



Samsung Renewable Energy Inc. and
Pattern Renewable Holdings Canada ULC

6 Heritage Assessment Report

For

Armow Wind Project

The following Report addresses the entire Project Study Area. The references to Project infrastructure found in this Report may reflect more than that which is proposed by the current Project Layout.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) has reviewed and accepted this Report in its current state. Any subsequent changes to the Project Layout will be reviewed and assessed from a Cultural Heritage perspective and will be provided to the MTCS for approval.



8 May 2012 REVISED

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

SP Ontario Armow Wind Energy Project Various Communities, Municipality of Kincardine Bruce County, Ontario

Submitted to:

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FINAL REPORT



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Distribution:

3 Copies - SP Ontario Wind Development LP Inc.
1 Copy & 1 CD - Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
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HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT SP ONTARIO ARMOW WIND ENERGY PROJECT

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Built Heritage Inventory



1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

Additional information about the Project can currently be found in the Construction Plan Report (Golder, 2011a in progress), Design and Operations Report (Golder, 2011b in progress), Decommissioning Plan Report (Golder, 2011c in progress), and Project Description Report (Golder, 2011d in progress).

Technical studies associated with the Environmental Assessment (EA) requirements were initiated in 2007 and extended into 2011. During the 60 day period prior to the final open house additional information about the Project and results of technical studies and assessments of negative environmental effects will be available in drafts of the following reports:

- Wind Turbine Specifications Report (Golder, 2011e in progress);
- Natural Heritage Report (Golder, 2011f in progress);
- Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report (Golder, 2011g in progress);
- Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Report (Golder, 2011h in progress)
- Heritage Assessment Report (this Report);
- Noise Study Report (Golder, 2011i in progress); and
- Water Assessment Report (Golder, 2011j in progress).

A final version of this Report, Consultation Report, and the aforementioned reports will be included with the Renewable Energy Approval application. Further reports, as required by the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) and the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC), will be made available to the Public and Municipality in advance of construction by posting of these reports on the SP Ontario Wind Development LP project website and providing hard copies of this information for review by interested parties at local libraries. All reports and associated summaries will be provided to First Nation communities identified by the Director.

1.1 Project Summary

The Project consists of the site preparation, construction, operation, and decommissioning of a 59 turbine wind generating facility with a total installed nameplate capacity of 131.04 MW. The Project will be owned and operated by SP Ontario Wind Development LP (SP Ontario) and will be located north of the community of Kincardine, Ontario (Figure 1). This wind energy project was originally commenced by Acciona Wind Energy Canada Inc. but purchased by SP Ontario in 2011. The Project lifespan from obtaining the REA Approval to the end of Decommissioning is estimated to be 30 years.



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The wind turbines will be 80 m high to the center of the nacelle and 130 m high to the extended upright blade tip. Wind turbine generators will be constructed on a concrete foundation. Electrical collector lines will interconnect individual wind turbines and eventually connect to the collector substation. The operation of the wind turbines will be monitored remotely from an operations and maintenance building located adjacent to the collector substation. Once tested and commissioned, the wind turbines will require scheduled visits for maintenance while in operation. Routine preventative maintenance activities will be completed as per manufacturer requirements.

The Study Area (Figure 1) encompasses approximately 18,800 hectares of privately owned land parcels. Land usage is primarily mixed-use agricultural characterized by pasture (predominantly for cattle), cash crops (e.g. farmer for corn, soybeans, wheat), woodlots and multiple small rural villages or hamlets of a variety of sizes, primarily residential in nature. The County of Bruce Official Plan (County OP) encourages the use of alternative energy systems, such as wind power (Bruce County, 2010). The location of the Project was predicated by interest expressed by local landowners. Bruce County is also attractive for wind development due to its proximity to Lake Huron, which results in favourable wind conditions for power production.



2.0 METHODOLOGY

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

Project Components are defined as all infrastructure related to the wind farm layout, including the wind turbines, access roads, service roads, substations, transmission lines, and collector cables. Generally, project components could impact the Study Area during their construction through the potential disturbance of heritage resources. In this report, aboveground collector cables are not considered as project components in a number of cases since they will be located on municipal land using existing hydro poles. These aboveground collector cables will not result in additional impacts, as evidenced by the fact that these cables will run in front of non-participating parcels as well as participating parcels and only the municipality will be consulted regarding the placement of these cables. This consideration regarding aboveground collector cables will be highlighted below in the specific instances where they arise.

2.1 Study Process

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

- the production of a land use history of the Study Area through the use of historical archival research and a review of historic mapping;
- the identification of protected properties, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes through a windshield survey, public consultation and background research;
- the creation of an inventory of all built heritage resources at the Project Location dating to greater than 40 years;
- an evaluation of the inventory of built heritage resources according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06 Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* to determine their significance; and
- where appropriate, an evaluation of anticipated impacts according to InfoSheet #5 in Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process, Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Policies of the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 (MTC, 2006).

The Heritage Assessment Report was based on a researched land use history of the Study Area. This research provided a framework within which to evaluate the relevance of historic structures and landscapes. Field surveys were conducted on August 26, 2010, July 7, 2011 and November 15 and 16, 2011.



Given that the potential wind turbines and associated infrastructure are to be localized on chosen participating parcels within the Study Area (Project Location), the cultural features that are located on those parcels were photographed and evaluated according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06*. This material appears in Section 4.0. Access to the properties was not available as part of this work and all identification was undertaken from public road allowances.

Evaluation according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06* was based on extensive historical research. This research facilitated a full and developed understanding of the study area, specifically, patterns of settlement, agricultural trends and subsequent growth. Each potential resource was visually evaluated according to criteria outlined in *Ontario Regulation 9/06* as Design or Physical Value (Section 1) and Contextual Value (Section 3). Identification of Associative Value (Section 2) was based on public consultation as detailed in Section 2.3 and 4.3, as well as a detailed study of local publications. In order to identify potential associative value, research focused on properties which the historical community may have deemed of interest through regional publications and, where available, local township histories.

2.2 Regulatory Framework

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

This assessment addresses built heritage and cultural heritage landscape resources as required by Reg. 359/09 under part V.0.1 of the *Environmental Assessment Act*. Evaluation of cultural heritage value or interest was undertaken using *Ontario Regulation 9/06*, made under the Ontario Heritage Act. The pertinent regulatory framework is defined in the following sections.

