

# **Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment**



**K2 WIND POWER PROJECT  
BUILT HERITAGE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE  
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT**

**Submitted to:**

**REA Heritage Assessments  
Culture Services Unit  
Programs and Services Branch  
Ministry of Tourism and Culture  
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700  
Toronto, Ontario, M7A 0A7**

**Submitted by:**

**AMEC Environment & Infrastructure  
a Division of AMEC Americas Limited  
160 Traders Blvd. E., Suite 110  
Mississauga, Ontario, L4Z 3K7**

**On behalf of:**

**K2 Wind Ontario Limited Partnership**

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Overview

K2 Wind Ontario Inc., in its capacity as General Partner for and on behalf of K2 Wind Ontario LP (the "Proponent"), is proposing to develop, construct and operate the K2 Wind Power Project (the Project) north of Goderich, Ontario. The Proponent is a partnership among affiliates of each of Capital Power LP, Samsung Renewable Energy Inc., and Pattern Renewable Holdings Canada ULC. The Project, would be located in the Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh (ACW), and would supply approximately 270 megawatts (MW) of electricity to the Ontario power grid. The development of the Project would help the province of Ontario meet its goal of increasing the proportion of electricity generated from renewable sources.

The Project would generally consist of:

- Approximately 142 Siemens SWT-2.3 wind-powered turbines, each located on agricultural lands with access roads, and associated water crossings where necessary;
- Padmount transformers located on the ground adjacent to each wind turbine to transform the electricity created in the nacelle to a standard operating power line voltage (i.e., 690 volt (V) to 34.5 kilovolt (kV)).
- Siemens SWT-2.3 wind-powered turbines have an individual nameplate capacity between 1.824 and 2.221 MW for a combined nameplate capacity of approximately 270 MW. The individual nameplate capacity of each turbine cannot be increased through operational control;
- A K2 Wind Collector System (collector system) consisting of:
  - Predominantly underground 34.5 kV collector lines and data cabling that would follow the access roads on turbine sites and the municipal road allowance (road allowance). Utility vaults or junction boxes would be used as necessary for splicing of the underground collector lines;
  - Predominantly underground 138 kV transmission line following the road allowance. Utility vaults or junction boxes would be used as necessary for splicing of the underground collector lines;
- A K2 Wind Transformer Station (transformer station) to allow approximately one half of the 34.5 kV lines from the turbines to step-up to 138 kV to reduce the number of circuits entering the substation/switchyard;
- A K2 Wind Substation (CGS) (substation) located adjacent to the Hydro-One switchyard, to allow for interconnection of the collector system to the Hydro-One switchyard;
- A Hydro-One switchyard, known as the K2 Wind Switchyard (switchyard), to allow for an interconnect with a 500 kV Hydro-One transmission line;
- Stormwater systems located at the transformer station and the substation/switchyard to allow for appropriate management of stormwater;
- Up to four potential meteorological (met) tower locations, which would be free standing or supported by guy wires; and,
- A maintenance and control building on the substation/switchyard site.

As part of the substation/switchyard development, an existing residence and associated farm buildings would likely need to be removed from the site and the area graded according to the site design.

Temporary facilities would be provided during the construction phase that would be removed at the completion of the work. These would consist of:

- Crane paths between some of the turbine sites to minimize crane demobilization;
- Construction pads adjacent to each turbine location;
- Temporary enlargements of turbine sites, access lanes and entrances to allow for construction equipment, cranes and storage;
- Temporary enlargements of met tower sites and access roads to allow for construction equipment, cranes and storage;
- Access routes for met tower sites;
- Delivery truck turnaround areas;
- Temporary water crossings for crane paths and met tower access routes; and,
- A temporary laydown, storage, trailer and parking area at the substation/switchyard site for the use of the construction team.

The Proponent has elected to assess and seek approval for some alternative Project configurations. The Renewable Energy Approval (REA) application process considers up to four potential met tower locations, and several alternate access road alignments. Final selection of the sites to be used would be based on the results of consultations, detailed design / engineering work, and the conditions experienced during construction.

The Project would span an area of approximately 230 km<sup>2</sup>. The General Project Area is bounded by Bruce County Road 86 (Amberley Road) to the north; Bluewater Highway (Highway 21) to the west; Golf Course Road to the south, and Hall's Hills/Lucknow Line/Saratoga Line to the east in the Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh. The turbine sites would be located on privately owned lands leased to the Proponent pursuant to option agreements granted by landowners. The substation/switchyard is proposed at the junction of Tower Line and Glens Hill Road and the transformer station is proposed on the southwest corner at the junction of Belgrave Road and Lanesville Line. Collector lines would follow access roads and municipal roads to the transformer station or the substation/switchyard. To reduce the number of circuits entering the substation/switchyard, approximately one half of the 34.5 kV lines would be routed to the transformer station where there would be a step-up to 138 kV. From the transformer station a proposed underground 138 kV transmission line would follow the road allowance to the substation/switchyard. All circuits (138 kV and 34.5 kV) would feed into the substation/switchyard. At the substation voltage would be increased from either 34.5 kV or 138 kV to 500 kV for connection into the adjacent Hydro-One transmission line via the switchyard.

The Proponent will provide design, construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Project. The proposed schedule is to commence construction in early 2013 with completion by 2014.

The Proponent retained AMEC Environment & Infrastructure, a division of AMEC Americas Limited (AMEC) to assist in the preparation of the REA application with input from Timmins Martel Heritage Consultants Inc., and Zephyr North Canada. The REA application is a requirement under Ontario Regulation 359/09 - Renewable Energy Approvals under Part V.0.1 of the Act of the *Environmental Protection Act* (O.Reg. 359/09). According to subsection 6.(3) of O.Reg. 359/09, the Project is classified as a Class 4 Wind Facility and will follow the requirements outlined in O.Reg. 359/09.

## 1.2 Proponent

The Proponent would be responsible for the design, construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Project, and will be considered as the “Proponent” for purposes of this Project. The proponent’s office and contact information are as follows:

K2 Wind Ontario LP  
46 Victoria Street North  
Goderich, ON N7A 2R6  
c/o Glenn Hubbers, P. Eng.  
Tel. 519.524.2760  
K2Wind@capitalpower.com

## 1.3 Report Requirements

*Ontario Regulation 359/09* (section 23) requires proponents to prepare a heritage assessment report identifying heritage resources that may be impacted by the Project or if the Project area abuts or is located on a protected heritage resources.

The Proponent and its environmental consultant, AMEC Environment and Infrastructure, have prepared this Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes Report to describe and evaluate heritage resources with significant attributes within the General Project Area and assess potential effects of the Project in accordance with the Renewable Energy Approvals requirements of *Ontario Regulation 359/09*. Section 20 (1) of *Ontario Regulation 359/09* requires that applicable projects must consider whether the Project may have an impact on local heritage resources, and Section 23 of *Ontario Regulation 359/09* stipulates that a cultural heritage assessment be undertaken if there is potential for such impacts (Government of Ontario 2009).

A heritage assessment consists of two parts:

- The creation of a register or inventory of cultural heritage resources within the General Project Area or that abut the parcel of land on which the Property Location is situated, and,

- Evaluation of impacts on the heritage resources and proposal of mitigation options (Ministry of Culture 2006).

The Project was conducted in accordance with the provisions of:

- The *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990);
- The *Provincial Policy Statement* (2005);
- *Ontario Regulation 359/09 of the Environmental Protection Act* (R.S.O. 1990); and ,
- *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (Ministry of Culture 1992).



## 2.0 BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

The Heritage Property Evaluation portion of the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit defines Cultural Heritage Properties as “built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, heritage conservation districts, archaeological resources and/or areas of archaeological potential that have cultural heritage value or interest” (Ministry of Culture 2006:5). Examples of these include buildings, monuments, structures, natural features that have cultural heritage value or interest, cemeteries and burial features, landscapes, spiritual sites, ruins, archaeological sites, and areas of archaeological potential (Ministry of Culture 2006:6).

Ontario Regulation 9/06 made under the *Ontario Heritage Act* sets out specific criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest, including design/physical value, historical/associative value, and contextual value (Ministry of Culture 2006). Guidelines for assessment are provided by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (Ministry of Culture 1992; 2006), which, as administrator of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, is ultimately responsible for the conservation, protection, and preservation of cultural heritage. The Ministries of Transportation (2006; 2007) and Natural Resources (2006) and the Ontario Realty Corporation (2007) also issue guidelines for the assessment of cultural resources.

The two primary goals of heritage assessments are:

- The creation of a register or inventory of cultural heritage resources within the General Project Area or that abut the parcel of land on which the Property Location is situated, and,
- Evaluation of impacts on the heritage resources and proposal of mitigation options (Ministry of Culture 2006).

The criteria for selection of heritage resources include both quantitative and qualitative interpretive attributes. For built heritage, a benchmark age of 40 or more years old is utilized by both the Ministry of Transportation (2006; 2007) and the Ontario Realty Corporation (2007) to determine basic eligibility for inclusion in a built heritage list.

The design/physical value of a property is a determination of the uniqueness or representativeness of the “style, type, expression, material or construction method” (*Ontario Heritage Act Regulation 9/06*: section 1(2).1) of a built heritage property. Also, it is considered valuable in this category if it displays a “high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement” (*Ontario Heritage Act Regulation 9/06*: section 1(2).1).

The historical/associative value is determined on the basis of the association of the building “with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community”, or it “yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture”, or it “demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an

architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to the community” (*Ontario Heritage Act Regulation 9/06*: section 1(2).2).

Contextual value is an assessment of how the building fits into the environment. A significant property within this category has value because it “is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area, is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or is a landmark” (*Ontario Heritage Act Regulation 9/06*: section 1(2).3).

Cultural heritage landscapes can be evaluated using the same categories. UNESCO’s 2005 operation guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention outline three categories of cultural landscapes (Worthing and Bond 2008:14). These include designed landscapes, organically evolved landscapes, and associative cultural landscapes. These can include remnant landscapes where only a fraction of the original heritage features are present.

Designed landscapes include gardens, parks, and cemeteries which were developed for aesthetic or economic reasons. Organically evolved landscapes result from a long term relationship between human activity and the natural environment. They may represent a past event or process with tangible markers of that time or their use may be continuing to play a role in contemporary society, but retain evidence of past use. Associative cultural landscapes include those which may have no evidence of cultural activity, but the natural features are known to have spiritual, artistic, or other cultural significance.

