timber throughout the Great Lakes. The advent of steam power in the 1870s decreased the mills' reliance on a water source and increased flexibility in location. By 1879, there were roughly 30 saw mills in the county, 17 of which were steam powered (H. H. Society, 2008: 10). This was not exclusive to saw mills as often other milling processes would be added to established saw mills (H. H. Society, 2008: 2). The first mill in Huron County was a saw mill erected by the Canada Company in the Town of Goderich by 1830 (Coleman, 1978: 83 and 86-87). By 1833, the second mill in the county was constructed, in part by the Canada Company, near Egmondville. The grist mill would form the nucleus of the Village of Egmondville and be expanded into a distillery, saw mill, woollen mill and hotel (Whilsmith, 1985: 194). By the 1860s, mills were common place throughout the county and study area.

Along with milling, blacksmiths also provided an essential service to early settlers. Often one of the first services offered in newly formed villages and hamlets, the blacksmiths provided tools ranging from hoes, forks, hand cultivators, scythes, cutting hooks and spades. These services were notably absent very early in the settlement of Huron County (Scott, 1954: 38). However, with the establishment of communities within the Huron Tract, and more specifically the study area, blacksmiths were soon established. Although the first blacksmith within the study area was not determined, it is clear that nearly all of the communities established within the study area after 1840 had at least one, if not multiple, blacksmiths.





By 1870, 56 blacksmiths were listed throughout the county as well as 30 wagon and carriage makers (H. H. Society, 2008: 25). As settlement advanced throughout the region, the industry continued to grow in response to demands for farm tools and 19<sup>th</sup> century luxuries such as wagons.

Another industry which emerged alongside saw mills were local tanneries. While not as prevalent as mills, tanneries provided leather for harnesses, bridles, whips, and saddles as well as shoes and boots (H. H. Society, 2008: 23). Seasonal in nature, these services were essential to local farmers. The Carling Tannery was established in 1847 outside of the study area but largely supplied by sawmills in Hay Township as the swamp was cleared (H. H. Society, 2008: 23).

Similar to mills, brick and tile yards were largely dependant on natural resources and were widely dispersed due to the heavy weight of the final product and high transportation costs. Rich in clay, Huron County was ideal for brick making and as such there were brick works throughout the county operated by farmers to supplement their income. It appears the first brick work in the county was in Maitlandville (modern day Saltford) opened as early as 1834 (H. H. Society, 2008: 31). One of the most successful examples in the study area was in Tuckersmith Township where the Sporat Brick and Tile Yard was located on Lot 6, Concession 4 Huron Road Survey east of Egmondville just outside of the study area. Between 18 and 25 kilns were in operation in the 1870s and it produced more bricks and remained in operation longer than any of its competitors (Whilsmith, 1985: 80).

Of particular note in the study area were the multiple cheese factories. By 1881, the county had 15 cheese factories (Commission, 1881: 211). Although the well known Holmesville Cheese and Butter Factory, later owned by the Carnation Company Limited, was located outside of the study area, Tuckersmith Township was renowned for the quality of its local cheese winning first prize at the Chicago's Worlds Fair for best cheese. Places such as Brucefield, Rodgerville and Seaforth among others, also had cheese factories in the 1870s and 1880s. The market became saturated in the 1880s and closures began as the supply of milk could not sustain the demand (Whilsmith 1985, 83-84).

Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, up to five potteries were located in Huron County. Huron Pottery, the last of the potteries operating in Huron County, was located just north of the study area in Egmondville on the north side of Mill Road (Highway 3) (Figure 5). The pottery was established in the summer of 1852 and remained in operation until 1910 (H. C. Society, 1967: 91-92). Although it appears to have been modest in size, employing up to five men at a time, it was the subject of a Royal Ontario Museum archaeological excavation and manuscript. The result, known as the William M. Hart Collection, was a substantial and extensive collection of pottery and pottery making tools (H. C. Society, 1967: 92). The kiln was demolished when the property was sold in 1919 and the building was moved in the 1930s. No visible evidence remains of the pottery today.

Electric power in Huron County was established at various times. Larger, wealthier municipalities were able to switch to electric power before smaller post office towns and hamlets. Up until the 1900s, most electricity was provided by private companies. A woollen mill in Egmondville had acquired electricity by 1893 although street lamps would not be lit along Main Street until 1907 (Whilsmith, 1985: 197). In 1907 the Ontario Hydroelectric Company was created and many municipalities switched to using this service. The utility was owned by the province, and generated power at Niagara Falls. Transmission lines traverse the study area at various locations. Plate 1 shows a transmission line looking north from the intersection of Staffa Road and Tower Line. The transmission line generally runs north to south from Mill Road through to Danceland Road.

VILLAGE OF EGMONDVILLE  
TUCKERSMITH TP.  
Scale 10 Chs to 1 Inch.



Huron Pottery



PROJECT  
NEXTERA ENERGY CANADA, ULC  
BLUEWATER WIND ENERGY CENTRE,  
HURON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE  
**EGMONDVILLE, 1879**

REFERENCE

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



DESIGN	MR	30 Nov. 2011
GIS	BC	30 Nov. 2011
CHECK		
REVIEW		

SCALE AS SHOWN REV. 0.0

**FIGURE 5**



*Plate 1: Transmission line, looking north from the intersection of Staffa Road and Tower Line.*

### **3.2.5 Urban Places**

There are two places of moderate urban development partially located within the study area. The villages of Egmondville and Brucefield both straddle the study area along the northern boundary and as such are discussed in detail below. The smaller communities of Hills Green, Goshen, Blake, Brucefield and Varna were also part of the early development of the township, although many are indistinguishable from the surrounding landscape today. As a result, there are detailed briefly below.

#### **3.2.5.1 Egmondville**

The community of Egmondville is located on Concession 3 of the Huron Road Survey on Lots 10 and 11, in Tuckersmith Township near the origin of County Road 3 (Mill Road) and County Road 12 (Kippen Road) (Plate 2 and Figure 5). The community was founded in 1845 by Constant Van Egmond, the son of Colonel Anthony Van Egmond who constructed the Huron Road and was a pioneer settler of the Huron Tract. The Egmondville post office was opened in 1855 by postmaster T. J. Marks (Carter, 1984: 1182).



## HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT BLUEWATER WIND ENERGY CENTRE

Following the establishment of a grist mill along the Bayfield River, the Canada Company constructed Mill Road from Bayfield to Egmondville in 1835 (Whilsmith, 1985: 194). Although the Canada Company had promised significant institutional and infrastructure development, in reality development was initiated by the Van Egmond family. Growth of the community began in the 1840s and flourished in the 1850s as did the Van Egmond family businesses which grew to include a distillery, grist mill, saw mill, woollen mill and hotel (Whilsmith, 1985: 195). By 1863, the population was 500 and the area was home to various amenities typical of early settler communities including a blacksmith shop, dry goods, grocery and general store, a cooper, two doctors, two midwives, a wagon/carriage shop (Campbell, 1968: 71-73).

In 1858 the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway constructed a railway line linking Huron County with the Niagara region. The line bypassed Egmondville by less than two kilometres. In response, the community members of Egmondville and Harpurhey, a small town north of Seaforth on Highway 8, worked together to install a flag station and later erected a station in Seaforth at their own expense (Whilsmith, 1985: 195). While the station would ensure the economic viability of Egmondville, it also initiated the gradual movement of people out of Egmondville in favour of the more prosperous Seaforth beginning in the 1860s (Campbell, 1968: 86). Whereas the nucleus of the village was originally on the south side of the Maitland River, the arrival of the railway marked a pronounced shift in settlement and residential concentration towards the north (Figure 5).



*Plate 2: Looking south towards Egmondville across a branch of the Bayfield River Bridge.*





Despite the exodus, Egmondville survived the railway era and continued to improve. Between 1871 and 1907, the community built sidewalks, paved roads, and installed street lamps (Whilsmith, 1985: 197). By 1937, expansion had taken place towards Seaforth so much that Egmondville appeared to be a small subdivision of Seaforth. By 2006, very little of the original village remains and nearly all residential development has occurred north of the village towards Seaforth.