2.2.1 Ontario Regulation 359/09

Under Reg. 359/09, a heritage resource

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

Under section 19(1) of Reg. 359/09, a proponent of a proposed renewable energy project must determine whether the project location is on a protected property, which includes:



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

2.3 Public Consultation and Recognition

The Building and Planning Department of the Municipality of Kincardine was contacted regarding the existence of an inventory of municipally designated, listed or registered heritage resources. Stephen Murray, Coordinator of Community Services with the Municipality of Kincardine, provided the *Heritage Home Registry* which contains an inventory of both designated and listed properties within the municipality. Mr. Murray explained, as is the case throughout the province, the designated structures represent those which have been determined to be of cultural heritage value according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06* and designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The structures which were listed in the registry, as opposed to designated, were described as properties of interest, not explicit value or interest. These structures are discussed in more detail throughout Section 4.

The Bruce County Museum and Cultural Centre was consulted with regards to potential historic structures within the Study Area beyond those identified by the municipal registry. Golder consulted Susan Schlorff, Archival Assistant with the Bruce County Museum and Cultural Centre Archives in order to identify potential heritage resources including both built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes. Golder provided mapping of the Study Area in order to focus discussion on the knowledge of any potentially significant heritage resources within the mapped Study Area. Ms. Schlorff provided valuable research sources relating to the historical background of the Study Area. This material informed the development of the historical summary described in Section 3.



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Furthermore, it provided a context within which each resource identified at the Project Location could be evaluated. However, with the exception of the listed resources detailed in Section 4.1.1, no heritage resources of potential cultural heritage value or interest were identified within the study area as a result of this consultation. Golder was assisted by Ms. Schlorff at the Bruce County Museum and Cultural Centre on July 26, 2010 and July 7, 2011.



3.0 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

Figure 2 indicates the location and photograph direction within the Study Area of the plates that are referenced throughout Section 3.0.

3.1 Physical Setting

The Study Area is located across portions of the former townships of Bruce and Kincardine, reorganized into the current Municipality of Kincardine in Bruce County. The Study Area comprises of a parcel of land roughly 18,800 hectares in size located throughout the region as outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: Properties within the Armow Wind Energy Centre, Bruce County

Former Municipal Township	Concession	Lot
Bruce	1	4-35
	2-4	6-35
Kincardine	3-12	1-35

The Study Area is situated entirely within the Huron Slope physiographic region which comprises roughly 2,600 square kilometres running along the eastern side of Lake Huron (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:160-161). The Study Area is mostly level with some areas of gentle and steep sloping, small creeks and tributaries which transect the entire Study Area (Plate 1 and Plate 2).



Plate 1: Looking southwest from Concession Road 2.



Plate 2: An example of the rolling landscape characteristic of portions of the Huron slope. Looking north along Sideroad 20.



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The vast majority of the Study Area is characterized by an undrumlinized till plain although the southwest corner exhibits characteristics of a bevelled till plain as well. An extensive sandy strip carries two parallel eskers through the Study Area and ends north of County Road 15. This sand plain originates in Lambton County and characterizes the Huron Slope. Finally, along the west side of the Study Area, a till moraine changes direction and curves into Brant County near the Glammis Bog Conservation Area.

Soil types vary through the Study Area however; Perth clay is the most widespread. It is described as imperfectly drained and tends to produce fair crop yields even during dry seasons due to the soil's reserve supply of moisture. This soil type is used generally for beef raising, and cereal grain growing as well as hay and pasture which have low yields (Hoffman and Richards 1954:49). The sandy strip described above provides poor conditions for agriculture as well as grazing although the remainder of the Study Area is largely suitable for agriculture.

Four watersheds feed into the Study Area including the Penetangore, the Lake Fringe, the Lower Main Saugeen River and the Teeswater watersheds. The watersheds drain into both Lake Huron and the Saugeen River. No major water sources from the watershed travel through the Study Area, but numerous small creeks transect the Study Area at various locations. The Greenock Swamp skirts the northeastern edge of the Study Area (Plate 3).



Plate 3: The Greenock Swamp at the southeastern edge of Concession Road 2, facing west



3.2 Land Use History

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

3.2.1 First Nations Occupation

The Study Area enters the historic record when the Saugeen and Manitoulin are recorded as having entered into Treaty No. 45½:

Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, met on August 9, 1836, at Manitowaning... the Saukings residents south of Owen Sound. <To the Saugeen> I now propose that you should surrender to your Great Father, the Sauking territory that you presently occupy, and that you shall repair either to this island <Manitoulin> or to that part of your territory which lies on the north of Owen Sound upon which proper houses shall be built for you, and proper assistance given to enable you to become civilized and to cultivate land which your Great Father engages for ever to protect for you from the encroachment of the whites.

(Morris, 1943:27-29)