Properties with significant cultural heritage value or interest can be protected under Parts VI and V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Heritage resources that are designated under the *Act* are protected by law. Heritage attributes of properties may be protected in Ontario by heritage easement agreements with the Ontario Heritage Trust or the municipality. Protected heritage resources may also include those that, after evaluation, municipalities or the Province have indicated that they have intention to designate, or those considered valuable by municipalities and are listed in their inventories of heritage resources.

Three properties in the province have been legally identified as historic sites under *Ontario Heritage Act Regulation 880*, including Cahiague, Penetanguishene Military and Naval Establishments, and Willow Fort Historic Sites, all in Simcoe County.

## **2.2 Physical Setting**

The General Project Area includes parts of three former townships in Huron County: Ashfield, Colborne, and West Wawanosh (Figure 1). The townships are currently amalgamated, being the Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh. The General Project Area includes most of Ashfield Township, except the westernmost Front Concession and a portion along the east side consisting of Lots 11 and 12 in Concessions 4 through 14, Eastern Division. It includes Lot 10 in Concessions 10 and 11, Eastern Division; a portion of Lots 10 and 11 in Concession 4, Eastern Division; all of Lot 10 and portions of Lots 11 and 12 in Concession 3, Eastern Division; and all of Lots 10, 11, and 12 in Concessions 1 and 2, Eastern Division.

In Colborne Township, the General Project Area excludes the Broken Front Concession and the Lake Front Concession West and includes Lots 1 to 17 in the Lake Road Concession East; Lots 9 to 11 in Concessions 8 and 9, Western Division; Lots 1 to 11 in Concessions 10 to 13, Western Division; and Lots 1 to 3 in Concessions 10 and 11, Eastern Division.

In West Wawanosh Township, the General Project Area includes all of Lot 13, Concession 1; portions of Lots 14 and 15, Concession 1; and portions of Lots 13 and 14, Concession 2.

Topographically, the General Project Area is relatively flat with watercourses draining to the west to Lake Huron. These include Griffin's Creek, Kerry's Creek, Boundary Creek, and the Nine Mile River, which enters the lake at Port Albert. The General Project Area is situated in the Huron Slope Physiographic Region (Chapman and Putnam 1966:263). It is characterized by a clay plain with north/south trending linear sand ridges, associated with former lake levels. The relict shoreline of glacial Lake Warren occurs in the General Project Area, running between approximately Lothian and west of Dungannon.

### **2.3 Historical Land Use Summary**

Recorded evidence of precontact Aboriginal occupation of the township is minimal. The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for this project (Martelle and Sweeney 2006) suggested that the paucity of registered archaeological sites in the area may be due to the fact that few archaeological assessments have been conducted. Most of the archaeological materials known consist of isolated artefact finds.

Aboriginal occupation of the area likely centred on the Maitland River to the south of the General Project Area. There are, however, reports of a precontact Aboriginal campsite on the Nine Mile River in the west half of Lot 5, Concession 9, East Division, Ashfield township (Trinity United Church Women 1976: 138). This supports a precontact land use model that centres on movement along major water courses.

The General Project Area includes parts of three former townships in Huron County; Ashfield, Colborne, and West Wawanosh. The townships are currently amalgamated, being the Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh. No large settlements exist within the General Project Area, but a number of small settlements, including villages, hamlets and corners, existed at various times. These include Amberley, Corrie's Corners, Cransford, Crewe, Dunlop, Kingsbridge, Kintail, Lanes, Lochalsh, Lothian, Loyal, Mafeking, Nile, Sheppardton, and Zion (Figure 3). A settlement called "Annan" was planned in Ashfield Township, but town lots were never sold (Huron Historical Notes 1996). This planned settlement is shown in the 1879 Historical Atlas of Huron County (Belden & Co. 1879) (Figure 4). Most of the hamlets contained post offices and some also contained blacksmith shops, stores, hotels, mills, churches, halls, and residences. Little built evidence of these hamlets remains.

All of the historical land use in the General Project Area is related directly or indirectly to agriculture. Most of the first non-native settlers in Huron County were tenants of the government or initial land speculators who bought the newly surveyed crown land. Usually, the settler did not

receive title to the land until the payment was made, which could be up to 10 years after their arrival. Settlers were mainly British; including Scottish, Irish, and English immigrants, but many families had already homesteaded in other parts of Eastern Canada.

The Canada Company divested clergy reserve and other Crown lands in parts of what was to become Huron County, including Colborne Township in the 1820's and early 1830's, but not including Ashfield and Wawanosh townships, which were not surveyed until the late 1830's. Most of the initial settlement took place in the 1840's and 1850's and most settlers received title to their lands in the 1860's.

By the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, much of the land in southern Ontario had been cleared for farming by the initial homesteaders, although significant portions of the General Project Area remained forested. Log houses and shanties dominate the house descriptions in the 1851/52 census returns (Government of Canada 2006). Most of these were later replaced with larger stone, brick, and frame structures. After 1850, larger farms tended to become more focused on mixed grain growing and animal husbandry. Earlier farms had been more specialized on wheat production, with animals only for personal use.

In southern Ontario, farming became more and more industrialized into the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, with large agri-businesses dominating the market for farm goods. With the opening of Canadian West for settlement in the late 1870's and 1880's, many people left Huron County for Saskatchewan and Alberta, relieving population pressure, but also significantly decreasing the catchment population for schools, churches, and stores in small rural hamlets. The remaining farmers, however, prospered, and this prosperity is reflected in building trends. The majority of existing 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouses in the General Project Area date to this period.

## **2.4 Previously-Recorded Heritage Resources**

A municipal inventory of built heritage had not previously been conducted. Two properties, a barn and former farmland at Point Farms Provincial Park and the Kintail School House Museum, which abut the General Project Area to the west, have been designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. These are the only protected heritage resources near the General Project Area.

In the local area, Point Farms Provincial Park and Kintail School House Museum are considered protected heritage properties. Neither property abuts a parcel of land hosting part of the Project Location, and therefore no heritage assessment was required for these properties. Accordingly, due to the distance from turbines, there are neither direct nor indirect impacts from this project on either of these heritage resources.

During the winter and spring of 2010 AMEC requested a list of properties of cultural heritage value or interest (either registered or listed) located within the General Project Area from the Huron Historical Society and the Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh. Mr. David Armstrong, President of the Huron Historical Society, replied on January 16, 2010 that his Society was not aware of any heritage resources in the General Project Area that have been designated as specific heritage sites by the local township. He noted, however, that within

the specified area there are a number of properties that have cultural significance. These include: St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Kingsbridge, the Kintail School House Museum, the now defunct and removed Port Albert Air Navigation School and an enclave of Mennonite settlements on Belgrave Road. There are existing schoolhouses from the late 1800's and early 1900's peppered throughout the area. There is also an old store at Lochalsh and numerous graveyards in the region, including Lochalsh Cemetery, St. Joseph's Cemetery, Greenhill Cemetery, Hope Methodist Cemetery, Zion Cemetery, Courrie's Corner Pioneer Cemetery, East Ashfield Presbyterian Pioneer Cemetery and Kintail Cemetery. In addition, the remaining structures of the West Shore Railway at Sheppardton and at the Garvey Homestead just north of Port Albert are both located close to the highway and have cultural significance.

Mr. Kirk Livingston, Chief Building Official, Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh, indicated on April 27, 2010 that there are two features of cultural interest relative to the Project: the Menesetung Bridge (built 1906-1907, designated for its heritage value by the Township in 1993 under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*); and a ca. 200-year old red oak tree located near the Menesetung Bridge.

Of these, the following are located within the General Project Area: Lochalsh Cemetery and Lochalsh Old Store, Kintail Cemetery, Garvey Homestead, Port Albert Air Base, Hope Methodist Cemetery, Zion Cemetery, Courrie's (Corrie's) Corner Pioneer Cemetery, and East Ashfield Presbyterian Pioneer Cemetery. St. Joseph's and Sheppardton are located on the boundaries of the General Project Area. The remainder of the cultural heritage locations of interest identified are located outside the General Project Area.

## 2.5 Protected Heritage Resources

As defined by Ontario Regulation 359/09, protected heritage resources include the following:

- Properties with respect to which a notice of intention to designate has been issued by a municipality;
- Properties municipally designated;
- Properties provincially designated;
- Properties with respect to which a notice of intention to designate has been issued by the Minister of Tourism and Culture;
- Properties with a municipal easement agreement;
- Properties with an Ontario Heritage Trust easement agreement;
- Properties located within a designated Heritage Conservation District, and,
- Properties designated as a historic site under Ontario Regulation 880.

No protected heritage resources have been identified in the General Project Area. Two properties, a barn and a former farmhouse at Point Farms Provincial Park and the Kintail School House Museum, which abut the General Project Area to the west (Figure 1), have been designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. These are the only protected heritage resources

near the General Project Area. Neither of these properties are on land that abut parcels of land on which the Project Location is situated.

This determination was made through consultation with the Ontario Heritage Trust (Mr. Sean Fraser), the Chief Building Official for the Township of Ashfield-Wawanosh-Colborne (Mr. Kirk Livingston), the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (Ms. Paula Kulpa), and the Huron Historical Society (Mr. David Armstrong). These consultations were conducted in 2010.

### **3.0 METHODS**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork**

The General Project Area was visited on December 2, 6, and 21, 2010 and on June 21, 2011. Weather was cold and overcast on December 2 and 21. A winter storm occurred on December 6. Weather somewhat impeded the fieldwork as portions of the side roads were not cleared and unsafe for travel. The roads that were unsafe in December were surveyed on June 21, 2011.

The heritage property assessment of the General Project Area included a windshield survey of the road allowance lands within the General Project Area and photographic documentation (photographs of properties with cultural heritage value or interest are compiled in Appendices B to G). All existing road allowances were surveyed.

A total of 594 photographs of buildings and landscapes were taken during the field work. Each photograph was recorded in a notebook with a GPS waypoint and direction from the road allowance and address, if available. Some of the GPS waypoints were applicable to more than one building since photos were taken on either side of the road.

#### **3.2 Property Evaluation**

Approximately 470 separate developed properties exist in the General Project Area and an additional 146 developed properties along the perimeter of the General Project Area. Most of these properties contain more than one building. A total of 594 photographs of buildings and landscapes were taken during the fieldwork. Visual assessment of property attributes from the photographs suggested that approximately 400 of the existing buildings may have been originally built over 40 years ago, although many have been highly modified since that time. The features evaluated are listed in Table 1.