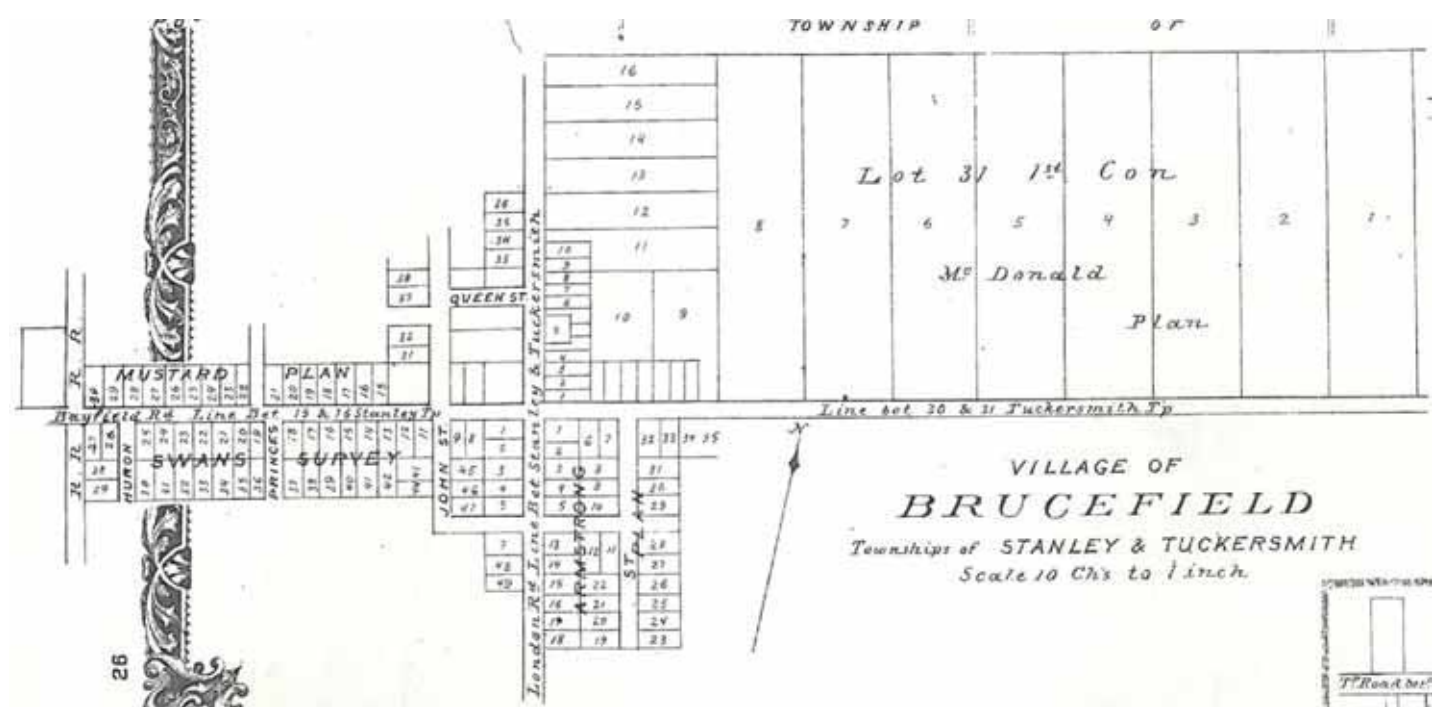
### **3.2.5.2 Brucefield**

The community of Brucefield is located at the intersection of Highway 4 and County Road 3 (Mill Road) along the Tuckersmith side of the township line between Tuckersmith and Stanley Townships (Plate 3 and Figure 6). The first settler to the community was Peter McMullen in 1836. The post office was the first in the township aside from Bayfield and was established in 1851 with Donald McMillan as the postmaster (Carter, 1984: 157).



*Plate 3: Brucefield looking south along London Road.*

In 1876 the London, Huron & Bruce Railway Company line was constructed west of the village. Brucefield had served as a hub for the surrounding rural community prior to the arrival of the railway and this role was only expanded with the construction of the Brucefield Station (Scott, 1966: 160).



PROJECT	NEXTERA ENERGY CANADA, ULC BLUEWATER WIND ENERGY CENTRE, HURON COUNTY, ONTARIO		
TITLE	BRUCEFIELD, 1879		
PROJECT NO.	10-1151-0201	SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	MR 30 Nov. 2011	<b>FIGURE 6</b>	
GIS	BC 30 Nov. 2011		
CHECK			
REVIEW			



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



The village continued to act as a source of industry, commercial enterprise and social institutions for the surrounding rural community. While the population did not exceed 200 in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it is likely that it remained relatively modest because Brucefield functioned as a supply centre rather than large urban community. It contained a tannery, steam saw mill, two hotels, school and church (Scott, 1966: 160). Today, Brucefield has grown slightly although is primarily a residential community that provides more social services than industrial or commercial to the surrounding rural community (Plate 3).

### **3.2.5.3 Blake**

The community of Blake is located on the South Boundary Concession of Stanley Township on Lots 23 and 24, on the border of Stanley and Hay Townships (Plate 4). The first settler was Gottlieb Merner who operated a general store. The first post office was opened in 1863 in the general store (HTBC, 1996: 89). Originally named Berne, the name Blake was adopted in 1877 (Carter 1984, 325).



*Plate 4: The community of Blake, looking across Bronson Line at the intersection of Bronson Line and Kippen Road.*



The general store would have formed the nucleus of the early settler community alongside other business including a grist mill, blacksmith, feed and pump shops as well as the Blake Butter Manufacturing Company (HTBC 1996, 91). The London, Huron & Bruce Railway was constructed roughly 12 kilometres east of the village in 1876. Communities with railways often absorbed much of the local population; however the station at Kippen did not expand substantially while in operation (Scott 1984, 161). Populations in Blake have varied substantially throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. From 60 in 1865 to its peak in 1893 at 100, the post office was closed in 1914 and by 1976 the community had only 6 residents. In 1994 the population was 24 and modern mapping indicates growth from the 1976 population estimates, although the area remains entirely residential (HTBC 1996, 91 and Carter 1984, 325).

#### **3.2.5.4 Goshen**

The Goshen Post Office was located at the intersection of Goshen Line and Centennial Road (Plate 5). Although indicated in the listing of Post Offices in the 1879 Belden Historical Atlas, it was not indicated on the mapping. It appears to have been simply the location of a post office as opposed to a community of any substance. Little historical information is available regarding Goshen and today there is no visible evidence of the post office community.



*Plate 5: Former post office of Goshen, looking across the intersection of Goshen Line and Centennial Road.*





### **3.2.5.5 Hills Green**

The community of Hills Green was located at the junction of Kippen Road and Parr Line (County Road 31) on the township line between Stanley and Hay townships (Plate 6). The post office, opened in 1864 by Hugh Love Sr., was named for early settler William Hill (Carter, 1984: 535).

Typical of many 19<sup>th</sup> century post office communities, Hills Green was established because of its location at an intersection of two significant roads. The hamlet would have served as a gathering place for the immediate rural community. At its peak during the 1880s and 1890s, it had 58 residents, a church, general store, cider mill, blacksmith, shoemaker, and Orange Hall (Carter, 1984: 535). By 1908 the population had dropped to only 25 and in 1914 the post office was closed (Carter, 1984: 535). Today, only a few residential structures remain.



*Plate 6: The community of Hills Green, looking southeast across the intersection of Parr Line and Kippen Road.*

### **3.2.5.6 Varna**

Varna is located at the junction of County Road 3 (Mill Road) and County Road 31 (Parr Line) in the former Township of Stanley (Plate 7). Settlement began in 1854 and a post office was established shortly thereafter by the first settler and postmaster Josiah Secord in 1855 (Carter, 1984: 1255). Varna was a hub for the local rural community and continues to serve the surrounding area.



*Plate 7: The community of Varna, looking south from the northeast side of the intersection of Mill Road and Parr Line.*

The community grew quickly with a population of 100 by 1857 (Carter, 1984: 1255). This can be attributed to the opening of Mill Road and Parr Line and the large amount of traffic passing through en-route to the Egmondville mill. Further evidence of this rapid growth, by 1860 the town was home to two steam gristmills, 2 steam sawmills, a cabinet factory, two hotels, three churches and a school (Scott, 1954: 160-161). The population of Varna has been sustained largely because of its location along two major roadways. Largely residential in 1937, Varna maintained important community centres including a school and multiple churches. Today, the hamlet is primarily residential, but has retained some commercial developments specifically the former mill that was converted into a pet store (Plate 7).