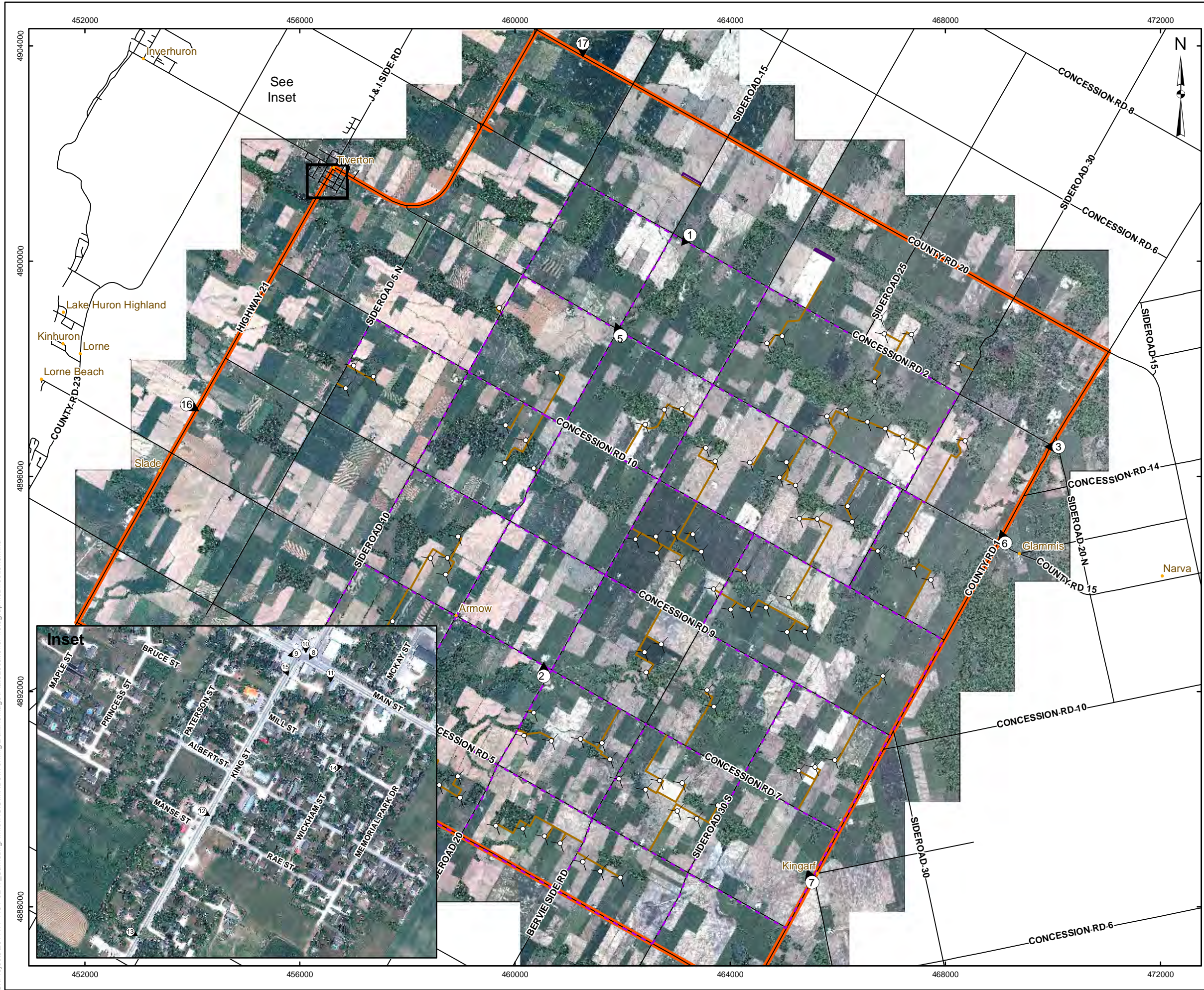
A further surrender of territory occurred with the Oliphant Treaty (Treaty No. 72) in 1854 when most of the peninsula was ceded to the Crown except reserves at Chief's Point, Nawash (at Owen Sound), Colpoys Bay and Cape Croker, as well as lands to the southwest at Saugeen (Koenig, 2005:64; Morris, 1943:34-36; Surtees 1971:48-49).

Additional First Nations history of the Study Area and its environs has been documented in the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Golder, 2011g). It is not apparent that First Nations activities and presence have influenced the character of the modern cultural landscape (as far as can be discerned through vegetation patterns, earthworks, knowledge of their sacred sites, etc.) nor have they left tangible, above ground material features (earthworks, etc.). The aboriginal presence in the Study Area is assumed at this time to be the matter of archaeology.

3.2.2 Original Survey and Early Settlement

Prior to 1850, the area which would comprise of Bruce County was part of the Huron District. It was not until the *Municipal Institutions Act* of 1849 delineated the Province of Upper and Lower Canada that the Huron District was divided into the counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce (Belden, 1880: 60). However, this appears to have been in title only due to a lack of settlement until 1860. At which time, Walkerton was declared the county seat. The region was so sparsely settled that political organization would not take place until at least 1867 when the first meeting of the County Council occurred (Belden, 1880: 60).

G:\Projects\2011\11-1151-0247_Samsung\Armow\GIS\MXDs\Working\BuiltHeritage\PlateLocations\PhotographicDirections.mxd



LEGEND

- ① Photographic Direction
- Turbine Layout
- Road
- Collectors
- Access Road
- Interconnection Area
- Study Area

REFERENCE

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

1,000 500 0 1,000 2,000 3,000

SCALE 1:70,000 METRES

PROJECT		HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT ARMOW WIND ENERGY PROJECT	
TITLE		PLATE LOCATIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DIRECTIONS	
 Mississauga, Ontario	PROJECT NO. 11-1151-0247		SCALE AS SHOWN
	DESIGN	ME	18 Oct. 2011
	GIS	BC	17 Jan. 2012
	CHECK	MR	17 Jan. 2012
	REVIEW		

FIGURE: 2



HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT SP ONTARIO ARMOW WIND ENERGY PROJECT

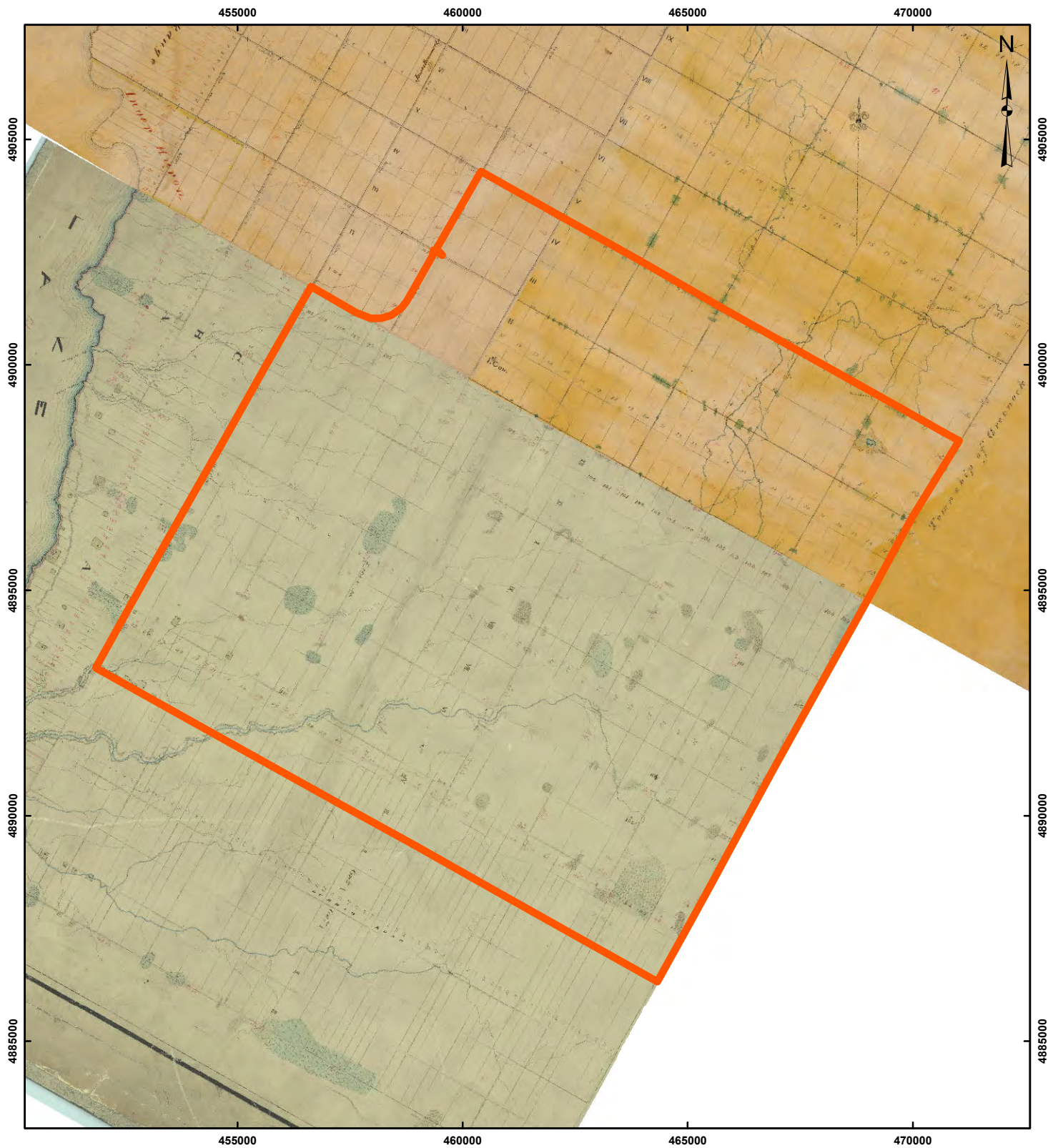
The Study Area is located within the Municipality of Kincardine, formerly Bruce and Kincardine Townships, in the County of Bruce. Prior to amalgamation in 1998-1999, County Road 15 was the township line between the former townships. Bruce County was surveyed by various surveyors between 1846 and 1861, including, among the earliest, Charles Rankin and Alex Wilkinson, P.L.S (Figure 3). Rankin, working in 1846, surveyed the line from Owen Sound to the mouth of the Saugeen River at Southampton which runs south of the Study Area (Robertson, 1906: 11-12).