This initial evaluation was based on dating, design, and context only. Historical associations were not taken into account at this stage. An initial list of heritage resources was formed from the photographic record. This list consisted of 378 buildings and 32 landscapes. The waypoints of these were plotted on a working map of the General Project Area.

The dating of buildings, where not historically recorded, was assessed through stylistic and technical attributes. References consulted include Rempel (1967), Hill (1983), McIlwraith (1997), Cruickshank and de Visser (2000), Kyles (2002), Mikel (2004), and a handbook to the architectural styles of the Port of Goderich (Municipal Heritage Committee – Heritage Goderich 2010).

**Table 1: Property Features Visually Evaluated**

<b>Property Features</b>	<b>Attributes Evaluated</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Ancillary structures	Porches, porticos, verandas, balconies, woodsheds	Presence or absence of ancillary structures; type and shape; material; degree of decoration
Chimneys	Shape, size, configuration	Stone or brick chimneys, stovepipes
Cladding	Material, colour	Wood, aluminum, concrete veneer, brick veneer, wall thickness
Decoration	Vergeboards, support posts, finials, tracery, voussoirs	Presence or absence of decoration; decorative motifs; design
Doors	Shape, size, configuration, material	Wood, metal, presence or absence of windows
Façade	Symmetry, form	Symmetrical facades, often with central gable, three
Foundation fabric (if known)	Material	Stone, concrete, brick
Plan	Shape	Symmetrical rectangular T-plan; L-plan
Roof fabric (if known)	Material	Slate, asphalt shingles, wood shingles
Situation	Aspect; relationship to natural features	Facing road, water
Wall fabric (if known)	Material, colour	Bricks, wood, stone, concrete
Windows	Shape, size, configuration	Lancet, cambered and half-round window heads, symmetrical window placement, multiple panes; sidelights and transom lights

Historical research was then conducted to examine the historical association of the heritage resources. Structures were included that were associated with a remarkable person, family, or event. The exact historical association of many of the buildings is unknown and a detailed property history of each candidate was beyond the scope of this report. Historical sources consulted include the historical atlases of Huron County (Belden & Co. 1879; Corporation of the County of Huron 1984), published histories of northeast Ashfield (Trinity United Church Women 1976) and west Ashfield (County of Huron 1996), online Canadian census records, particularly those from 1851 and 1891 (Government of Canada 2006; 2009) and the Huron Historical Notes (1965 to 2002).

Of the remaining structures with little historical background, they were selected for the final list based entirely on their design and contextual attributes. If they were a particularly interesting or representative example of local architectural traditions, they were included. Buildings with particularly well-preserved historic features were also included. Some of these were buildings with little modification where original stylistic elements had been fortuitously preserved. Others



were buildings where significant effort had been made to preserve and restore the original character.

A final list of heritage resources with cultural heritage value or interest, as defined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 made under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, is contained in Tables 3 through 7 and 9, and Appendices B through G. Ontario Regulation 9/06 sets out specific criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest, including design/physical value, historical/associative value, and contextual value (Ministry of Culture 2006).

The final list of heritage resources includes 3 barns, 1 commercial building, 4 churches, 7 schools, 43 dwellings, and 15 landscapes (including 10 cemeteries). These are all listed in Table 2 and the photographic records are in Appendices B through G.

The locations of the heritage resources were then examined on Huron County's interactive mapping website, Map Huron! (County of Huron 2010) and the locations shown on Figure 6 were derived from that tool.

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Buildings and Building Phases

The buildings, which are dominated by residential structures, represent three building/settlement phases within the General Project Area:

- Mid-nineteenth century farmhouses;
- Late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century farmhouses; and,
- Late 20<sup>th</sup>/early 21<sup>st</sup> century country residential settlements.

No physical evidence of pre-European contact Aboriginal settlements or initial European homesteading was observed.

By the start of the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, much of the land in Huron County was still being cleared for farming by the initial homesteaders. Log shanties dominate the house descriptions in the 1851/52 census returns (Government of Canada 2006). Most of these were soon replaced by log houses and those later replaced by larger brick, frame, or stone houses. The period from log house to second house was usually about 30 years (McIlwraith 1997: 74). In other parts of Ontario after 1850, larger farms tended to become more focused on mixed grain growing and animal husbandry. Earlier farms had been more specialized on wheat production, with animals only for personal use. The development of Huron County initially lagged behind, but caught up quickly by the 1870's.

With respect to this study, the most important building phase is the period of late 19<sup>th</sup> century farming. The increasing diversification of farming during this time became visible on the landscape by the construction of large farms with imposing residences that were located with easy access to important transportation routes. Associated with this change was an increased specialization in services, industry and craftsmanship. Mills, blacksmith shops, carriage makers, post offices, inns, and other businesses were initiated locally to serve the population, resulting in enlarged hamlets, villages, and towns, mostly located along significant waterways, and the appearance of built-up crossroads in strategic locations.

By the late 1870's, Ashfield, Colborne, and West Wawanosh Townships were relatively densely populated with farms (see Figure 4). The opening of Western Canada after 1880 resulted in significant depopulation as younger families departed for new lands, particularly in Saskatchewan. While this exodus caused an economic downturn over much of the rural farming lands in Ontario, it also allowed established farm families in Huron County to prosper in the decade prior to the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Huron Historical Notes 1976). This relative prosperity is reflected in the built heritage. The majority of properties recorded during this study date to the last two decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the first two of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This fourth phase of farmhouse construction (after log shanty, log house, and first permanent house) is particularly interesting in this area because of its historical circumstances. The 1890's was one of the most dynamic periods with respect to improving transportation, trade, and information exchange in Ontario. Vernacular farmhouse construction at this time had never been so

exposed to myriad ideas about what a ‘good’ house should look like. The built heritage recorded during this study reflects this increasingly sophisticated world view.

All of the buildings recorded during the study are made from one of four materials, wood, brick, stone, or concrete. The local brick of western Ontario tends to be yellow to buff-coloured and is referred to as white brick. The stone structures are all built from a variety of fieldstones and therefore have a distinctive, multi-coloured appearance. Due to more recent cladding, buildings known to be constructed from logs are rarely observed, but probably not uncommon. Similarly, a few buildings are obviously of frame construction, as some frame structures may have brick or concrete veneers. Concrete blocks were occasionally used as construction materials.

## 4.2 Heritage Resources

Approximately 616 developed properties were located in the General Project Area and its immediate vicinity when the survey was conducted. The final list of properties with cultural value or interest includes 3 barns, 1 commercial building, 4 churches, 7 schools, 43 dwellings, and 15 landscapes (including 10 cemeteries). These are all listed in Table 2, the locations are shown on Figure 6, and the photographic records are in Appendices B through G.

**Table 2: Heritage Resources with Cultural Value or Interest Recorded during this Study**

Appendix	Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Lot	Conc.	Div.	Co/Twp
B – Barns	B01	36726 Nile Road	10	1	E	Huron/Ashfield
B – Barns	B02	85696 Hall's Hill Line, Nixon Barn	10	11	E	Huron/Ashfield
B – Barns	B03	84166 Bluewater Highway, Garvey Barn	4	5	W	Huron/Ashfield
C - Commercial	C01	34979 Amberley Road, Lochalsh Store	9	14	W	Huron/Ashfield
D - Churches	X01	36698 Hall's Hill Line, Trinity United Church	9	10	E	Huron/Ashfield
D - Churches	X02	86252 Kintail Line, Ashfield Presbyterian Church	9	13	W	Huron/Ashfield
D - Churches	X03	84675 Bluewater Highway, St. Joseph's Catholic Church	14	Lake Front	W	Huron/Ashfield
D - Churches	X04	36968 Nile Road, Nile Methodist Church	13	1	W	Huron/Ashfield
E - Schools	S01	1902 Bruce Road, S.S. No. 14	14	1		Bruce/Huron
E - Schools	S02	No Address Nile Road, S.S. No. 11, Sheppardton	3	1	E	Huron/Ashfield
E - Schools	S03	36208 Belgrave Road, S.S. No. 9, Finlay's School	5	9	E	Huron/Ashfield
E - Schools	S04	86174 Hall's Hill Line, S.S. No. 5, Zion School	9	12	E	Huron/Ashfield
E - Schools	S05	85745 Division Line, S.S. No. 10, Lanes (Scott's) School	1	11	W	Huron/Ashfield

Appendix	Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Lot	Conc.	Div.	Co/Twp
E - Schools	S06	85581 Bluewater Highway, S.S. No. 3, Kintail School	28	Lake Front	W	Huron/Ashfield
E - Schools	S07	36975 Nile Road, Union S.S. No. 1, Nile	1	6	W	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H01	1738 Bruce Road	5	1		Bruce/Huron
F – Houses	H02	36812 Nile Road	11	1	E	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H03	83668 Cransford Line	7	3	E	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H04	36091 Dungannon Road	3	4	E	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H05	84499 Lanesville Line	3	6	E	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H06	36569 Glen's Hill Road	8	6	E	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H07	84932 Lanesville Line	4	8	E	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H08	85028 Tower Line	7	8	E	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H09	36234 Belgrave Road	5	9	E	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H10	36542 Belgrave Road	8	9	E	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H11	36149 Belfast Road	4	10	E	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H12	36326 Belfast Road	8	11	E	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H13	85693 Hall's Hill Line	9	11	E	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H14	36622 Belfast Road	9	11	E	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H15	85696 Hall's Hill Line	10	11	E	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H16	86132 Hall's Hill Line	10	12	E	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H17	35881 Amberley Road	1	14	E	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H18	36199 Amberley Road	5	14	E	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H19	84166 Bluewater Highway	4	5	W	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H20	84661 Bluewater Highway	14	Lake Front	W	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H21	35674 Belfast Road	2	11	W	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H22	85839 Kerry's Line	4	11	W	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H23	86021 Kerry's Line	4	12	W	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H24	34343 Zion Road	13	12	W	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H25	86223 Division Line	1	13	W	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H26	86523 Division Line	1	14	W	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H27	35601 Amberley Road	2	14	W	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H28	86508 Kingsbridge Line	6	14	W	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H29	86644 18 Mile Line	12	14	W	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H30	83889 Bluewater Highway	2	Lake Front	W	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H31	83901 Bluewater Highway	3	Lake Front	W	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H32	84681 Bluewater Highway	15	Lake Front	W	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H33	84809 Bluewater Highway	16	Lake Front	W	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H34	84947 Bluewater Highway	18	Lake Front	W	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H35	85005 Bluewater Highway	19	Lake Front	W	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H36	85169 Bluewater Highway	22	Lake Front	W	Huron/Ashfield