### **3.3 Rural Churches and Schoolhouses**

Early denominations represented were Methodist, Presbyterian, Anglican, Lutheran, Baptist and Roman Catholic. Along with early settlement, religious services were held throughout the county, although many denominations would have had ministers travelling circuits and providing services wherever was possible. Throughout the 1850s churches constructed of log and frame began to emerge throughout the countryside (Strong, 1986: 71).



Schoolhouses were also scattered across the landscape throughout 19<sup>th</sup> century Huron County. The first school constructed in Huron County appears as early as 1832 in the Town of Goderich (H. C. Society, 1997: 42). However, widespread construction of schools does not appear prevalent until the 1850s around the time of municipal organization. Multiple school sections were established throughout the various townships within the study area and as such, the majority of 19<sup>th</sup> century schools were constructed between the 1850s and 1860s. Trends appear consistent across the study area where 20<sup>th</sup> century amalgamation of rural services began to take place and many schools were closed and students bussed to larger urban centres. Huron Centennial was an example of this and is located in Brucefield. Constructed in 1965, the 19 room school serves multiple townships including Stanley, Tuckersmith and the Village of Bayfield (H. C. Society, 1973: 42). French settlers around modern-day St. Joseph in Hay Township were particularly active in the establishment of a French Catholic School which was in operation in the early 1850s.

### **3.4 Transportation**

The development of early transportation routes through Huron County was particularly unique. Although transportation usage generally followed the typical pattern of primary transportation routes, from early roadways to railways to provincial roadway improvement, early roadways throughout the region 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 three major roadways throughout the region and was able to secure the arrival of the railway.

Although the railway would eclipse the significance of early roadways shortly after their construction, the initial impact of these early transportation routes were crucial in the settlement and development of early settler communities. Many 19<sup>th</sup> century roads were virtually impassable during the spring and fall. Rain and wet conditions made wagon travel notoriously difficult and time consuming. As a result, roadways were most efficient in the summer and winter. While not always accessible, the early roads allowed settlers access to land and created markets for their goods.

Historically, railways eliminated many of the challenges of early road transportation. Beginning in the 1860s, shipping costs were reduced 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 in Egmondville, entire communities could be relocated closer to the market place.

It was not until the late 1910s that the province began to improve roads in response to an increase in the use of motor vehicles. The 20<sup>th</sup> century marked the decline of the railway era and the beginning advancements in local, regional and provincial road networks. While the Department of Highways (DHO) was not established until 1931, its functions had existed in various government departments since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1917 the Department of Public Highways, the predecessor of DHO, was mandated to create a provincial highway system by constructing new roadways and assuming rural roads of provincial significance. The study area contains numerous provincial, county and local roads.



### **3.4.1 The Huron Road (Highway 8)**

The Huron Road from Wilmot Township to Goderich was surveyed in 1827 by the Deputy Provincial Surveyor John McDonald and Dr. William “Tiger” Dunlop. It originated in Stratford and allowed access to the interior of the Huron Tract facilitating settlement. The road passes along the north-eastern boundary of the study area and represents the first surveyed transportation route in Huron County.

The Huron Road was cut out by Colonel Anthony Van Egmond who was a soldier, trader and farmer. His political activities would lead to infamy as would the acquisition of large portions of land in payment for his services. He was contracted to clear 45 miles of road (roughly 72 kilometres) and construct three inns to accommodate settlers as they advanced through the forests. The road, known initially as Sleigh Road, was completed in December, 1828 (Beecroft, 1984: 37).

The road required substantial repairs immediately following completion. In 1830 the corduroy was removed and the road turnpiked in response to improper drainage. It was assumed by the County in 1873 and sometime between 1918 and 1920 by the Province (Lobb, 1984, 233-234 and Beavers, 2011). Under provincial ownership it was renamed King’s Highway 8. Minor changes were made including paving and various by-passes although the small portion along the study area remained unchanged. It represents the first roadway in the region and as such was among the earliest region in the study area to be settled.

### **3.4.2 The London Road (Highway 4)**

The London Road from Clinton to London was surveyed in 1829 to open settlement from the south. Historical records conflict, but it appears that construction did not begin until 1832 and the road remained largely impassable until 1833 when settlement began in earnest. The road travels north-south through the centre of the study area at Brucefield.

London Road, along with many others in Huron County, used toll gates to generate revenue for maintenance. This practice was abolished by the County in 1873 due to resistance from local communities. The County took possession of the road and gravelled it, although it appears that possession was transferred to individual townships sometime before 1879 (Belden, 1879: iv). The province assumed the portion of the roadway that crosses the study area in 1927 as part of the Elginfield to Clinton extension. It was renamed the King’s Highway 4 and extended through Bruce County. More than 60% of the highway was downloaded in the late 1990s, although the section between London and Clinton remains in tact (Beavers, 2011).

### **3.4.3 Mill Road (County Road 3)**

Mill Road was the third road constructed by the Canada Company in the Huron Tract. It was opened in 1837 and ran from Egmondville to Bayfield through Tuckersmith and Stanley Townships.



It was included in the original surveys, although it was labelled Bayfield Road in Stanley Township. The roadway forms the northern boundary of the study area.

The road was initially used primarily by early settlers to gain access to the grist and flour mill established in Egmondville. Similar to other roads throughout the region, tolls were initially established along the roadway to fund maintenance. Throughout the 1850s and 1860s Egmondville was a bustling early industrial community with many services required by the surrounding rural community (Campbell 1968, 13 and 61). As with other roads in the region, tolls were abolished in 1873 when the county likely assumed ownership. It has remained a County road since.

### **3.4.4 Railways**

There are two railways that intersect the study area. The Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway Company line runs along the eastern portion of the study area near Seaforth. The London, Huron & Bruce Railway Company line bisects the study area along London Road through Brucefield.

The Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway was constructed in 1858 and was the first railway in Huron County. The railway linked Lake Huron with the Niagara River at Fort Erie and provided a means to transport goods to American railways and the Erie Canal (Andreae, 1997). The line was acquired by the Grand Trunk Railway (GTR) in 1864 which in turn became part of the Canadian National Railways (CNR) (Andreae, 1997). Today, the line is owned by the Goderich-Exeter Railway Company Ltd. and is classified a Collector and Primary Feeder according to the Atlas of Canada (Canada, Natural Resources: 2008). It crosses through the eastern edge of the study area, east of Egmondville. Its largest impact would have been outside of the study area, although the growth of the community of Egmondville slowed substantially as a result.

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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 open for commercial operations only.





## **4.0 ANALYSIS OF CULTURAL FEATURES**

### **4.1 Protected Properties**

There are various means of protecting properties of cultural heritage value as 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 Huron East 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 and Culture (MTC) 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 Bluewater. It contains three designated heritage properties and one Heritage Conservation District. All designated properties are located in the community of Bayfield, outside of the study area. According to the information provided by the municipality, the study area does not contain protected properties as described in Table 2.

Jan Hawley, Economic Development Officer with the Municipality of Huron East, provided a registry of properties designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. According to the information provided by the municipality, the study area contains one protected property. The Van Egmond House, located at 80 Kippen Road, Egmondville, is designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act and discussed further in Section 4.1.1.

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 MTC, confirmed that there are no designated properties within the study area, nor are there pending or ongoing designations within the study area.



## HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT BLUEWATER WIND ENERGY CENTRE

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
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 and Culture	Contacted the Ministry of Tourism and Culture
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 and Culture	Contacted the Ministry of Tourism and Culture
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 municipalities
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 municipalities
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 and Culture	Contacted the Ministry of Tourism and Culture



## **4.1.1 Van Egmond House, 80 Kippen Road, Egmondville**

### **4.1.1.1 Description**

The Van Egmond House was constructed by Constant Van Egmond around 1846. Constant was the son of the infamous Colonel Anthony Van Egmond, road builder, prominent property holder and member of the 1837 Rebellion. It was municipally designated in 1977 for its role as an exemplary example of the early architecture of the region (Plate 8).

### **4.1.1.2 Relationship to the Project Location**

This designated house is located in the Town of Egmondville and therefore is not at the Project Location or adjacent to or abutting the Project Location (Figure 2).



*Plate 8: The Van Egmond House, Egmondville*



## 4.2 Cultural Heritage Landscapes

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

### 4.2.1 Description

Within the study area, one cultural heritage landscape was identified (Figure 7). Defined as a vernacular rural landscape, it can be characterized by land usage and land division spanning the study area. The vernacular rural landscape extends over a wide swath of land throughout southwestern Ontario. 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.