The variety in surveyors is reflected in the land division throughout the County. For example, some of the earliest surveys undertaken in the late 1840s resulted in lots more narrow than those completed in the 1850s. The earliest surveys were undertaken along what would become the most populated and desirable settlement areas along the eastern shore of Lake Huron and later, the Durham Road. One such example of this early survey pattern, still evident in the landscape, is found south of the Study Area extending west from the community of Kincardine. Within the Study Area, the consistency in lot sizes and survey patterns are characteristic of surveys undertaken between 1851 and 1861, with the exception of the third and fourth concession (Figure 3) (Dean, 1984: Plate 99).


The late 1840s marked the first era of settlement of Bruce County. Although surveys in Bruce County was somewhat delayed when compared to the neighbouring Canada Company Huron Tract, settlement patterns appear to have been similar where the earliest settlement was concentrated along transportation routes. One notable difference was the 50 acre land grants offered by the Government along the Durham Road (today Highway 9) (Robertson, 1908: 529-31). According to an Order-in-Council dated August 26th, 1848, settlers were provided 50 acres contingent on their ability to clear, at minimum, 12 acres, occupy the land and erect a dwelling within four years of taking possession. The granting system also allowed for settlers to purchase an additional 150 acres provided the initial clearing went smoothly. In response to a lacklustre initial interest in Bruce County, this program of land granting led to a rush of settlement.

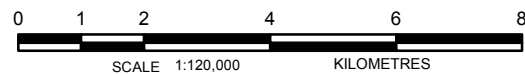
The Government retained Allan Park (A.P.) Brough, P.L.S., to undertake the survey in Kincardine Township as part of this settlement plan. This was the second survey which occurred in Kincardine Township. He was instructed to survey the Durham Road and open it to settlement. The Government, anxious to encourage settlement, opened the Durham Road as well as three concessions to the north and three to the south (Robertson, 1906:13). Narrow 50 acre lots fronting concession roads resulted from Brough's survey as did the crucial settlement road from the community of Durham in Simcoe County through to Penetangore (today Kincardine). The road facilitated settlement from the community and while it lies south of the Study Area it became the major settlement route by 1850 and directly affect the spread of settlement into Kincardine Township and beyond.

As settlement was underway outside of the Study Area, the surrounding townships were being surveyed in preparation for the overflow anticipated as a result of the land grant agreements. This was the third and largest survey in Kincardine Township. J. W. Bridgland, P.L.S., surveyed concessions four through twelve north of the Third Concession in 1850 (Bruce County Historical Society, n.d.: online). It was undertaken according to the popular 1,000 sectional system of surveying where two rows of five 100 acre lots fronted onto concession roads with side roads intersecting the concessions every five lots (Figure 3) (Dean, 1969: Plate 99).



LEGEND


 Study Area



REFERENCE

Drawings based on:
 Bridgeland, James W.
 1851a Kincardine; Bruce District. Number B41.
 1851b Report of the Survey of the Township of Kincardine in the District of Bruce.
 Devine, Thomas
 1852 Plan of that Part of Bruce, compiled from late D.P. Surveyor A.P. Brough's field notes. Number B60.
 Miller, Chisholm
 1853 Plan of that Part of the Township of Bruce. Number N59.
 All maps on file with the Ministry of Natural Resources Crown Land Survey Records Office, Peterborough.
 Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17



PROJECT		HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT ARMOW WIND ENERGY PROJECT																					
TITLE		1851, 1852, 1853 MAPS OF BRUCE AND KINCARDINE TOWNSHIPS																					
 Golder Associates Mississauga, Ontario		<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">PROJECT NO. 11-1151-0247</td> <td>SCALE AS SHOWN</td> <td>REV.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DESIGN</td> <td>PP</td> <td>15 Jul. 2010</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>GIS</td> <td>BC</td> <td>01 Dec. 2010</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHECK</td> <td>MR</td> <td>01 Dec. 2010</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REVIEW</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	PROJECT NO. 11-1151-0247		SCALE AS SHOWN	REV.	DESIGN	PP	15 Jul. 2010		GIS	BC	01 Dec. 2010		CHECK	MR	01 Dec. 2010		REVIEW				FIGURE 3
PROJECT NO. 11-1151-0247		SCALE AS SHOWN	REV.																				
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GIS	BC	01 Dec. 2010																					
CHECK	MR	01 Dec. 2010																					
REVIEW																							



HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT SP ONTARIO ARMOW WIND ENERGY PROJECT

One minor variation in the 1,000 sectional survey pattern is apparent within the fourth concession in Kincardine Township where the surveying began. As a result of the previous survey, although consistent in width, lots along the forth concession are substantially smaller in length than those typical of the 1,000 sectional system of surveying. Variations in survey patterns are often evident where multiple surveys of an area took place as was the case in Kincardine Township.