Appendix	Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Lot	Conc.	Div.	Co/Twp
F – Houses	H37	37215 Nile Road	3	10	E	Huron/Colborne
F – Houses	H38	36856 Nile Road	11	1	E	Huron/Ashfield
F – Houses	H39	36544 Gore Road	7	12	E	Huron/Colborne
F – Houses	H40	36945 Nile Road	2	11	W	Huron/Colborne
F – Houses	H41	36972 Nile Road	13	1		Huron/West Wawanosh
F – Houses	H42	37048 Nile Road	14	1		Huron/West Wawanosh
F – Houses	H43	83336 Lucknow Line	13	2		Huron/West Wawanosh
G - Landscapes	L01	Lochalsh Cemetery	6	14	W	Huron/Ashfield
G - Landscapes	L02	Nine Mile River				Huron/Ashfield
G - Landscapes	L03	Dungannon Cemetery	11	4	E	Huron/Ashfield
G - Landscapes	L04	Glen's Hill Road	8	6	E	Huron/Ashfield
G - Landscapes	L05	East Ashfield Presbyterian Cemetery, Lanes	4	11	E	Huron/Ashfield
G - Landscapes	L06	Hackett's Cemetery	9	11	E	Huron/Ashfield
G - Landscapes	L07	Zion Cemetery	9	12	E	Huron/Ashfield
G - Landscapes	L08	Hope Methodist Cemetery	5	14	E	Huron/Ashfield
G - Landscapes	L09	Port Albert Air Navigation School		4	W	Huron/Ashfield
G - Landscapes	L10	Site of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church	2	2	W	Huron/Ashfield
G - Landscapes	L11	Kintail Cemetery	9	9	W	Huron/Ashfield
G - Landscapes	L12	Corries Corners Pioneer Cemetery	4	10	W	Huron/Ashfield
G - Landscapes	L13	St. Joseph's Cemetery	14	Lake Front	W	Huron/Ashfield
G - Landscapes	L14	Kerry's Creek				Huron/Ashfield
G - Landscapes	L15	West Wawanosh Pioneer Cemetery	13	2		Huron/West Wawanosh

Each category of building is described below, noting regional trends, representativeness of the group, and the types of information gleaned that suggest that these heritage resources may have cultural interest or value. Tables 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 provide a statement, or statements, of cultural heritage value or interest and define the character defining elements of that resource. Further descriptions and photos of individual heritage resources may be found in Appendices B through G.

#### 4.2.1 Barns and outbuildings

In the General Project Area, extant 19th century barns and outbuildings in original condition or configuration are rare. Most barns have been modified, added to, or demolished. Unlike other parts of Ontario, all of the barns that were datable to the 19th century were gable barns, which

are thought to date to before 1885 in Ontario (McIlwraith 1997:8; Ennals 1972). No gambrel-roofed barns from that period were observed.

Barns tended to be three-bay timber-framed structures with high fieldstone foundations. Many of these three-bay barns had been added to with further bays, tails, and ells.

Outbuildings consisted of woodsheds, garages and a variety of other farm structures. One milk house was observed and recorded as Record B01. The cultural value of barns and outbuildings lies in their contribution to the heritage character of a region. They are utilitarian structures that are often overlooked because they are always in use, but they are important representations of the farming heritage of a region.

Three barns/outbuildings were recorded during this study. These are listed in Table 3 and Appendix B.

**Table 3: Heritage Barns and Outbuildings in the General Project Area**

Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Character Defining Elements
B01	36726 Nile Road	The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.	Probably used as a milk house as the fieldstone construction would have allowed the milk to remain cool in warm weather.
B02	85696 Hall's Hill Line, Nixon Barn	The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.	This is a well-preserved example of a confederation period barn. The farm was originally settled by John Nixon, who received the deed from the Crown in 1860.
B03	84166 Bluewater Highway, Garvey Barn	The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.	Thomas Garvey received this land in 1849. From Ireland, he was one of many Irish Catholics who settled near Kingsbridge. The Garvey farm has been in the same family for more than a century.

#### 4.2.2 Commercial Buildings

A single commercial building was included in this study (Table 4 and Appendix C). Two other dwellings that may have had origins as commercial buildings were recorded, but these are included with houses (H36 and H41). All of the many hamlets and corners are known to have had several commercial buildings, including stores and hotels. Very few of these have survived. No industrial buildings, such as mills, were observed within the General Project Area.

The cultural value of commercial buildings is often local. They represent the trade and transportation history of a region, but individual structures and their proprietors tend to be remembered by community members for particular, personal associations.

**Table 4: Heritage Commercial Buildings in the General Project Area**

Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Character Defining Elements
C01	34979 Amberley Road, Lochalsh Store	This property is a landmark.	This building is a former store in the Hamlet of Lochalsh. The low boomtown front has a large sign embossed with the name of the hamlet. This store is on land occupied by D. McLennan in 1879 and was probably built in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century.

### 4.2.3 Churches

Often settlement clusters within the General Project Area also contain churches. Several churches that are shown on the 1879 Historical Atlas maps for Ashfield, Colborne, and Wawanosh Townships have disappeared. Four churches were recorded during this study. These are listed in Table 5 and Appendix D.

Since most of the pioneers of the region were Irish or Scottish, the original churches tended to be Presbyterian, Methodist, and Wesleyan Methodist. Only one Roman Catholic Church, St. Joseph's (Record X03) exists, in association with an Irish Catholic enclave in the Kingsbridge area.

The Union of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregational Churches in Canada in 1925 has resulted in most Methodist and Presbyterian Churches becoming properties of the United Church of Canada.

All of the extant churches have replaced earlier structures and all were built in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Like in other parts of Ontario, church architecture tends to have strong Gothic Revival influences, even when they are not specifically designed by an architect. The architect of one of the four churches, St. Joseph's, is known. This red brick Gothic church was designed by Robert Clohcy (1839 to 1913). Clohcy was a well-known architect from Hamilton who designed several properties for the Catholic Church, particularly in the Hamilton area (Hill 2009).

While the architects responsible for the other three churches are unknown, they did not adhere as closely to Gothic architectural principles. The three churches, one Presbyterian and two United, are more vernacular expressions of church architecture, displaying a variety of popular architecture elements of the time, including Italianate, Romanesque, and Gothic Revival influences. All the churches are constructed of brick, either of local white brick or imported red brick, or both.

Architecturally, the Nile United Church is one of the more interesting churches. The contrasting brick faux lombard band under the eaves on the front façade reflects trends in church architecture that were particularly expressive in Hamilton, Ontario earlier in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

While the windows of the church are primarily Gothic Revival, the church displays elements of “Hiberno-Romanesque” architecture peculiar to Irish churches (c.f. Thurlby 2006).

The cultural value of churches is local. They function as focal points in communities and are a strong force for community cohesion. Congregations of rural churches tend to be devoted to the buildings, as well as the church community.



**Table 5: Heritage Churches in the General Project Area**

<b>Record Number</b>	<b>Address/Name of Property</b>	<b>Cultural Heritage Value or Interest</b>	<b>Character Defining Elements</b>
X01	36698 Hall's Hill Line, Trinity United Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This property is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constructed in 1902 of local white bricks on a fieldstone foundation, the church is located on the original site of a Methodist church, built here in 1869 and enlarged in 1878 on land donated by the Hackett Family. It is located on the site of the Hackett Family's Century Farm and is alternatively known as "Hackett's Church".</li> </ul>
X02	86252 Kintail Line, Ashfield Presbyterian Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property demonstrates a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This church is associated with the Presbyterian mission station dating to 1848. It represents the spiritual beliefs of the Scottish settlers in the region.</li> <li>Constructed in 1906, it is of a vernacular style but highly influenced by Gothic Revival, with Italianate elements. Interesting elements include the horizontal designs and the combination of lancet windows and circular openings.</li> </ul>
X03	84675 Bluewater Highway, St. Joseph's Catholic Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Associated with Irish Catholic settlers in the region in the late 1830's this church is one of the founding institutions of Kingsbridge.</li> <li>It was designed by Hamilton architect Robert Clohecy and was built between 1903 and 1905.</li> </ul>
X04	36968 Nile Road, Nile Methodist Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant.</li> <li>The property demonstrates a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit to a community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This former Methodist church was built in 1903 and is associated with the Methodist circuit in the late 1800's. A former church is depicted at this location in the 1879 Historical Atlas on the property of J.W. Jackman.</li> <li>The contrasting brick faux lombard band under the eaves on the front façade reflects trends in church architecture that were particularly expressive in Hamilton, Ontario earlier in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. While the windows of the church are primarily Gothic Revival, the church displays elements of "Hiberno-Romanesque" architecture peculiar to Irish churches.</li> </ul>

#### 4.2.4 Schools

Seven school buildings were recorded during this study. These are listed in Table 6 and Appendix E. Rural schools are the most conservative of architectural expressions throughout most of Ontario in the 19th and early 20th centuries. They tend to be end-gable buildings facing roads with symmetrical facades and regular fenestration and they tend to have a bell-tower, or just a belfry above the front end.