Land usage has historically been, and continues to be, primarily mixed-use agricultural characterized by cash crops, pasture, woodlots and small rural villages and hamlets of a variety of sizes. This usage has been largely defined by historic land survey patterns, which remain relatively intact. The initial survey generated the layout of the region, creating roadways and dictating the grid from which settlement patterns were framed. As a result, the majority of farmsteads are located along concession roads clustered near the front of each property whereas woodlots are located towards the back of each property.

### 4.2.2 Evaluation

In order to determine the potential significance of the single identified cultural heritage landscape, it was evaluated against *Ontario Regulation 9/06* (See Table 3). As defined by the *Ontario Provincial Policy Statement*, significant means cultural heritage resources that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people.

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

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



The study area remains associated with various land use and continues to adapt to changing conditions. The defining attributes of the vernacular rural landscape include mixed-use agriculture characterized by cash crops, pasture, woodlots and multiple small rural villages and hamlets of a variety of sizes. This is typical of rural landscapes throughout the region as well as southwestern Ontario. As such, it was determined that the identified cultural heritage landscape does not contain cultural heritage value or interest.



*Plate 9: Looking west from Blind Line, between Kippen and Danceland Roads. The mixed use of the land is apparent as pasture, cash crops and woodlots are evident.*





## HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT BLUEWATER WIND ENERGY CENTRE

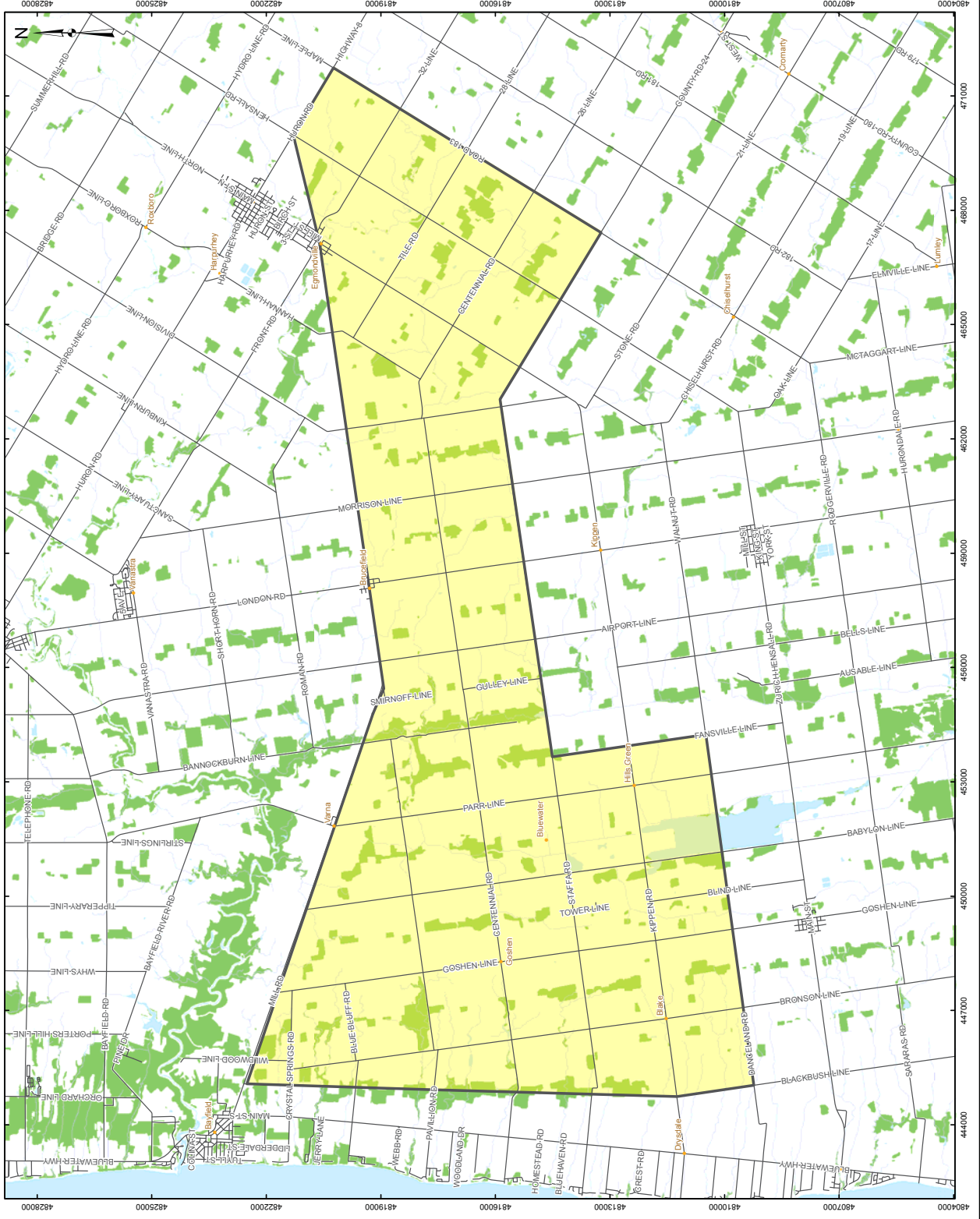


*Plate 10: The community of Varna is characteristic of the typical rural village comprised of primarily residential properties, seen to the left. In Varna, there are also a small number of commercial operations as seen on the right.*



*Plate 11: 74602 Babylon Line (Site #20 in Appendix A). Residence located at the front of the property, typical of residences in the study area, with agricultural fields and woodlots located at the rear of the property.*

- LEGEND**
- Road
  - Watercourse
  - Waterbody
  - Wooded Area
  - Study Area
  - Vernacular Rural Landscape



**REFERENCE**

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4  
 Produced by Geber Associates Ltd under licence from  
 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, © Queens Printer 2009  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N



**PROJECT**  
 NEXTERA ENERGY CANADA, ULC  
 BLUEWATER WIND ENERGY CENTRE,  
 HURON COUNTY, ONTARIO

**TITLE**  
 CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES  
 IN THE STUDY AREA

PROJECT NO.	10-115-0201-3100	SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN DATE	15 May 2011		
DRAWN BY	BC	22 Feb. 2012	
CHECKED BY	WR	22 Feb. 2012	
DATE	22 Feb. 2012		

Mississauga, Ontario S555X

**FIGURE 7**



## **4.3 Cultural Heritage Features at the Project Location**

The criteria for evaluating the cultural significance, or value, of historic structures and landscapes have been developed by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and published as *Ontario Regulation 9/06* (see section 2.2.2 of this report). These criteria were applied to any structure more than 40 years old. Cultural heritage features located at the Project Location were photographed and evaluated according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06* and a total of 76 features were visually identified to be greater than 40 years old at the time of the field survey (listed in Appendix A). This material is included in Appendix A along with a map (Tile 1) which indicates the location of each cultural feature. As discussed in Section 2.3, Golder consulted local historians and knowledgeable individuals as part of the identification of potential heritage resources within the study area. All identification was undertaken from public road allowances.

### **4.3.1 Description**

Located across 48 sites, 45 residential structures and 31 barns or barn complexes were identified. Of these, 30 sites include both residential and barn structures. As is typical in rural landscapes, the residential structures tend to be located near the front of the property while the barns are more often found adjacent to, or at the rear of, the residence. Further characteristic of rural landscapes, the sites are overwhelmingly located along side roads with the exception of extensive settlement along the historic Kippen Road. This reflects original historic survey patterns within the landscape.

Residential construction at the Project Location was overwhelmingly one and half storey structures representing roughly 90% of inventoried residential structures. The modest size of structures found throughout the Project Location is reflective of economic conditions historically present throughout the region as well as the general prosperity of agricultural production at the Project Location. Collectively, these houses contribute to the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural character of the Study Area.

Stylistically, the predominant influence throughout the Project Location is a vernacular interpretation of the popular 19<sup>th</sup> century gothic revival design. These structures are characterized by a symmetrical design with a steeply pitched central gable, often containing a window and decorative bargeboard. Nearly 40% of identified residential structures exhibit various degrees of influence. While design elements were 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.

Due largely to their size, barns contribute in a very visible manner to the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century agricultural character of the Study Area. Generally, 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 included in Appendix A were overwhelmingly constructed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although many have 20<sup>th</sup> century additions. This is reflective of an agricultural boom followed by relatively stable agricultural production.