Survey methods in Bruce Township were very similar to those in Kincardine Township. The lakeshore lots, surveyed by Wilkinson, are apparent to the west of the Study Area. The long and narrow lots are the same in as Kincardine Township. The remainder of the township was surveyed in 1851 according to 1,000 sectional system (Bruce County Historical Society, n.d.: online).

The earliest recorded permanent settlement in Bruce County appears to have taken place in 1848, although the region was busy with merchant activity long before as fishing and fur trading companies traversed the county (Robertson 1906: 17-24). Although there is debate regarding where exactly the first settlement was, there is little doubt that the earliest settlement was located along the shorelines of Lake Huron. Settlement spread from the eastern shore of the lake inland along the developing roadways. Both Kincardine and Bruce Townships were settled relatively early in the settlement process when compared to other townships in the county.

The land which forms the Study Area was largely settled during a land boom which occurred between 1850 and 1860. Kincardine Township, in particular, was settled largely as a result of its vicinity to waterways and the availability of Government land grants (Robertson, 1906: 430 and 33). Beginning in 1851 settlement was rapid growing from 262 in 1850 to 1,149 in 1852 according to Assessment Roll information (Robertson, 1906: 537). The population of Kincardine Township nearly doubled any other township populations. A direct reflection of the settlement of the community of Penetangore (later Kincardine), the township represented the earliest region of growth, although by 1861 growth was also occurring elsewhere.

Bruce Township, in comparison, was settled as part of the 'Big Land Sale' which took place in Southampton in 1854. Between two and three thousand people attended the sale in which the Government offered Crown and school lands for sale (Roberston, 1906: 67). As was often the case, many squatters had been clearing and occupying land throughout the township and it was at this time that many opted to purchase the land they had previously occupied illegally (Robertson 1906: 68). Although it was between four to six years behind Kincardine Township, this sale marked the first time large purchased of Bruce Township lands.

Generally speaking, throughout the county, the first generation of settlement took place between 1850 and 1880, with rural population peaking in 1881 at 65, 218 (Plate 4). According to an 1881 survey, only 4% of Bruce Township had not been settled while all of Kincardine Township was settled by 1860 (OAC, 1881: 17). The Study Area appears to have been among the most rapidly settled regions throughout all of Bruce County (Plate 4).

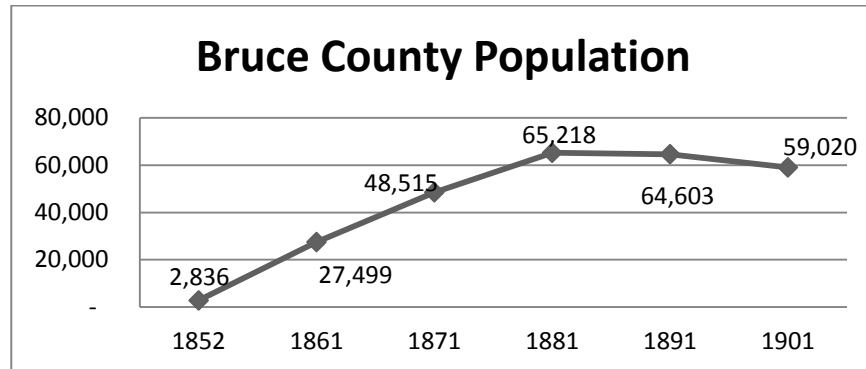


Plate 4: Population of Bruce County, 1852 to 1901

3.2.3 Agriculture

Agricultural practices undertaken by early settlers depended on the availability of cleared land. As in the majority of pioneer communities throughout the province, emphasis in the Study Area was placed on clearing the land to make way for farming. The Study Area was heavily forested and clearing the land was a laborious task which often took years to accomplish. The earliest agricultural activity throughout both Kincardine and Bruce Townships was sustenance farming. This typically included a mixture of root vegetables such as potatoes and turnips, as well as grains. Vegetables were consumed by the family and grains were transported to local mills and ground to flour for baking (Bruce Township Historical Society, 1984: 23). The practice of sustenance farming continued until the farmer had surplus supplies, at which point transportation routes and the market economy began to appear.

Specialized cash crops emerged by the 1880s as settlers began to transport their goods to sell in port communities such as Inverhuron and Kincardine (Figure 1). While records do not indicate the division of rural land throughout much of the Study Area, land usage appears similar to the surrounding townships. In Bruce Township, spring and winter wheat represented a cumulative 37% of land usage with oats and peas representing the secondary cash crops at 12% and 11%, respectively (OAC, 1881: 30). Pasture represented 20% of land use in Bruce Township and 10% in Kincardine Township, although farmers in both townships were eager to begin more serious stock raising (OAC, 1881: 31). Focused primarily on grain growing, the 1880s marked the beginning of an increasing trend towards raising livestock and lands devoted to pasture.

Agricultural output in the 20th century was characterized by further specialization in cash crops and the expansion of livestock production. Through farm associations and collectives, advancements in technology, science, and machinery greatly increased output. Across Bruce County, a shift in cash crops was apparent in the mid-1900s where soybeans and mixed grains increased in significance while peas decreased substantially (McLeod, 1969: 15). Livestock, as predicted in the 19th century, increased substantially throughout the county, particularly during the mid-1900s. Between 1951 and 1966, the number of cattle in the county increased by nearly 40% from 117,269 to 190,751 (McLeod, 1969: 18). The plan for increased pasture and livestock certainly appears to have been well executed.



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In 2006 the Study Area shares many characteristics with Bruce County. Much of the land is devoted to cash crop agriculture and pasture for livestock. Farm sizes increased from the 19th century standard 100 acres to an average of 237 acres in the Municipality of Kincardine and 271 acres across Bruce County (Statistics Canada, 2006: Various).

While farms between 10-69 acres in size comprise the largest number of farms in the municipality, representing as much as 20% of farms in 2006, 19% of the 332 farms reporting were between 130 to 179 acres in size and 17% were between 240 to 339 acres. This is representative of a provincial, and in fact, national trend emphasizing much larger farming operations. Nonetheless, in the Municipality of Kincardine, 58% of farming operations remain independently owned.