**Table 6: Heritage Schools in the General Project Area**

Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Character Defining Elements
S01	1902 Bruce Road, S.S. No 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>S.S. No. 14 was operational between 1867 and 1951. This extant school was built in 1895 and would have been attended by many generations of local families.</li> <li>It has a symmetrical end-gable façade with a central doorway and double hung, 6 over 6 windows. The eyelash voussoirs over the windows and fieldstone construction are common vernacular elements in the architecture of the region.</li> </ul>
S02	No Address Nile Road, S.S. No. 11, Sheppardton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>S.S. No. 11 was operational between 1862 and 1955. Many generations of local families would have attended this school.</li> <li>This abandoned schoolhouse was probably frame construction and has been clad in green metal sheeting. It features a representative end-gable open plan with symmetrical window placement and a belfry. Although its heritage value is limited due to the poor condition, the belfry adds to the institutional style.</li> </ul>
S03	36208 Belgrave Road, S.S. No. 9, Finlay's School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> <li>The property is a landmark.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>S.S. No. 9 was operational between 1862 and 1967. The current building was opened in 1924. The basement was originally used for meetings and as a play space for children during foul weather.</li> <li>This abandoned schoolhouse is a large representative building of red brick in a Classical Revival style. It has many large windows, contrasting quoins, a bell-tower and central pediment on the façade.</li> </ul>

<b>Record Number</b>	<b>Address/Name of Property</b>	<b>Cultural Heritage Value or Interest</b>	<b>Character Defining Elements</b>
S04	86174 Hall's Hill Line, S.S. No. 5, Zion School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>S.S. No. 5 was operational between 1850 and 1967. This extant building was built in 1862 and moved to its present location in 1870. The schoolhouse was originally located at Hackett's corner, where Trinity United Church now stands.</li> <li>It has been converted to a residence and while it is of limited heritage quality, it typifies an early rural schoolhouse.</li> </ul>
S05	85745 Division Line, S.S. No. 10, Lanes (Scott's) School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>S.S. No. 10 was operational between 1862 and 1961. This schoolhouse was built in 1873 and moved to its current location in 1963. This school and an earlier school, used as a woodshed, were moved to the Howard farm where the earlier school is attached to the barn.</li> </ul>
S06	85581 Bluewater Highway, S.S. No. 3, Kintail School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>S.S. No. 3 was operational between 1850 and 1955. This current rendition was built in the 1890's. Kintail School was one of the earliest schools in Ashfield Township. Poet William Bannatyne taught there in the 1860's.</li> <li>This one-room brick schoolhouse has a fieldstone foundation, segmented arch-headed windows with decoratively carved window frames and a belfry. It is currently being restored and typifies Ontario rural schoolhouses of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</li> </ul>
S07	36975 Nile Road, Union S.S. No. 1, Nile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>S.S. No. 1 was built in 1902 and closed in 1965. It has architectural elements similar to other buildings in the immediate vicinity. This schoolhouse served parts of three townships and is situated above a creek valley near the village of Nile.</li> </ul>

Schools tend to be constructed of local materials, particularly before railway access facilitated transportation of bulk items. In the General Project Area, the six recorded school structures built before 1910 are constructed of frame, white brick, and fieldstone. The one later school, built in 1924, is red brick.

The cultural value of schools is local, like churches, and it lies in their use as community focal points. Invariably, elders recall with fondness their formative years at the local school. The current use of the Kintail School as a museum that interprets the history of the rural one-room school provides an essential service to community identity by connecting the experiences of community elders to a younger generation. The property has been designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* and is protected but does not abut the Project Location.

#### 4.2.5 Houses

A total of 43 residential houses were recorded during this study. These are listed in Table 7 and Appendix F. There are many more residences on this list than any other type of building because they have the most individual variety with respect to design and historical association. The earliest buildings on this list were probably constructed in the 1860's. Two of these may be made of logs, but have been reclad and one, which may be even older, is stone. The latest was built in 1926. A slight majority of the houses date to the period after 1880 and before 1915 and represent the fourth farmhouse construction phase in a period of relative prosperity. Stylistically, these are the most eclectic of the group.

**Table 7: Heritage Houses in the General Project Area**

Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Character Defining Elements
H01	1738 Bruce Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This property is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This large fieldstone farmhouse has a façade that is typical of Ontario Cottage-style with two added wings. The window shapes and steep front gable in the original western wing suggest construction in the late 1870's or 1880's.</li> </ul>
H02	36812 Nile Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This property is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.</li> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This white brick L-shaped vernacular farmhouse was built between 1890 and 1910. The overall design of the house is typical of the region and has two over one fenestration and a decorative truss on the projecting front gable.</li> <li>This lot was occupied in 1879 by J. McWhinney, one of the owners of the Nile saw mill. The 1891 census records a wood house on the property and a brick house under construction.</li> </ul>
H03	83668 Cransford Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This property is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.</li> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This house is a small, typical Ontario cottage likely built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century after 1870. The main floor window openings have unusual alternating brick segmented arches and the brick fabric of the exterior walls is non-uniform. The windows and doors have been replaced.</li> </ul>

Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Character Defining Elements
H04	36091 Dungannon Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This white brick farmhouse is one of only two in the General Project Area with Romanesque Revival influences, seen in the semi-circular arches at the doorway and main floor window. It was likely built around the turn of the last century, before 1910.</li> </ul>
H05	84499 Lanesville Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This small brick Ontario cottage has a fieldstone foundation, with superior brickwork which is emphasized in the arches above the windows. The decoratively carved window surrounds are intact, as is the false transom light over the door. This vernacular cottage has a combination of Gothic and Italianate details and was likely built between 1880 and 1900.</li> </ul>
H06	36569 Glen's Hill Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This property was occupied by Jacob Crozier in 1879. The house was photographed around the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century by local photographer R.R. Sallows.</li> <li>This large fieldstone dwelling was built in the 1890's in a vernacular Queen Anne style with Italianate elements such as quoins and paired brackets.</li> </ul>
H07	84932 Lanesville Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This house is part of the Clare Family Century Farm. Patrick Clare occupied this property in 1879.</li> <li>Although considerably altered, this small, symmetrical house is thought to be originally built of logs. The small windows and small size of the house suggest original log construction.</li> </ul>
H08	85028 Tower Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This property was occupied by the Johnston family in 1879. Former Reeve of Ashfield, Richard Johnston, lived here.</li> <li>This red brick Edwardian house was built in 1916 of bricks imported from other parts of Ontario. This represents a period of increasing ease of transportation and trade with the rest of Ontario due to the construction of better roads and railways.</li> </ul>

Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Character Defining Elements
H09	36234 Belgrave Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>• The property is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This farm is associated with the well-known Finlay Family, who settled the area in the 1840's.</li> <li>• This group of farm buildings is situated on the banks of the Nine Mile River. The house is white frame and was built in 1905. The original farm buildings, dating to the original settlement, were located on the south side of the river while the current buildings are on the north side of the river. Evidence of early Aboriginal occupation has been found on the riverbank.</li> </ul>
H10	36542 Belgrave Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>• The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> <li>• The property is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This property was occupied by A. Philips in 1879. William Stothers bought the property in 1889. The house was built out of bricks from Holyrood, 12 miles away. When the Mafeking post office opened in 1900, Stothers was the post master and ran the post office from this house.</li> <li>• This brick house was built in 1896-1897 in a vernacular style with Italianate influences. The square shape, hipped roof, and plain decoration, are precursors of the Edwardian Classical movement in the region. The house features paired eave brackets, windows with semi-circular heads and a large veranda/balcony.</li> </ul>
H11	36149 Belfast Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>• The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This property was bought by James Lane in 1882. The Lanes were a prominent family in Ashfield Township and Lanesville was named for them.</li> <li>• The Lanes built this fieldstone farmhouse in 1894. It is an example of vernacular architecture with late Gothic Revival and Italianate influences.</li> </ul>
H12	36326 Belfast Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This 1896 brick farmhouse is an excellent example of late Victorian vernacular architecture with mixed Gothic Revival (gable and vergeboards) and Italianate (bays and eave brackets) elements. The reticulated brickwork on the arches appears to be painted in contrasting colours to match decorative keystone tiles.</li> </ul>

Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Character Defining Elements
H13	85693 Hall's Hill Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This property is the site of the original settlement of the Hackett family in 1848.</li> <li>This influential family donated land to build "Hackett's Church", now Trinity United.</li> <li>This cluster of farm buildings includes a frame Ontario cottage farmhouse built in 1872 and is a working farm.</li> </ul>
H14	36622 Belfast Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This house is on the property settled by the Hackett family in the 1840's.</li> <li>This well-preserved brick farmhouse has a fieldstone foundation and decorative porch and vergeboards. The L-shaped plan was formed by an addition on a small brick Ontario cottage. The windows on the original cottage have semi-circular heads and the three windows of the end-gable have cambered heads. Alternating brick voussoirs are painted white. It retains some original woodwork.</li> </ul>
H15	85696 Hall's Hill Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This farm is associated with the Nixon family. The land was originally settled by John Nixon, who received the deed from the Crown in 1860.</li> <li>The brick house on the property is a typical vernacular Ontario cottage with Gothic Revival features. The gable lancet windows and dual end-gable chimneys suggest a date of construction before 1870.</li> </ul>
H16	86132 Hall's Hill Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This house was built of fieldstone by local stonemason and land-owner William Gardner. John Gardner is listed as the occupant of this property in the 1879 historical atlas. The Gardner family was influential in the founding of the Hamlet of Zion.</li> <li>This vernacular Ontario cottage with Gothic Revival elements may have been built in the 1870's. The gable window is a Gothic lancet style and the end-gables have two over one fenestration.</li> </ul>

Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Character Defining Elements
H17	35881 Amberley Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This house is a Gothic Revival Ontario cottage with an intact lancet window with Gothic tracery in the front gable. The dual chimneys are also intact. The building was probably constructed before 1870.</li> </ul>
H18	36199 Amberley Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1879 this property was owned by Joseph Agnew, who started Hope Cemetery on his property upon the death of his daughter.</li> <li>This was probably originally as frame farmhouse of a simple symmetrical single story structure. It has been considerably altered but is still part of a working farm.</li> </ul>
H19	84166 Bluewater Highway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thomas Garvey received this land from the Crown in 1849. From Ireland, he was one of an enclave of Irish Catholics who settled near what became Kingsbridge. The Garvey farm has been in the same family for more than a century.</li> <li>This frame house was likely built in sections, with at least a portion dating to the 1870's. It has original, ornate Victorian woodwork and a "Goderich Porch". The south-facing end gable has two over one fenestration.</li> </ul>
H20	84661 Bluewater Highway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This house is associated with the Irish Catholic O'Neil family, who were part of the enclave of Irish Catholics who settled in what became the Kingsbridge area. The O'Neals donated a portion of land to the Catholic Church in order to build a church and cemetery.</li> <li>This Ontario cottage is clad in asphalt sheet siding and has carved vergeboards and ornate spool-work on the porch that is identical to the Garvey house (H19). The steep pitch of the gables and gable window hood suggests Gothic Revival influence. The porch, woodwork and end gable fenestration are regional vernacular designs.</li> </ul>



Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Character Defining Elements
H21	35674 Belfast Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This concrete house was built in 1913 and has a plain, symmetrical façade with portico and balcony and central dormer in the hipped roof. The house style shows influences of American designs from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.</li> </ul>
H22	85839 Kerry's Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This house is on land bought from the Crown in 1863 by William Pagan of Scotland. He and his wife Jane were recorded living in a wood house during the 1891 census, so this house would have been built after that.</li> <li>This vernacular Ontario cottage has a central frontispiece. The gable window is Italianate in design, but the vergeboards in the steep gable are Gothic. The door has sidelights, a transom light, and decorative woodwork. The two over two double hung main floor windows have cambered heads.</li> </ul>
H23	86021 Kerry's Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This land was taken from the Crown in 1848 by James Scullen. John Johnston bought the land in two parts in 1868 and 1875. The house was built between 1880 and 1885 by John Johnston Jr. with the help of local bricklayer and carpenter "Curly" Jack McKenzie.</li> <li>This brick Ontario cottage has the shape of a semi-circular arch above the front gable window.</li> </ul>
H24	34343 Zion Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This fieldstone house, built in 1898 (date stone) has one of the most interesting vernacular expressions in the General Project Area. It features an early square, hipped roof shape, with two over one fenestration on the façade, a Japanese/Eastlake inspired window, eyelash voussoirs, and Italianate eave brackets.</li> </ul>

Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Character Defining Elements
H25	86223 Division Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This house was built between 1874 and 1891 by members of the Murchison family. It is a fieldstone Ontario cottage with a tail with brick quoins and window surrounds.</li> <li>The Murchison sons built this house themselves. Hugh and Jack became stonemasons, Dan and Steven became carpenters, Charlie a mechanic, and Peter and Paul blacksmiths. They were a Roman Catholic family originally from Scotland.</li> </ul>
H26	86523 Division Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This fieldstone Ontario cottage has small, square-headed windows on the main floor and a lancet window in the front gable, suggesting an association with the Gothic Revival style and a date of construction before 1880.</li> </ul>
H27	35601 Amberley Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This fieldstone house was built in a restrained vernacular Queen Anne style, likely in the 1890's or early 1900's. The multiple gables and wrap-around porch are typical of this style, but the building material and lack of decoration are not. It has eyelash stone voussoirs and an arched front window along with a classically-inspired pediment and columns at the entry.</li> </ul>
H28	86508 Kingsbridge Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This fieldstone farmhouse was built in 1891 (date stone). It has an L-shaped plan with a steep Gothic gable above the porch and a brick bay window on the projecting front gable. This vernacular house is conservatively Gothic with some Italianate influence (the bay window only), and some early Queen Anne decoration (seen in the porch and cresting above the bay).</li> </ul>
H29	86644 18 Mile Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This two-storey concrete veneer American Foursquare has a Victorian decorated porch and balcony, a hipped roof with shingled dormers containing paired Japanese/Eastlake windows. Elsewhere, the windows are plain with cambered heads and were probably originally double-hung two over two. It may have been built between 1900 and 1920.</li> </ul>

Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Character Defining Elements
H30	83889 Bluewater Highway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Ontario cottage is a highly renovated log house. The front gable may be a recent addition, although the semi-circular arch heading the gable window is evocative of other structures built in the 1870's and 1880's in this region. Large logs and fieldstone chimney suggest an underlying heritage structure.</li> </ul>
H31	83901 Bluewater Highway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This red brick house is the basic shape of an American Foursquare, but has Edwardian Classical elements. The pedimented and columned porch and pedimented central dormer attest to this. The house also has eave brackets. It was probably built between 1900 and 1920. The red bricks may have come from more eastern parts of Ontario, like the Milton bricks used to construct St. Joseph's Church.</li> </ul>
H32	84681 Bluewater Highway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This red brick American Foursquare design house is the rectory for St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.</li> </ul>
H33	84809 Bluewater Highway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This house is on land occupied by the Austin family in 1879. The Austin's were an influential Catholic family in the area.</li> <li>This Queen Anne style L-shaped house was built from rusticated cast concrete blocks, probably between 1890 and 1910.</li> <li>This house is made from an unusual material in this region. The situation of the house close to the road, reflect the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century increasing focus on trade and transportation. The porch is similar in design to the "Goderich porch".</li> </ul>

Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Character Defining Elements
H34	84947 Bluewater Highway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This house is on land settled by the Dalton family in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Daltons were, like the Garveys, O'Neils, Sullivans and Austins, part of the Irish Catholic settlement around Kingsbridge.</li> <li>This early 20<sup>th</sup> century house is based on an American Foursquare design. Apart from the pedimented dormer, the Classical elements of Edwardian architecture are absent. The patterned slate roof is the only decorative element.</li> </ul>
H35	85005 Bluewater Highway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This house was built by the Sullivan family, who settled this land in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. They were an influential Catholic family in the Kingsbridge area.</li> <li>This large brick house has many defining elements of the Italianate style, including paired eave brackets, bay windows, quoins, contrasting keystones above the windows, and decorated porch and portico. The house was probably built in the 1880's.</li> </ul>
H36	85169 Bluewater Highway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This house is located in the Hamlet of Kintail and its form and situation suggest a former commercial or public structure, rather than a dwelling.</li> </ul>
H37	37215 Nile Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This frame Ontario cottage appears to be clad in asphalt sheeting. The windows and front door are original. The semi-circular gable window head and low pediments above the main floor windows and transom suggest an influence of Italianate details. The original door is a very rare feature on historic buildings in the General Project Area.</li> </ul>
H38	36856 Nile Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Ontario cottage features a hipped roof, pedimented main floor windows, and a semi-circular front gable window. The high gable window (above the eaves) suggests that this house may have been originally constructed of log. This is the only Ontario cottage in the General Project Area with a hipped, rather than gable roof.</li> </ul>

Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Character Defining Elements
H39	36544 Gore Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This simple symmetrical fieldstone house is part of the Dustow Century Farm. It may date to before the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</li> </ul>
H40	36945 Nile Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This large, two-storey brick house with fieldstone foundation is Italianate in style and was likely built in the 1880's. The shape, including the two-storey bay and hipped roof are indicative of Italianate influence, as are the roof brackets.</li> </ul>
H41	36972 Nile Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This 1.5 storey brick house has large windows and a wide doorway, currently configured with side and transom lights. The east wing is either a much more recent addition or re-clad. The house is situated close to the road with the end gable facing the road in the village of Nile, suggesting that this house was once a commercial building.</li> </ul>
H42	37048 Nile Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This house is on land settled by the Pentland family, who came to Wawanosh Township from Ireland by way of Amherst Island. The elder Samuel Pentland was a weaver whose loom is currently in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum. In 1879, this property was owned by Samuel Pentland J., also a weaver.</li> <li>This Ontario cottage has large rectangular main floor windows and a small, high front gable window. The size and placement of the gable window suggests that this house is of log construction and has been clad to appear as a frame building.</li> </ul>

Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Character Defining Elements
H43	83336 Lucknow Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This house was built by Charles Girvin, a well-known community leader who served as Reeve for both Ashfield and Wawanosh Townships, built the first school in West Wawanosh, and helped build the Nile Methodist Church.</li> <li>This 1.5 storey brick house has a front gable frontispiece containing a Gothic Revival lancet window and large, arched doorway with fanlight transom and sidelights. The walls are red brick with white brick trim, giving the house a combination Gothic/Classical appearance. This house likely dates to before 1870.</li> </ul>

Before 1880 and even into the early 1880's, house styles were quite stable. The ubiquitous Ontario Cottage, characterized by a gable or hipped roof with a symmetrical facade and a front gable with a window, is the popular manifestation of vernacular architecture. These were constructed of local materials; white brick, stone, log, and frame, and were decorated relatively subtly, with Gothic Revival or Italianate elements.

By the late 1880's, full-on Italianate structures with hipped roofs, no gables, brackets, and quoins, occurred occasionally (such as H35 and H40). By the early 1890's, local builders were experimenting with late Victorian eclecticism. Houses at that time are exaggerated versions of Gothic/Italianate Cottages, often with multiple gables and window styles, and with decorative vergeboard, porches, bays, and eave brackets (examples include H11, H12, H14, and H28).

Local craftsmen and their customers never widely adopted the highly decorated Victorian Queen Anne Revival styles that are so widespread in other parts of Ontario. Elsewhere, even in Goderich, Queen Anne houses date between 1870 and 1910 (Municipal Heritage Committee – Heritage Goderich 2010:15). Here, they appear to date to the mid 1890's only. Elements of the stylistic trends that influenced Queen Anne Revival were borrowed in this part of Huron County, but the results are much more subdued. The Queen Anne massing was incorporated by the builders of the Crozier House (H06) and H27 and H33, but the building materials used limited the scope of decorative flexibility, being fieldstone and concrete blocks as opposed to wood.

In the last few years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, builders and farmers enthusiastically embraced the American Foursquare plan (see H08, H10, H21, H29, H31, H32, and H34). This early expression of what would later become a foundation of the Prairie School was ubiquitous in the American Midwest at the turn of the century. This plain, square house was a departure from the perceived excessive decoration in late Victorian Houses. In Ontario, the Foursquare is often categorized as "Edwardian Classical", but in this area, the Classical elements are either very subtle or non-existent. The Huron houses appear to have been influenced by American sensibilities.

The earliest known of these square houses is H10, built by William Stothers from 1896 to 1897 (Trinity United Church Women 1976: 143-144). This is a Foursquare in plan with the requisite hipped roof, dormer, and porch, but the bracketing and windows are Italianate remnants. The semi-circular heads on the windows, especially, are a local reference to a long-standing penchant for semi-circular-headed windows in the gables of Ontario Cottages. This tradition was one of five interesting vernacular expressions identified during this study. These are listed in Table 8 and are illustrated in Appendix H.

Another vernacular element repeated in houses built over a long period is the two-over-one fenestration pattern on facades (E02 in Appendix H). This pattern occurred on the gable ends of Ontario Cottages built in the 1870's, on the front-facing facades of L-shaped farmhouses, and on one proto-Foursquare (H24). The stone farmhouse recorded as H24 is one of the most interesting vernacular houses recorded during this study. It is not quite a Foursquare, but it is not a Gothic or Italianate cottage, either. It was built in 1898 and features three of the five repeating elements listed in Table 8, including a square facade with two-over-one fenestration, eyelash voussoirs in the window arches, and the main floor window has a distinctive glazing pattern that indicates that this builder had been exposed to stylistic trends of the Aesthetic Movement, which included elements of Japanese influence (E05) (Zukowski 2006). This type of window recurs occasionally in the General Project Area, but only on buildings built after this one. Glazing similar to this in pattern often occurs on the upper sashes of windows in Queen Anne houses, but the small panes are often stained glass.