There are a wide variety of barn designs documented ranging from simple English barns to the more elaborate three-gable design. Representing roughly 40% of barns at the Project Location, the raised three-bay barn is typical of the types of barns that are still prevalent across southwestern Ontario as are the English and three-gable barns also found throughout the Project Location.

### **4.3.2 Evaluation**

All inventoried sites have been evaluated in Appendix A according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06* (see Section 2.2.2). All structures identified in the inventory are characteristic of the vernacular rural landscape of the Project Location which has changed and adapted over time. Various expansions 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 76 structures evaluated, 47 structures (20 houses and 27 barns) were determined to have some potential cultural heritage value or interest according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06* and 22 were not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Seven structures could not be evaluated due to extensive foliage or an obstructed view. Therefore, where potential cultural heritage value or interest was determined, or could not be evaluated, the potential direct and indirect impacts of the undertaking were assessed as described in Section 4.4.

## **4.4 Impact Assessment**

When a site of potential cultural heritage value or interest was determined according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06*, the anticipated direct and indirect impacts of the undertaking were 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 impacts identified by the MTCS, and their relationship to the project. A statement summarizing the potential impacts, if any, and required mitigation is found in Appendix A.

In all cases, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated and therefore, no further mitigation is recommended.





**Table 4: Potential Direct Impacts and Relevance to the Project and Mitigation Measures**

Direct Impacts	Relevance to Sites in Appendix A
<b>Destruction</b> - of any, or part of any, significant heritage attribute or feature	<b>None Anticipated:</b> no heritage attribute or feature to be demolished
<b>Alteration</b> - that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric or appearance	<b>None Anticipated:</b> no alterations anticipated

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

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

## 4.5 Summary

### 4.5.1 Cultural Heritage Landscapes

The Project Location has been determined to represent a single vernacular rural landscape consisting of a homogeneous land use pattern of agricultural fields, pastures, woodlots and associated farmsteads. Evaluation according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06* concluded that the vernacular rural landscape was not of cultural heritage interest or significance. Direct and indirect impacts were evaluated against the characteristics of the landscapes and it was determined that there will be no adverse impacts at the Project Location within the study area.





## **4.5.2 Cultural Heritage Features**

All individual cultural features that are located within the Project Location were photographed and evaluated according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06*. The 76 structures (45 houses and 31 barns) that were identified to be greater than 40 years old at the Project Location have been determined to have general historical interest as they contribute to the character of the vernacular rural landscape.

When further applying the criteria set out in *Ontario Regulation 9/06*, 47 of the structures (20 houses and 27 barns) that are located within the Project Location lands have been determined to have potential cultural heritage value or interest while a further seven structures could not be evaluated due to extensive foliage coverage or an obstructed view. Where potential cultural heritage value or interest was identified, potential direct and indirect impacts were assessed 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)*.

In all cases, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated and therefore, no further mitigation is recommended.



## **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Project Location was determined to represent a single cultural heritage landscape. Primarily mixed-use agricultural activity is consistent with the historic division of land and can be characterized through cash crops, pasture, woodlots and multiple small rural villages and hamlets that dot the landscape. Due to the typical nature of the landscape, cultural heritage value or interest was not identified according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06*.

A detailed inventory was undertaken to identify and evaluate potential heritage resources. Through a windshield survey, 48 sites 40 years of age or older were documented and evaluated against *Ontario Regulation 09/06*. This included a total of 76 structures; 45 residences and 31 barns. These structures contribute to the character of the vernacular rural landscape. Of these structures, 47 (20 houses and 27 barns) were determined to have potential cultural heritage value or interest.

No further mitigation is recommended as it was determined that there are no anticipated direct or indirect impacts as a result of the undertaking. The recommendations contained in this report are based on current provincial regulations and guidelines pertaining to the approvals process for wind energy projects in Ontario.

### **GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.**

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Principal, Senior Archaeologist

MNR/CAA/JAW/JM/slc

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## **7.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT**

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the standards and guidelines developed by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Programs and Services Branch, Cultural Division, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder, by AECOM Canada Ltd. (the Client). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

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Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.



# **APPENDIX A**

## **Built Heritage Inventory**



- LEGEND**
- ① Feature Site Location
  - Turbines
  - Service Road
  - Collector Cable
  - Roads
  - Limits of Bluewater Wind Farm
  - Parcel Boundary



**REFERENCE**

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4  
 Produced by Geber Associates Ltd under license from  
 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, © Queens Printer 2009  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator, Datum: NAD 83, Coordinate System: UTM, Zone 17N

SCALE 1:5000  
 975 487.5 0 975 1950 METERS

<b>PROJECT</b>	
NEXTERA ENERGY CANADA, ULC BLUEWATER WIND ENERGY CENTRE, HURON COUNTY, ONTARIO	
<b>TITLE</b>	
LOCATION OF SITES FOR INVENTORY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES	
PROJECT NO. 10-115-0201-3100	SCALE AS SHOWN REV. 0.0
DESIGN: JMC	15 May 2011
DRAWN: BC	25 May 2011
CHK: WR	26 May 2011
APPROVED: [Signature]	26 May 2011
Mississauga, Ontario	
<b>TILE 1</b>	



**APPENDIX A  
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

**Site #1 – 75368 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** One and one half storey side gabled frame house with one central gabled dormer. House appears to be on a symmetrical plan, wood sided with an asphalt shingled roof and decorative eave brackets on gable ends. Full width asphalt shingled roof porch with decorative spindlework at the roof edge and bracketed wood columns on a wood framed surface.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** Representative of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century vernacular design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
  - 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
  - 3) **Contextual Value:** Popular style of 19<sup>th</sup> century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Symmetrical design with a steeply pitched central gabled dormer; decorative eave brackets on gable ends; full width porch. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and 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.



**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Raised, three-bay barn. Metal roof on a timber frame and an undetermined foundation. Rear metal roofed, metal clad gabled addition gives the barn an “L” plan. A separate single-storey front gabled timber clad, metal roofed building with an end gable shed addition with a metal roof near the main barn.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction. Relationship of structure to residence and 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 #2 – 75304 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** Undetermined (Likely 19<sup>th</sup> century)  
**Description:** One and a half storey frame house with a side gabled asphalt roof and medium pitch. Possibly field stone foundation. Symmetrical in original design. Modifications include rear addition and covering of brick exterior with asphalt brick siding.

**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:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century  
**Description:** English-styled, three-bay barn. Medium pitched roof on a timber frame adjacent to a single silo. Additional outbuilding visible to the right, possibly a storage shed.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction. Relationship of structure to residence and 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 #3 – 75232 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



**Date:** 1860-1890s

**Description:** One and one-half storey yellow brick house on a field stone foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival characteristics include steeply pitched centre dormer with rounded arch central window, symmetrical plan with decorative spindlework in dormer. Full house-width porch with ornate wood columns, metal roof, decorative spindlework below roofline and wood railing on a concrete slab. Modern windows and gabled, wood sided, metal roofed addition is attached to the rear.

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

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

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

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

**Heritage Attributes:** Symmetrical design; steeply pitched central dormer with rounded arch central window; decorative spindlework in dormer; full house-width porch with ornate wood columns and decorative spindlework. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and 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.



**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Raised, three-bay barn. Metal roof on a timber frame and a field stone foundation.

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

**1) Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction on field stone foundation. Relationship of structure to residence and 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 #4 – 75268 Goshen Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1860s-1890s

**Description:** One and one-half storey yellow brick house on a cut stone foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival characteristics include steeply pitched central dormer and peaked arch central window, symmetrical plan, yellow brick with integral yellow brick quoins and decorative inset frieze and eave brackets. Full-width hipped roof porch supported by wood columns on decorative cast concrete blocks. Windows could be original. Roof covered in asphalt shingles.

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

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
  - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified
  - 3) Contextual Value:** Popular style of 19<sup>th</sup> century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Symmetrical design with steeply pitched central dormer and peaked arch central window; detailed brickwork with integral brick quoins and decorative inset frieze and eave brackets; full-width, hipped roof porch supported by wood columns on decorative cast concrete blocks. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and 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.



**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Gambrel-roof, red-painted, timber-framed barn with modern white-painted metal roof on a field stone foundation. Metal-roofed, sky-lighted shed-roofed addition extending length of barn.

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

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Gambrel roof design with timber frame construction on a field stone foundation. Relationship of structure to residence and road.