Land usage has historically been, and continues to be, primarily mixed-use agricultural characterized by pasture, cash crops, woodlots and multiple small rural villages and hamlets of a variety of sizes.

3.2.4 Industry

The earliest industries established in newly settled areas were those responding to the needs of pioneers. Clearing the land resulted in the early establishment of the lumber trade and associated industries including milling. While road access and transportation would have been quite challenging, the vicinity to large navigable waterways would have encouraged the sale of surplus lumber. The anticipation of this trade led to the construction of the first saw mill erected in the county. William Withers opened the mill in 1848 in Kincardine (Robertson 1906: 26).

In 1851, Kincardine Township contained two saw mills under repair, two under construction, one grist mill, and two planned grist and saw mills (Census Records, 1851). With rapid settlement, good quality milling was in high demand. As a testament to the rapid growth, by 1861 there were 28 saw mills, seven grist and flouring mills and one woollen mill located within the entire county (Belden, 1880: 60).

Among the first industries established was the blacksmith. The blacksmith provided tools which were essential in the pioneer phase of settlement. In 1851 there was one blacksmith shop located within Kincardine Township, operated by Hugh McConnel (Census Records, 1851). Census records do not indicate the exact location of the blacksmith, however, it is likely that the shop was located in village of Penetangore, modern day Kincardine. A testament to the rapid growth of the region, 20 years later there were 119 blacksmiths throughout the county and 261 listed in 1881. Of these, 16 were located in Kincardine Township outside of the village of Kincardine and another 17 were located throughout Bruce Township (Census Records, 1881).

The Town of Kincardine, was the market town that supplied many of the early rural communities with the tools and markets needed to clear the land. Kincardine was the first village in the county and was closest in proximity to the Study Area.

Examples of industries present within the Town of Kincardine included the salt industry, foundry and machine shops, multiple furniture factories, several wagon and carriage shops, blacksmiths, pump factory, cooperages, a large tannery, an extensive pork packing house and numerous grist and flour mills (Belden 1880: 63). It was somewhat more isolated than comparable settler communities, but Kincardine fulfilled the typical needs of early settlers.



The foundations of early settlement manufacturing generally did not develop within the boundaries Bruce Township. Settlers had to travel considerable distances to where larger villages were established to cater to the early settler. The one exception was Tiverton, although it was not established until the 1860s. While the port communities of Port Bruce, Malta and Inverhuron, surveyed between 1855 and 1856, showed commercial promise, all three communities would succumb to fire within three decades of establishment (Robertson, 1906: 322-324).

Salt was discovered just north of Kincardine harbour in the 19th century. The Kincardine salt works began operation in 1872 (Selwyn, 1873: 286). The industry prospered throughout the 19th century and continued to operate into the 20th century. After undergoing a number of take-overs, salt operations were closed prior to 1968 (McCleod, 1969: 379).

3.2.4.1 Power

Bruce County is well known for its power generation. This began with the construction of the Douglas Point Nuclear Power Station in the 1960s. As the first commercial nuclear power plant in Canada, Douglas Point was the predecessor to the Bruce Nuclear Power Station operated by Bruce Power. It was prototype for an economic source of electrical power and was constructed over a six year period. The nuclear power station is located roughly eight kilometres northwest of Tiverton, now in the Municipality of Kincardine (McLeod 1969: 219).

The Douglas Point Nuclear Power Station was designed to act as a testing ground for power generating technology and as a result had a limited lifespan. As a part of the Canadian peacetime nuclear program, the commercial scaled power plant supplied power for 16 years and was operated by Atomic Energy Canada (Ball, 2006: 2-3). Douglas Point was the predecessor to the Bruce Nuclear Power Station, in operation since construction of the Bruce A reactor began in 1969 (Bruce Power, n.d.: online). As one of the region's largest employers, power generation has become associated with the modern economy of Bruce County.

Aside from nuclear power generation, the Municipality of Kincardine was also home to the first commercial wind power facility in Ontario. Located northwest of the Study Area near the intersection of Concession Road 4 (County Road 20) and E and F Side Road (County Road 23), the development began in 2000. The first electricity was generated in November of 2002 (Huron Wind, n.d.: online). By 2011, numerous wind turbines were located throughout Bruce County, and more specifically, the Municipality of Kincardine. Currently, there are ten turbines located in the north-west corner of the Study Area.



3.2.5 Urban Places

3.2.5.1 Eskdale

In 1875 Eskdale was established as a Post Office. Initially located on the township line on Lot 17, Concession 1, the Post Office was relocated numerous times and appears on the Historic Atlas mapping at the intersection of Concession 1 and Side Road 20 (Figure 4) (Bruce Township Historical Society, 1984:123). Little more than a Post Office, the community appears on 1952 and 1976 topographic mapping south of the same intersection.