**Table 8: Vernacular Architectural Elements Observed**

Record No.	Element	Description	Date Range
E01	Semi-circular gable windows	Semi-circular head on windows in front gable on Ontario Cottage	1870's to 1890's
E02	Two-over-one fenestration	Inverted triangle window pattern on exposed façade	1870's to 1890's
E03	Eyelash voussoirs	Alternating light and dark-coloured voussoirs in arch above window	1870's to 1890's
E04	Goderich porch	Spindles, jig-saw designs on panels, brackets and pendants	1870's to 1900's
E05	Anglo-Japanese windows	Glazing in windows characterized by numerous small panes surrounding one large one, influenced by American Stick Architecture, Aesthetic Movement, Queen Anne Style	1890's to 1910's

The eyelash voussoirs are an interesting local tradition that also appears to transcend time and building style (E03). The effect is either created through alternating coloured stones, bricks, or paint.

The Goderich Porch (E04) is a recorded local tradition in Goderich, with few other examples observed in other places (Municipal Heritage Committee – Heritage Goderich 2010: 7). It has been recorded on buildings constructed as long ago as 1850, but appears to be later on these

rural structures. Variations were observed on the Garvey House (H19) and neighbouring O'Neil-Dalton House (H20), as well as on a few others in the area of the Kingsbridge Roman Catholic community.

The cultural value in historic houses is multi-faceted. Some houses have interest based solely on their historical association with a community, family, person, or event. Others, like H24, are interesting primarily for their design attributes. Buildings like this can inform with respect to the intellectual culture of the region, indicating connections and traditions that may go otherwise unrecognized.

#### **4.2.6 Landscapes**

Fifteen cultural heritage landscapes were recorded during this study. These are listed in Table 9 and Appendix G. They include 10 cemeteries or burial grounds, one country road, one former site of a church, two natural associative landscapes, and one military landscape.



**Table 9: Cultural Heritage Landscapes in the General Project Area**

Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Character Defining Elements
L01	Lochalsh Cemetery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>• The property yields or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.</li> <li>• The property is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This cemetery began as a local family burial ground, but has expanded into a large cemetery that remains in use. Burials are on both sides of the road.</li> <li>• This cemetery is on land occupied by I. Ensign in 1879. It is not known to have been associated with a church in the vicinity. Most of the earliest interments were those of pioneers of Scottish descent. Some of the earliest burials are those of Finlaysons, Johnstons, McDonalds, McKays, McKenzies, McCallums, McLennans, McDougalls, Murrays, and Thompsons.</li> </ul>
L02	Nine Mile River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>• The property is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This associative landscape consists of the shores of the Nine Mile River at the location of the former Hamlet of Cransford, where the first mill in the General Project Area was originally located. The first mill in all of Ashfield township was located in Port Albert. This riverbank is the site of the second mill, erected by William Harris in 1854. A tannery was also built on the Nine Mile River in Lot 10, Concession 11, Eastern Division. Further up the Nine Mile River, precontact Aboriginal artifacts have been reported, suggesting that this was a significant cultural waterway prior to the arrival of Europeans. Although few visible remnants of these early cultural activities exist, archaeological remains are likely present.</li> </ul>

Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Character Defining Elements
L03	Dungannon Cemetery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property yields or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.</li> <li>The property is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This cemetery is a designed and organically evolved landscape that likely began as a local family burial ground, but has expanded into a large community cemetery that remains in use.</li> <li>The earliest burials in Dungannon Cemetery date to the mid 1840's, but the cemetery was not officially established until the 1870's. Many members of the local 19<sup>th</sup> century Methodist community, including Girvins, Pentlands and Hacketts are buried here.</li> </ul>
L04	Glen's Hill Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</li> <li>The property is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.</li> <li>The property is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This road allowance is a designed and organically evolved landscape. The road allowances in Ashfield Township were laid out by surveyors, but the character of the maple tree-lined rural road has evolved over time.</li> <li>It is typical of rural county roads in this region in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</li> </ul>
L05	East Ashfield Presbyterian Cemetery, Lanes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.</li> <li>The property is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first East Ashfield Presbyterian Church was built in the northeast corner of this crossroads in the 1860's. A cemetery was also located here. No visible evidence of either remains with the burials having been purportedly removed to other cemeteries. The period of use was likely until shortly after the Church union in 1925.</li> </ul>
L06	Hackett's Cemetery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</li> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A burial ground in this location was associated with Trinity United Church, formerly Hackett's Methodist Church. No visible evidence of the cemetery remains, apart from the monument erected in 1965. This burial ground is known to contain at least six interments, all members of the Hackett family, on whose land this pioneer cemetery is located.</li> </ul>

Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Character Defining Elements
L07	Zion Cemetery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</li> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property yields or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A burial ground in this location was associated with the Zion Church. This remnant landscape contains grave markers which have been clustered in a group to mark the location of this pioneer cemetery.</li> <li>This cemetery was associated with the Hamlet of Zion. The earliest known interments occurred in 1854, but the cemetery was not officially established until 1876. Family names include Andrews, Gardners, Irwins, Johnstons, and Shackletons.</li> </ul>
L08	Hope Methodist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</li> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property yields or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This cemetery was started by James Agnew for his daughter Martha in the 1860's. It was associated with Hope Methodist Church at this location, also established in the 1860's. The cemetery was used until the early 1900's. Some family names associated with this cemetery include Agnews, Bells, Hamiltons, Murchisons, Pickerings, and Stewarts.</li> <li>Remnant grave markers have been clustered in a group to mark the location of this pioneer cemetery.</li> </ul>
L09	Port Albert Air Navigation School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</li> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This landscape consists of the remnants of a triangular airfield. Some building foundations are reportedly visible but all structures have been removed.</li> <li>This landscape is the site of the Port Albert Air Navigation School which was part of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan with plans to train 2000 navigators per month. It was one of 6 navigation schools established in Canada. It was operational between November 18, 1940 and February 17, 1945. Avro Ansons were used for training.</li> </ul>

Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Character Defining Elements
L10	Site of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</li> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This associative landscape was the location of St. Andrew's Presbyterian (later United) Church. The church was established in 1868 and closed in 1969. The cairn marks the location of the former church. It is made from local fieldstones and features a bronze plaque indicating that it was erected to honour the 100<sup>th</sup> birthday of Jean Dunbar Lednor on December 11, 1983.</li> <li>This landscape is associated with the Presbyterian pioneers in the Port Albert area.</li> </ul>
L11	Kintail Cemetery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</li> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> <li>The property yields or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This cemetery, a designed and organically evolved landscape, likely began as a local family burial ground, but has expanded into a large community cemetery that remains in use.</li> <li>This cemetery was originally associated with Ashfield Presbyterian Church, but is currently non-denominational. The earliest burials are from the 1850's. Some of the families represented are Boyds, Farrishes, Dicksons, McKenzies, Johnstons, McLennans, Murrays and Stewarts.</li> </ul>
L12	Corries Corners Pioneer Cemetery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</li> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This site is known to be the resting place of the wife and daughter of Peter Corrie, who occupied the land after 1854. The dates and exact locations of the interments are unknown.</li> </ul>
L13	St. Joseph's Cemetery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This cemetery is more planned than a typical pioneer cemetery. While the original designers are not known, its design is derived from the Roman Catholic tradition, which usually involves east-facing tombstones.</li> <li>It is associated with St. Joseph's Catholic Church and former mission in the area.</li> </ul>

Record Number	Address/Name of Property	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Character Defining Elements
L14	Kerry's Creek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kerry's Creek runs through the Hamlet of Kintail and has a source near Lanes. At its peak in the 1870's, Kintail housed several stores, hotels, and mills and had a pier at the lakeshore. Kerry's Creek provided the water power to run the Kintail mills.</li> <li>This landscape holds few visible remnants of these early cultural activities, but likely archaeological remains are present.</li> </ul>
L15	West Wawanosh Pioneer Cemetery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</li> <li>The property has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This typical pioneer cemetery is not known to have been associated directly with a church at the same location.</li> <li>The remaining tombstones are associated with Finnigan, Tackaberry, Baggs, Kerr, Davidson, McConnell, Phillips, and Johnston families. Dates range from 1854 to 1870. The cemetery is shown in the 1879 Historical Atlas.</li> <li>Cemetery was reported "plowed" in 1970 and broken stones were "thrown in a pile on opposite side of road". Number of interments is unknown.</li> </ul>

Remnants of the West Shore Railway, which once ran from Goderich to Kintail along the current alignment of the Bluewater Highway (Huron Historical Notes 1993), were not observed during this study. It is assumed to have been removed or highly disturbed by previous development and will not be impacted by this Project.

Of the 10 cemeteries in the General Project Area, four are currently in use; Lochalsh, Kintail, St. Joseph's, and Dungannon. Hope Methodist, Zion, and West Wawanosh Pioneer Cemeteries have been neglected, but refurbished to the point that the remnant grave markers have been placed in a central concrete footing. The association of grave markers and individual graves has been lost.

Hackett's Cemetery may have only ever contained a handful of interments who were members of the Hackett family. The exact locations of the graves are not marked, but a stone monument marks the site, erected by the Hackett family in 1965.

Landscape records L05, L10, and L12 are associative landscapes that contain no physical evidence of their former uses as cemeteries or church locations. L12, the site of the former

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, has a monument erected in 1983. The other two have no physical commemoration.

Landscape records L01 and L14 are culturally significant waterways within the General Project Area. Both provided power to industrial development in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The banks of the Nine Mile River (L01) are also reported to have produced evidence of precontact Aboriginal settlement (Trinity United Church Women 1976: 138).

Landscape record L04 is a well-preserved example of a country road. The tree-lined road allowance maintains the heritage character of the road (c.f. McIlwraith 1995).

Landscape record L14 consists of the remnants of the Port Albert Air Navigation School (ANS). This school opened in 1940 as part of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan (BCATP) (McGee 1987). This plan, which eventually trained thousands of air crew and pilots all over Canada, was one of Canada's major contributions to the war effort during World War II. Port Albert ANS operated from November of 1940 to February of 1945. Training was conducted using AVRO Anson aircraft. No buildings remain at the site, but the airfield is still visible (see Record L09).