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



**APPENDIX A  
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

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

**Site #5 – 75172 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1860-1890s

**Description:** One and one-half storey yellow brick house with steeply pitched central dormer on a stone foundation. Symmetrical plan with asphalt shingle roof. Later framed, wood sided, asphalt shingled addition with a low pitch dormer in at least one side gave structure a “T” plan. Appears to be two timber-frame, front gabled, metal roof, storage or garage structures on 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.



**Date:** Early 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Raised three-bay barn on a concrete foundation. Structure covered in white painted metal vertical siding and roof and metal sliding doors covered in green painted metal cladding.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction on concrete stone foundation. Relationship of structure to residence and 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 – 75184 Goshen Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1860s-1890s

**Description:** One and one-half storey yellow brick house with Vernacular Gothic Revival characteristics including a steeply pitched central dormer and rounded arch central window. Symmetrical plan, modern metal roof with covered edges and eaves. Modern door surrounded by sidelights and transom, likely modern windows, and uncovered deck-front porch. Foundation is not visible.

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

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
  - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified
  - 3) Contextual Value:** Popular style of 19<sup>th</sup> century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Symmetrical design with steeply pitched central dormer and rounded arch central window. Relationship of structure to 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 #7 – 75493 Babylon Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1890s-1920s

**Description:** One and one-half storey brick and asphalt shingle house with a medium pitched front gabled roof and a rusticated concrete block foundation. A single large shed dormer is located on one side. Lower storey appears to be constructed of red brick. Upper half storey is clad in asphalt siding. Modifications include some updated windows and metal roof. Multiple out buildings on property, including a single silo.

**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 #8 – 75018 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1860-1890s

**Description:** One and one half storey house with low pitched centre gable on a stone foundation. Modern siding with asphalt shingle roof. Modern windows and doors and symmetrical design.

**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:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Gambrel-roof, timber-framed barn with metal roof on a concrete foundation. A timber-framed addition on a concrete foundation creating an overall “L” plan.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Gambrel roof design attached to apparent three-bay barn with timber frame construction on a field stone foundation. Relationship of structure to residence and 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 #9 – 75333 Babylon Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1860 – 1890s

**Description:** One and a half storey frame house with a steeply pitched centre gabled roof and a cut stone foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival characteristics include decorated bargeboard in the centre gable, a rounded/pointed arch window with decorative detailing, cut-out window frames which suggest a pointed-arch effect. A rear addition is apparent at the rear of the house as are multiple outbuildings. The chimney is modern concrete block and the roof is asphalt shingle.

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

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of mid-19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
  - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified
  - 3) Contextual Value:** Popular style of 19<sup>th</sup> century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Symmetrical in design with decorated bargeboard in the centre gable; a rounded/pointed arch window with decorative detailing; and cut-out window frames which suggest a pointed-arch effect. Relationship of structure to 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 #10 – 75094 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> century  
**Description:** Two storey, side gabled house with yellow brick on an undetermined foundation. Centre entrance on symmetrical plan. Modern windows and asphalt shingles.

**Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:**  
1) **Design or Physical Value:** Relatively rare two storey residence.  
2) **Historical or Associate Value:** Suggestive of an era of rural prosperity.  
3) **Contextual Value:** None identified.  
**Heritage Attributes:** Two storey residence with symmetrical plan and yellow brickwork.

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

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



**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century  
**Description:** Multiple building barn complex. Original barn is a front gabled timber framed structure with modern metal roof and a rear gable, obscured by silos, that may give the original barn a “T” or “L” layout. A modern single storey metal-clad addition attached to original barn side wall, but interrupted by two concrete silos. There appear to be at least two modern metal frame, metal clad garage/shop buildings and one metal framed, metal roofed shed on the property.

**Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:**  
1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction on field stone foundation. Relationship of structure to residence and 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 #11 – 75251 Babylon Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** Undetermined (Possibly 1890 - 1930)

**Description:** One and one half storey frame house with a medium pitch side gabled roof and rusticated concrete block foundation. Decorative brackets visible. Extensive modifications include modern metal roof, rear addition, modified facade with relocated front door, modern concrete block chimney and modern windows.

**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 dates (19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century)

**Description:** Multiple barns and stave silos present. Main barn is eclectic with numerous additions and has collapsed at the centre. Primary structure appears to have been a three gable frame structure with a field stone foundation.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber barn complex 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction on field stone foundation. Relationship of structures to residence and 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 #12 – (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Vernacular drive shed, although foliage coverage makes identification difficult.

**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.

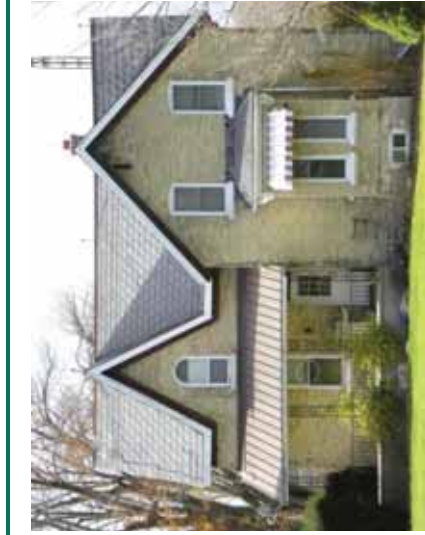
**Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes:** CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.

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



## APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

### Site #13 – 75245 Parr Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



**Date:** 1860-1890s

**Description:** One and one half story “T” or “L”-plan house with steeply pitched second storey dormer. Yellow brick on stone foundation with square bay extending from the “L” with an apparent, replacement concrete porch. Patterned slate roof and modern aluminum eave and roof edge covering. Smaller hexagonal slates on bay roof with decorative wood frieze and eave bracketing extant. Replacement windows, doors, and porch roof.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** Representative of 19th century vernacular rural 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:** One and one half storey L plan residence with steeply pitched dormers; slate roof; and decorative wood frieze. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and 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.



**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Raised three-bay barn with red-painted timber frame on a white painted cut stone foundation with modern gray-painted metal roof. Rear addition appears to create an “L” plan.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction on cut stone foundation. Relationship of structures to residence and 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 #14 – 74784 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1860s – 1890s

**Description:** One and one half storey yellow brick house with low-peaked gabled, centre dormer with a single pane replacement window on a fieldstone foundation. Symmetrical plan with modern entry door with sidelights and transom. Likely modern windows, asphalt covered roof and small concrete block and slab, uncovered porch.

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

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of mid-19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
  - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
  - 3) Contextual Value:** Popular style of 19<sup>th</sup> century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Symmetrical design with centre dormer. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and 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.



**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Side gabled raised three-bay timber frame barn with modern blue/gray-painted metal siding and silver-painted metal roof on a concrete foundation. A single-storey shed-roofed addition attached to one gabled end and a banded, likely concrete block, silo attached to rear.

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

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction on concrete foundation. Relationship of structures to residence and 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 #15 – 74811 Babylon Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1900-1920s

**Description:** One and one half storey side gabled house with medium pitch and front shed dormer on field stone foundation. Symmetrical design with central front door. Modifications include extensive rear additions, vinyl siding throughout, modern windows and doors, concrete block chimney and 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:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Raised three-bay barn with rear addition. A metal roof on a timber frame with an undetermined foundation. Two stave silos and various other outbuildings present.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction. Relationship of structures to residence and 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 #16 – Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1860s – 1890s

**Description:** One and one half storey side gabled stone house with prominent centre gable and medium roof pitch. Symmetrical in design with Vernacular Gothic Revival influences including pointed arch central window extending into the dormer, and paired chimneys. Apparent rear addition incorporated similar materials.

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

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of Vernacular Gothic Revival design and mid-19<sup>th</sup> century construction material which, although found throughout the study area, is increasingly rare 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:** One and one half storey stone construction; symmetrical design; pointed arch window in central dormer; and paired chimneys. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and 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.



**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Timber barn with a metal roof on a timber frame and field stone foundation.

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

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of a small timber 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 Attributes:** Two-bay timber frame construction on field stone foundation. Relationship of structure to residence and 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 #17 – 74603 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** Undetermined.

**Description:** Extensive vegetation coverage. House appears to be a one and one half storey L-shape house with front gable (possibly cross-gable). The roof pitch is medium and the foundation is undetermined. House is clad in modern siding and has a rear addition.