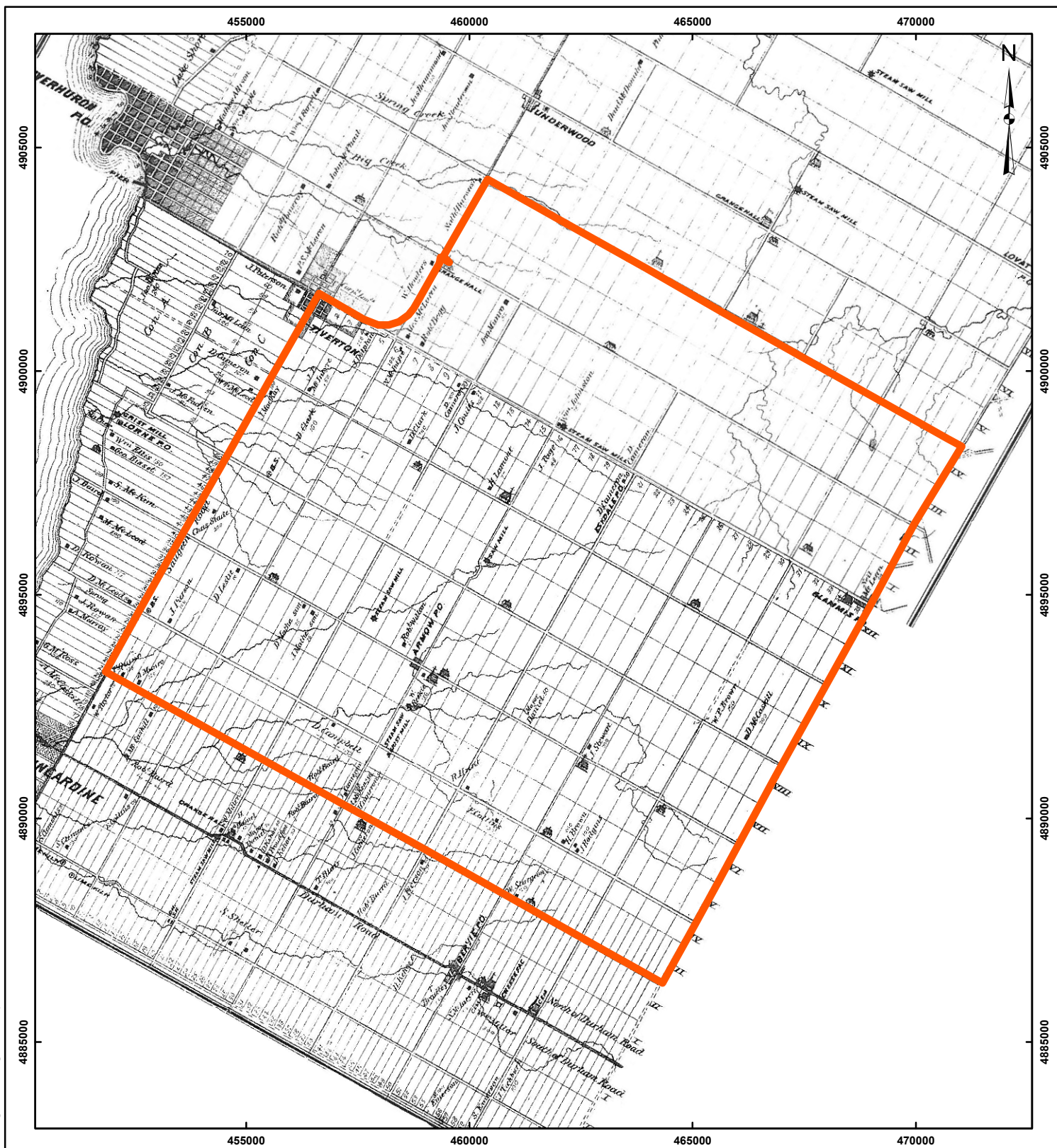
A school was constructed in 1873 on Lot 15, Concession 1 and would have acted as a place of assembly. In 2012 the school building has survived, but was converted to a private residence (Plate 5).

The scale of the community has been, and continues to be, quite small. Eskdale had a population of 55 in 1895 which had decreased to 25 by 1908 (Carter 1984: 376). It appears as though the size of the community peaked in the 19th century and has declined since then. Today, although the community is listed in the 2006 census as a Locality in the Municipality of Kincardine, it is indistinguishable from the surrounding agricultural landscape.


There are no properties or landscapes in Eskdale which have been registered, listed or designated as places of cultural heritage value or interest under Part IV, Section 27 and 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.



Plate 5: Former School No. 3, Bruce and Kincardine Townships, located on the northwest corner of Bruce Road 15 and Side Road 15 North.



LEGEND

 Study Area



REFERENCE

Drawings based on:
Belden, H. and Company
1880 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Bruce County. 1970 reprint. Ross Cumming, Port Elgin.
Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17



PROJECT

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT
ARMOW WIND ENERGY PROJECT

TITLE

1880 MAP OF
BRUCE AND KINCARDINE TOWNSHIPS



PROJECT NO. 11-1151-0247	SCALE AS SHOWN	REV.
DESIGN PP 15 Jul. 2010		
GIS BC 01 Dec. 2010		
CHECK MR 01 Dec. 2010		
REVIEW		

FIGURE 4



3.2.5.2 Armow

The community of Armow is located at the intersection of Concession Road 7 and Sideroad 15 North. It was founded in 1854 when saw and grist mills were opened by William Reekie. Originally established as Reekie, or Reekie's Mills, the name change occurred after the first postmaster resigned the position and the post office was temporarily closed (Robertson, 1906: 437). Reopened in 1869, the community has been known as Armow since.

As a hub of agricultural activity in the former Kincardine Township during the 19th and early 20th century, the community was well positioned along Concession 7 which was a major roadway. Although the distance to rail traffic would have certainly been a challenge during the railway era, it appears that Armow acted as a repository and shipping point for goods. As a result, in 1880 the community contained a town hall, blacksmith, temperance hotel, steam powered saw and grist mills, church, school, and both wagon and shoe shops (Belden 1880: 62). It had a population of 300 six years later (Carter, 1984: 985).

The community appears to have thrived through the turn of the century and into the first decade of the century. While social institutions such as churches and community centres evolved and adapted to changing needs, both remained until the mid-20th century. In the latter part of the 20th century the size of the community decreased. While still acting as a centre for community activities, the school closed as did local churches and township offices (McLeaod, 1969: 369). By 1976 the population was 31 and the post office had closed (Carter, 1984: 985). Representative of a shift experienced throughout the province, Armow became largely a residential community as industries moved to the larger urban centres, specifically Kincardine and Southampton.

There are no properties or landscapes in Armow which have been registered, listed or designated as places of cultural heritage value or interest under Part IV, Section 27 and 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

3.2.5.3 Glammis

Located on the eastern boundary of the Study Area, Glammis reaches into three former townships including Bruce, Kincardine and Greenock. The spelling of the community has come under scrutiny historically, however, for the purpose of the present study the spelling used in the Atlas of Canada has been adopted.

The community of Glammis is partially located within the Study Area on Lot 39, Concession 1, Bruce Township and on Lots 34 and 35, Concession 12, Kincardine Township (Figure 2). Glammis was settled in 1852 and opened its first post office in 1860 (Carter, 1984: 446). The community, as was often the case in rural communities, developed around the church and by the late 19th century had a population of 250 and had become a centre of industry with several stores, a blacksmith, a saw mill, a cheese box factory, a planing mill and a newspaper (Robertson, 1906: 324-325 and Bruce Township Historical Society, 1984:125-126).

During the early 20th century Glammis, the second largest community within the Study Area, began to experience significant population loss. By 1976 the population had decreased to 56 and the post office had closed (Carter, 1984: 446).



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The movement of industry and social institutions to larger community centres including Walkerton, Kincardine, Port Elgin and Southampton occurred with the increase accessibility of motor vehicle traffic in the last half of the 20th century. Today, the hamlet is primarily residential with park areas and at least two churches appear to remain active (Plate 6).