The cultural interest of landscapes, in this case, lies primarily in their association with historical events, persons, themes, or communities.

## 5.0 CONCLUSIONS

This report provides a baseline inventory of built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes within the Project Boundary and evaluates the impacts on the heritage resources and proposes mitigation options.

Approximately 616 developed properties were located in the General Project Area and its immediate vicinity when the survey was conducted. A total of 569 photographs of buildings and landscapes were taken during the field work. The final list of heritage resources includes 3 barns, 1 commercial building, 4 churches, 7 schools, 43 dwellings, and 15 landscapes, including 10 cemeteries. These are all listed in Table 2, the locations are shown on Figure 6, the character defining elements are shown in Tables 3 to 7 and 9, and the photographic records are in Appendices B through G.

The buildings, which are dominated by residential structures, represent three building/settlement phases within the General Project Area:

- Mid-nineteenth century farmhouses;
- Late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century farmhouses; and,
- Late 20<sup>th</sup>/early 21<sup>st</sup> century country residential settlement.

No physical evidence of pre-European contact Aboriginal settlements or initial European homesteading was observed.

With respect to this study, the most important building phase is the period of late 19<sup>th</sup> century farming. The increasing diversification of farming during this time became visible on the landscape by the construction of large farms with imposing residences that were located with easy access to important transportation routes. Associated with this change was an increased specialization in services, industry and craftsmanship. Mills, blacksmith shops, carriage makers, post offices, inns, and other businesses were initiated locally to serve the population, resulting in enlarged hamlets, villages, and towns, mostly located along significant waterways, and the appearance of built-up crossroads in strategic locations.

The General Project Area includes parts of three former townships in Huron County; Ashfield, Colborne, and West Wawanosh. The townships are currently amalgamated, being the Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh. No large settlements exist within the General Project Area, but a number of small settlements, including villages, hamlets and corners, existed at various times. These include Amberley, Corrie's Corners, Cransford, Crewe, Dunlop, Kingsbridge, Kintail, Lanes, Lochalsh, Lothian, Mafeking, Nile, Sheppardton, and Zion (Figure 3). Most of the hamlets contained post offices and some also contained blacksmith shops, stores, hotels, mills, churches, halls, and residences. Little built evidence of these hamlets remains.

The two primary goals of heritage assessments are:

- The creation of a register or inventory of cultural heritage resources within the General Project Area or that abut the parcel of land on which the Property Location is situated, and,
- Evaluation of impacts on the heritage resources and proposal of mitigation options (Ministry of Culture 2006).

The criteria for selection of properties include both quantitative and qualitative, interpretive attributes. *Ontario Heritage Act* Regulation 9/06 outlines three categories within which evaluation for cultural heritage value or interest is made with respect to designation under section 29 of the Act. These include the categories of design/physical value, historical/associative value, and contextual value as shown in Tables 3 to 7 and 9. The evaluation of impacts and proposed mitigation options are shown in Tables 10 and 11.

Two protected heritage resources, Kintail School House Museum and a barn and farm in Point Farms Provincial Park, are located west of the General Project Area and do not abut parcels of land on which the Project Location is situated.

The Project will directly affect one site with cultural heritage value or interest, Landscape L09, the former site of the Port Albert Air Navigation School. Tower locations T224 and T229 and the access road and collector line linking these will disturb surface sediments in the area of the former airfield. Mapping and surface survey of these lands is recommended as part of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment recommended by archaeological consultant Timmins Martelle (Martelle and Sweeney 2006). This activity will mitigate impacts to this cultural landscape as artifacts and cultural features may be encountered during this assessment.

An undertaking can have direct or indirect adverse impacts on built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes. Tables 10 and 11 outline possible direct and indirect impacts, the relevance to this project and the mitigation options.

**Table 10: Types of Direct Impacts, Relevance to the Project and Mitigation Measures**

<b>Direct Impacts (Structures may be Physically Impacted by an Undertaking)</b>	<b>Relevance to this Project</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
<b>Destruction</b> – of any, or part of any, significant heritage attribute or feature.	Not applicable: no heritage attribute or feature to be demolished	None recommended
<b>Vibration Damages</b> – to a structure during construction or because of subsequent changes to the building or adjacent land use.	Not applicable: vibration impacts not anticipated with this project	None recommended
<b>Alteration</b> – that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric or appearance.	Not applicable: no alterations anticipated	None recommended



**Table 11: Types of Indirect Impacts, Relevance to the Project and Mitigation Measures**

<b>Indirect Impacts (Character of a Structure or Landscape may be impacted by an Undertaking)</b>	<b>Relevance to this Project</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
<b>Shadows</b> – created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the visibility of a natural feature or plantings.	Not applicable: large distance from turbines	None recommended
<b>Isolation</b> – of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship.	Not applicable: nature of wind turbine operations will not isolate features	None recommended
<b>Land Disturbance</b> – such as a change in grade that alters historic patterns of topography or drainage.	Not applicable: no significant alteration to land	None recommended
<b>A change in Land Use</b> – such as adding industrial features to an agricultural area.	Existing land use is agriculture. Proposed addition of energy production may change visual character of agricultural land use.	The visual impact of the substation/switchyard should be minimized with appropriate landscape design such as massing and screening. Other, more structural solutions are not necessary and would bring added and unnecessary change to the visual character of agricultural land use.
<b>Obstruction</b> – of significant views or vistas from, within, or to a built and natural feature.	Flat land is a distinctive element of the cultural landscape. It is anticipated that turbines will be prominent, new visual features in the landscape.	The visual impact of the substation/switchyard should be minimized with appropriate landscape design such as massing and screening. Other, more structural solutions are not necessary and would bring added and unnecessary change to the visual character of agricultural land use.

## 6.0 PROJECT EFFECTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The General Project Area represents an Ontario rural cultural heritage landscape. The character defining elements of the individual heritage resources within the General Project Area were examined in Tables 3 to 7 and 9 and in Appendices B to H. Like many other rural areas in Ontario, however, this landscape is not static. New home construction, existing home renovations and expansions, and the development of agri-businesses to replace smaller farmsteads of the 19th century, are all constantly serving to alter the appearance and character of the General Project Area. In this light the introduction of a new visual element to the landscape, in the form of project turbines and associated structures, may be viewed as yet another facet of the area's ongoing evolution.

The cultural heritage landscape of the General Project Area has evolved to its present state, and continues to change. Provincial Policy Statement (PPS, 2005) identifies a Cultural Heritage Landscape as "a defined geographical area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community. It involves a grouping(s) of individual heritage features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the Ontario Heritage Act; and villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value". The 1992 Operational Guidelines adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee also states in 10(ii) that "a continuing landscape is one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. At the same time it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time."

It is recommended that the visual impact of the substation/switchyard, that is to be located at the intersection of Glens Hill Road and Tower Line Road, along with the transformer station, located at the intersection of Belgrave Road and Lanesville Line, be minimized with appropriate landscape design, such as massing and screening in order to lessen the impact on the surrounding area.

Two protected heritage resources, Kintail School House Museum and a barn and farm in Point Farms Provincial Park, are located west of the General Project Area and do not abut the parcels of land on which the Project Location is situated.

The Project will directly affect one site with cultural heritage value or interest, Landscape L09, the former site of the Port Albert Air Navigation School. Tower locations T224 and T229 and the access road and collector line linking these will disturb surface sediments in the area of the former airfield. Mapping and surface survey of these lands is recommended as part of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment recommended by archaeological consultant Timmins Martelle (Martelle and Sweeney 2006). This activity will mitigate impacts to this cultural landscape as artifacts and cultural features may be encountered during this assessment. No other direct project effects are expected on the cultural heritage resources identified during this

study. Visual effects will occur to some of the heritage resources and some visual effects have already occurred as a result of other wind farms in the area. These effects are not considered to have a permanent, negative impact on cultural heritage resources.

With the exception of the former Port Albert Air Navigation School site, which will be examined during a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, no further heritage assessment is recommended.

## 7.0 LIMITATIONS

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the Proponent and is intended to provide a presentation of the results of built heritage and cultural heritage landscape assessment of parts of the Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh in Huron County, Ontario.

Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of the third party. Should additional parties require reliance on this report, written authorization from AMEC will be required. With respect to third parties, AMEC has no liability or responsibility for losses of any kind whatsoever, including direct or consequential financial effects on transactions or property values, or requirements for follow-up actions and costs.

The report is based on data and information collected during the field study conducted by AMEC. It is based solely on the conditions of the property encountered on December 2, 6 and 21, 2010 and June 21, 2011, supplemented by a review of historical information and data obtained by AMEC as described in this report. Except as otherwise may be specified, AMEC disclaims any obligation to update this report for events taking place, or with respect to information that becomes available to AMEC after the time during which AMEC conducted the fieldwork.

Detailed historical and land titles information for each property assessed was not available at the time of preparation of this report. Further heritage resources may exist within the General Project Area that were not identified due to specific and personal historical information being unavailable to the primary researcher.

In evaluating the heritage resources, AMEC has relied in good faith on information provided by other individuals noted in this report. AMEC has assumed that the information provided is factual and accurate. In addition, the findings in this report are based, to a large degree, upon information provided by the current owner/occupant. AMEC accepts no responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement or inaccuracy contained in this report as a result of omissions, misinterpretations or fraudulent acts of persons interviewed or contacted.

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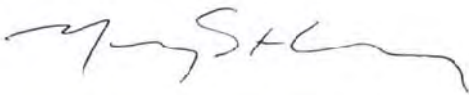
## 9.0 CLOSURE

AMEC has completed this report for the exclusive use of the Proponent for specific application to the K2 Wind Power Project. The work has been completed using generally accepted practices.

Sincerely,

**AMEC Environment & Infrastructure**  
**a Division of AMEC Americas Limited**

Prepared by:



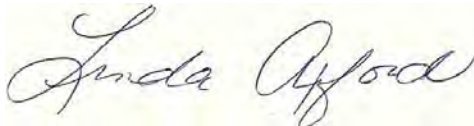
Nancy Saxberg, M.A.  
Senior Archaeologist

Reviewed by:



Shaun Austin, Ph.D.  
Senior Archaeologist

Revised by:



Linda Axford, MLA  
Senior Heritage Planner