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

Due to extensive foliage coverage, cultural heritage value or interest could not be determined. However, there are no anticipated potential direct and indirect impacts to the structure.

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

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



**Date:** Undetermined.

**Description:** Multiple barns and silos on site. Primary barn appears to be a large three-bay barn with addition and stave silo at the rear. Rolling landscape restricted detailed identification of all structures.

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

Due to extensive foliage coverage, cultural heritage value or interest could not be determined. However, there are no anticipated potential direct and indirect impacts to the structures.

**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 #18 – 74626 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1860s – 1890s

**Description:** One and one half storey, side gabled fieldstone house with low-medium pitched roof, wood-shingled, modern gabled central dormer with single window and fan light. Symmetrical plan with modern centre door in historic location with sidelights and fan light. Other windows appear modern. Roof clad with asphalt shingles.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** Representative of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century construction material which, although found throughout the study area, is increasingly rare throughout southwestern Ontario.
  - 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
  - 3) **Contextual Value:** None identified.
- Heritage Attributes:** One and one half storey stone construction.

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

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



**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Raised three-bay, timber frame barn with wood siding and metal roof on an undetermined foundation. Modern shed roofed addition attached to barn side and modern metal sided and roofed gabled addition attached to rear.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction. Relationship of structures to residence and 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 #19 – 74587 Babylon Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Raised three-bay side gabled, timber frame barn with modern blue/gray-painted metal siding and silver-painted metal roof on a stone foundation. A single-storey gable-roofed addition attached to one gabled end and a single-storey gabled addition attached to front creating an “L” plan. Both additions appear to have modern metal roofs. Several additional buildings and two silos are obscured by the barn.

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

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction on stone foundation. Relationship of structures to field patterns and 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 #20 – 74602 Babylon Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1890s – 1920s

**Description:** Two storey foursquare with side addition red brick house with a dual pitched asphalt shingled hipped roof, central hipped dormer and a rusticated concrete block foundation. Windows in front dormer appear original as well as key stone window on front facade and ocular window on the south side. Extensive out buildings apparent including at least one stave silo.

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

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Two storey construction relatively rare in the study area, although popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
  - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** Suggestive of an era of rural prosperity.
  - 3) Contextual Value:** None identified.
- Heritage Attributes:** Two storey foursquare residence.

**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 #21 – 74528 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** Undetermined.  
**Description:** One and one half storey timber frame side gabled house with modern metal roof, wrap around side porch and front shed dormer converted into a doorway. Extensive foliage restricts further identification.

**Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:**  
Due to extensive foliage coverage, cultural heritage value or interest could not be determined. However, there are no anticipated potential direct and indirect impacts to the structure.

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

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



**Date:** Undetermined.  
**Description:** Extensive farm complex visible from aerial photo. Rolling landscape restricted detailed identification of structures.

**Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:**  
Due to extensive foliage coverage, cultural heritage value or interest could not be determined. However, there are no anticipated potential direct and indirect impacts to the structure.

**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 #22 – 73319 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1860-1890s

**Description:** One and one half storey side gabled yellow brick house with a modern full width single storey wood clad shed roof addition on one side and two single storey wood clad, stepped down gable roofed additions on the other side. Windows appear to be modern.

**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.



**Date:** 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Side gabled, timber framed barn on an undetermined foundation. First storey walls made of concrete block with upper walls and gable ends clad in wood. Roof sheathed in metal panels. A single storey metal clad shed roof addition attached to one gabled end and a wood clad, metal roofed, out building close to the barn.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** Unusual combination of concrete and timber construction with steeply pitched roof.
  - 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
  - 3) **Contextual Value:** None identified.
- Heritage Attributes:** Timber frame and concrete construction; steep roof pitch. Relationship of structures to residence and 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 #23 – 74445 Goshen Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** Undetermined.

**Description:** Due to extensive foliage, the structure could not be identified from the roadway.

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

Due to extensive foliage coverage, cultural heritage value or interest could not be determined. However, there are no anticipated potential direct and indirect impacts to the structure.

**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 #24 – 74440 Goshen Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



**Date:** 1860s – 1890s

**Description:** One and one half storey frame house with a steep pitched centre gabled roof and an undetermined foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival characteristics include decorative bargeboard and finials throughout, decorative brackets along exterior walls and at the junction of each porch pier. Rear addition is apparent as are multiple outbuildings. Modern chimney, concrete block foundation, siding and metal roof.

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

**1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of mid-19<sup>th</sup> 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 with a steeply pitched central dormer; and decorative brackets, bargeboard and finials throughout. Relationship of structure to 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 #25 – 74460 Babylon Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1860s – 1890s

**Description:** One and one half storey side gabled house with a medium roof pitch, undetermined siding and undetermined foundation. House appears symmetrical in design with a full height 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:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** English-styled two-bay barn. Medium pitched roof on a timber frame adjacent to a stave silo and multiple metal silos. Additional modern buildings onsite.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of two-bay timber 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 Attributes:** Two-bay timber frame construction. Relationship of structures to residence and 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 #26 – 74356 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1900-1920s

**Description:** One and one half storey side gabled house with continuous dormer across the front with two room windows and hexagonal centre window on an indeterminate foundation. Aluminium sided with asphalt shingle roof. Symmetrical plan with modern doors and windows and a pseudo-Greek revival porch roof with four columns over a raised concrete slab porch and steps.

**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 #27 – 74300 Goshen Line (Municipality of Bluewater)



**Date:** 1860s – 1870s

**Description:** One and one half storey side gabled coarse stone house with medium roof pitch. Vernacular Gothic Revival influences include symmetrical chimneys and pointed arch central window extending into the dormer. Single storey rear addition/extension incorporated the same materials.

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

**1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of Vernacular Gothic Revival design and mid-19th century construction material which, although found throughout the study area, is increasingly rare 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:** One and one half storey stone construction; symmetrical design with paired chimneys; and pointed arch central window extending into the dormer. Relationship of structure to 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 #28 – 74303 Babylon Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1880s – 1920s

**Description:** One and one half storey cross-gabled yellow brick house with a medium pitched roof. Possibly cross floor plan, although appears to be a front facing T-plan. Vernacular design with simplistic design details including subtly rounded window crowns. Modifications include a modern addition at rear as well as modern windows, asphalt shingles and 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.

**APPENDIX A  
BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

**Site #29 – 74279 Parr Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** Undetermined (Likely 19<sup>th</sup> century)

**Description:** One and one half storey frame house with a medium pitched side gabled roof. Design details obstructed by foliage although a vernacular design is apparent. Undetermined foundation. Modern rear addition, vinyl siding and asphalt shingles.

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

Due to extensive foliage coverage, cultural heritage value or interest could not be determined. However, there are no anticipated potential direct and indirect impacts to the structure.

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

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



**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Raised three-bay barn. Metal roof on a timber frame on a raised coarse stone foundation with shed roof extension. Two additional outbuildings onsite.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction on a coarse stone foundation. Relationship of structures to residence and 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 #30 – 74186 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1900-1920s

**Description:** One and one half storey gambrel roofed house with a single central shed dormer on an indeterminate foundation. Modern siding with asphalt roof shingles and modern doors and windows.

**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:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Gambrel roofed barn clad with white-painted metal panel siding and green-painted metal panel roof on a concrete foundation. One gabled addition attached to end of barn and one narrow shed-roofed addition attached to barn side.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction on concrete foundation. Relationship of structures to residence and 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 #31 – 74224 Goshen Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1860s – 1890s

**Description:** One and one half storey side gabled yellow brick house with low-medium roof pitch. Symmetrical in design with central doorway flanked by single windows and two chimneys. Undetermined foundation. Decorative quoin-like brick work on corners, subtle window arches and sidelights and transom framing the central doorway. Modern addition at the rear as well as modern windows and doors.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** Representative of 19<sup>th</sup> century brickwork.
  - 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
  - 3) **Contextual Value:** None identified.
- Heritage Attributes:** Decorative quoin-like brickwork with subtle window arches; and sidelights and transom framing the central doorway. Relationship of structure to 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.



**Date:** Undetermined (likely 20<sup>th</sup> century)

**Description:** Small medium pitched gable end frame barn with flanking sheds. Metal roof with cupola on a timber frame and undetermined foundations. Appears to be relatively modern construction.

**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 #32 – 74203 Parr Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1860s – 1890s

**Description:** One and a half storey frame house with side gabled metal roof and medium pitch. Symmetrical in original design although heavily modified with modern windows, doors, extensive addition at rear, vinyl siding throughout, 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.



**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Raised three-bay barn. Metal roof on a timber frame and apparent field stone foundation.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction on apparent field stone foundation. Relationship of structures to residence and 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 #33 – 74202 Parr Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** Undetermined (20th century estimated)

**Description:** Original core building obscured by foliage. Rear appears to be one and a half storey house with side gabled metal roof. Undetermined foundation. Heavily modified with modern siding, windows, doors, and extensive addition at rear including garage.

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

Due to extensive foliage coverage, cultural heritage value or interest could not be determined. However, there are no anticipated potential direct and indirect impacts to the structure.

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

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



**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Primary barn appears to be a raised three-bay barn with various additions including metal silo.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction. Relationship of structures to residence and 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 #34 – 74124 Goshen Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** Early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** One and one half storey side gabled frame house with front gable projection. Vernacular English cottage influences include front projection with sloped roof line and round arched window with wood constructed hood mould. Modifications include modern metal roof and modern windows.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** Vernacular English cottage design uncommon in rural area.
  - 2) **Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
  - 3) **Contextual Value:** None identified.
- Heritage Attributes:** Front projection with sloped roof line; and round arched window with wood constructed hood mould

**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 #35 – 74051 Goshen Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1860s – 1880s

**Description:** One and one half storey side gabled cut stone house with prominent centre gable and medium roof pitch. Symmetrical in design with gothic revival influences including rounded arch central window extending into the dormer and central door flanked by matching six over six windows. Apparent rear addition incorporated similar materials. Modifications include modern windows, door in historic location and asphalt shingled roof.

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

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of 19<sup>th</sup> century construction material which, although found throughout the study area, is increasingly rare throughout southwestern Ontario.
  - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
  - 3) Contextual Value:** None identified.
- Heritage Attributes:** One and one half storey stone construction; symmetrical design; rounded arch central window extending into the central dormer; and central door flanked by six over six windows. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and 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.



**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Three-gable barn. Metal roof on a timber frame and undetermined foundations.

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

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction. Relationship of structures to residence and 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 #36 – 37337 Staffa Road (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1860s – 1870s

**Description:** One and one-half storey side gabled cut stone house with steep central dormer and medium roof pitch. Vernacular Gothic Revival influences include central pointed arch window extending into the dormer. Full house-width porch with wood columns and asphalt roof. Modifications include modern asphalt roof, windows and apparent stucco finish on front facade.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** Representative of mid-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 with a steeply pitched centre dormer; central pointed arch window extending into the dormer; and full house-width porch with wood columns. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and 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.



**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Raised three-bay barn. Modern metal roof on timber frame and rubble stone foundation

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction on rubble stone foundation. Relationship of structures to residence and 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 #37 – 73957 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** Undetermined (Likely 19<sup>th</sup> century)

**Description:** One and a half storey yellow brick house with side gabled medium pitched roof and cut stone foundation. Symmetrical in original design although modified with modern 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 #38 – 73944 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** Undetermined (Likely 19<sup>th</sup> century)

**Description:** One and one half story side gabled house clad in white-painted tin shingles on a cut stone foundation. One single-storey shed roofed addition attached to one gable end and a single storey addition attached to house rear resulting in an “L” plan. Windows and doors appear to be replacement.

**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 #39 – 73946 Goshen Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** One and one half storey frame house on an indeterminate foundation. Multiple gables give the house a “T” or cross pattern with at least three of the cruxes filled in with single storey additions. House clad in aluminum siding and asphalt roof shingles. Some replacement windows although there appear to be some original windows. One end gabled timber and metal clad shed/garage on 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.



**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Three-gabled timber frame, metal-panel roofed, and wood clad barn with gabled addition giving the barn “L” plan layout on a field stone foundation. A side gabled, timber frame, metal clad and roofed out building sits near the original barn.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction on field stone foundation. Relationship of structures to residence and 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 #40 – 73880 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1860s – 1890s

**Description:** One and a half storey yellow brick house with a medium pitched centre gabled roof, central steeply pitched dormer and a cut stone foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival characteristics include a central, tripart, rounded window extending into the central dormer, door surround and decorative brickwork surrounding central door, cornices and quoin like detailing. The chimney is modern concrete block and the roof is asphalt shingle.

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

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of mid-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 with a steeply pitched centre dormer; central, tripart, rounded window extending into the dormer; door surround and decorative brickwork surrounding central door; and cornices and quoin like detailing. Relationship of structure to 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 #41 – 73838 Tower Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**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. Apparent course stone foundation. Asymmetrical design appears to be a T-plan with Vernacular Gothic Revival influences including brick detailing along the corners and cornices and open eaves. Modifications include extensive rear additions, modern windows, metal roof and replacement chimney.

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

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of 19<sup>th</sup> century brickwork and Vernacular Gothic Revival influences, 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:** Asymmetrical design on a T-plan with steep cross gables; brick detailing along cornices and open eaves; and quoin-like brickwork throughout. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and 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.



**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Raised three-bay barn. Metal roof on timber frame and stone foundation.

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

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction on a stone foundation. Relationship of structures to residence and 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 #42 – 73812 Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1860 – 1890s

**Description:** One and one half storey house with high pitched centre gable on an indeterminate foundation. Modern siding with asphalt shingle roof. Windows and doors could be original but likely replacement in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Symmetrical design.

**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 (19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century)

**Description:** Side gabled, timber-framed barn with brown-painted metal panel siding and roofs on an indeterminate foundation. Modern brown painted metal panel clad and silver painted metal panel roofed gabled addition added to barn rear giving it an “L” plan. Concrete and metal silos operate near the barn.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction on concrete foundation. Relationship of structures to residence and 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 #43 – 37342 Kippen Road (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1860s – 1870s

**Description:** One and one half storey side gabled cut stone house with high peaked central dormer with a single central window with fan light and decorative spindle work. Black tile roof. Modern front door with side and pediment lights. Concrete steps lead from front door without a porch.

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

**1) Design or Physical Value:** Representative of Vernacular Gothic Revival design and mid-19th century construction material which, although found throughout the study area, is increasingly rare 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:** One and one half storey stone construction; symmetrical design; fan light and decorative spindle work in central dormer window. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and 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 #44 – 38242 Kippen Road (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** Undetermined (19<sup>th</sup> century estimated)

**Description:** One and one half storey yellow brick house with a medium roof pitch and steeply pitched central gable. Vernacular Gothic Revival influences include modified central door, formerly a window, extending into the dormer. Modifications include modern asphalt roof, windows, bay window on the west facade (left) and double porch 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 #45 – 37419 Kippen Road (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** Undetermined (19<sup>th</sup> century estimated)

**Description:** One and one half story frame house with medium roof pitch. Unidentified foundation. Highly modified with vinyl siding, modern windows, metal roof and removed central dormer.

**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 #46 – 37535 Kippen Road (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Three-gable barn with a metal roof on a timber frame and rubble stone foundation with cut stone quoins.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction on a rubble stone foundation with cut stone quoins. Relationship of structures to field patterns and 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 #47 – Kippen Road, southeast of the intersection of Kippen Road and Bronson Line (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1890s – 1920s

**Description:** Two storey medium pitched hipped roof frame house., possibly foursquare in design. Foundation appears to be rusticated concrete block, although obstructed by foliage. Symmetrical in design with subtle design elements including a pediment over the central door way, brackets and a treed allée approaching the house. Modifications include some modern windows, modern siding and asphalt shingle roof.

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

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** Two storey construction relatively rare in the study area, although popular throughout southwestern Ontario.
  - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** Suggestive of an era of rural prosperity.
  - 3) Contextual Value:** None identified.
- Heritage Attributes:** Two storey residence with symmetrical plan; central doorway pediment; and brackets.

**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 #48 – 73401 Road (Municipality of Bluewater)**



**Date:** 1860 – 1890s

**Description:** One and one half storey side gabled house on an undetermined foundation. House clad in white painted aluminum siding and what appear to be metal roof shingles. A large single-storey enclosed porch or addition attached to house side with a hipped, metal shingled 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:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Description:** Side gabled, timber-framed, wood-clad, metal-roofed barn on concrete or concrete-clad foundation.

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

- 1) **Design or Physical Value:** 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of timber 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 Attributes:** Timber frame construction. Relationship of structures to residence and 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.



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**APPENDIX A**  
**BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY**

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