There are no properties or landscapes in Glammis which have been registered, listed or designated as places of cultural heritage value or interest under Part IV, Section 27 and 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.



Plate 6: The intersection of Bruce County Road 1 and County Road 15, showing the residential character of Glammis, facing northwest.

3.2.5.4 Kingarf

The community of Kingarf is situated across the two former townships of Kincardine and Greenock. Located along the eastern boundary of the Study Area, a post office was established in 1866. Little is documented regarding the establishment of the community, however it appears that it was relatively short lived. A population of 50 in 1892 and 30 in 1926; the post office closed in 1916 (Carter, 1984: 614). Today, St. Matthew's Anglican Church appears well maintained and in active use (Plate 7). The remainder of the community is indistinguishable from the surrounding rural landscape.

There are no properties or landscapes in Kingarf which have been registered, listed or designated as places of cultural heritage value or interest under Part IV, Section 27 and 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.



Plate 7: St. Matthews Anglican Church in Kingarf, facing north

3.2.5.5 Tiverton

The village of Tiverton is located across the former townships line separating Kincardine and Bruce townships. The southeast portion of the village, south of Main Street and east of King Street, is located within the Study Area (Figure 1). The village was settled as early as 1850 at which point, reflective of its Scottish roots, it was referred to as St. Andrews. When the first post office was opened in 1860 the name was changed to Tiverton and the community took over postal service from Fort Bruce, located on the Baie du Dore (Carter, 1984: 1032).

Tiverton quickly became a centre for settler and agricultural goods. Following the establishment of the first store, the first industry to be established in Tiverton was a pot and pearl-ash factory in 1860 followed by a wool-carding mill run and by the late 1860s a grist mill (Robertson 1906: 328). Firmly established as a business centre by the 1870s, in 1880 the village contained five general stores, two tin, stove and hardware stores, one drug and book store, millinery, tailor, and shoe shops, two harness shops, a livery, a baker, butcher and three hotels (Belden, 1880: 65). As a centre of manufacturing activity, it was typical in its approach to steam technology. The village contained a foundry and agricultural implement factory, including a planing mill, a large tannery, a cheese factory, two cabinet factories, two wagon and four blacksmith shops, two grist and flouring mills, a woollen factory and a saw mill which all incorporated the use of steam (Belden, 1880: 65).



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Social institutions were central to 19th century community development. In addition to three churches, a large school and a village hall what distinguishes Tiverton from the other communities within our Study Area is the presence of a local newspaper and local journal (Belden, 1880: 65). This development was characteristic of communities of this size during the 19th century.

The population of Village of Tiverton was recorded as 545 in 1881. It had decreased to roughly 470 by 1901 (Census of Canada, 1881 and Statistics Canada, RG31, Reel T-6462). In 1897, a devastating fire spread through the village causing extensive damage. Much of the business district was heavily damaged or destroyed (Robertson, 1906: 331). Rebuilding began quickly and many of the damaged buildings were replaced. The Chambers and McKellar Block, which was constructed in 1898 and is still standing today, is an excellent example (Harrison, 1989: 61). Construction continued into the 20th century with the addition of another bay on the eastern side of the Chambers and McKellar Block as well as completion of the Blackberry Tales building in 1904 (Plate 8 and Plate 9).



Plate 8: The McKellar Block located on the southeast corner of Main Street and King Street, Tiverton. The building is listed on the Heritage Home Registry prepared by the Municipality of Kincardine.



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Plate 9: Blackberry Tales located on the southwest corner of Main Street and King Street. Constructed in 1904, the building is listed on the Heritage Home Registry prepared by the Municipality of Kincardine.

Where many rural communities suffered a sharp decrease in population throughout the 20th century, it appears as though Tiverton maintained its population, although there are conflicting reports regarding estimates. Some community services were moved to larger urban centres, the relocation of Kincardine Township-Tiverton Central School for example, however many social institutions remained including churches, libraries, agricultural societies, and community centres (McLeod, 1969: 226-232).

By the 1960s plans for the development of a prototype for nuclear power generation were underway just northwest of Tiverton at Douglas Point. Nuclear power generation became a major employer in the region with expansion at Bruce Power. A population increase of 1.2% over a five year period brought the population to 824 in 1996 (Community Profile Census). Tourism and energy generation have become staples of the region. Ontario's first commercial wind energy centre was constructed roughly five kilometres northwest of the village.

There are a total of 11 properties in Tiverton which have been municipally listed as places of potential cultural heritage value or interest. Five of the properties are located within the Study Area and will be described in more detail in Section 4.1.



3.3 Transportation

Early roadways were crucial in the settlement and development of early settler communities. These transportation routes allowed early settlers access to the interior of Bruce County, although many 19th century roads were virtually impassable during the spring and fall. Rain and wet conditions made wagon travel notoriously difficult and time consuming. Roadways were most efficient in the summer and winter. Nonetheless, early roads allowed settlers access to land and created markets for their goods. The initial impact of these transportation routes was crucial in the settlement and development of early communities.

The arrival of the railway expedited the development of cash crops in communities surrounding the Study Area, as would an increased demand for goods from the United States of America in response to the American Civil War. However, within the Study Area, a lack of railways had a direct impact on the development of 19th century communities.

Without access to larger markets, communities directly within the Study Area were stagnant in growth throughout the late 19th and early 20th century. Where comparable communities in other townships throughout the region would have initially expanded with railway construction and later contracted as railways were abandoned. As a result of railways bypassing the Study Area, farmers had to reach out to communities outside of the Study Area to market their goods. Therefore, communities within the Study Area remained relatively small and stagnant in growth as the influence of the railway was less prominent.

3.3.1 Roads

Construction of minor roadways, including concession roads and side roads, was largely the responsibility of individual settlers and later the municipalities. As discussed in Section 3.2.2, with the push for land, settlers were responsible for clearing the roadways along their properties. Not only was this in the best interest of land speculators who needed increased access to the county, but also to the settler. Cleared roadways provided access to the newly developed markets in small and relatively large communities alike.

The vast majority of roads throughout the Study Area served exactly this purpose; they proved access to markets and a means to transport goods from the farm to the market, railway or port. Many of these thoroughways connected with major roadways including what was referred to in Bruce County as the Saugeen and Goderich Road, today Highway 21. This was the primary thoroughway in the Study Area and as such is described in more detail below.

3.3.1.1 Highway 21

As one of the earliest roads through the region, the roadway that is now known as the King's Highway 21, or Highway 21, initially ran along Lake Huron for a mere 21 kilometres from Bayfield to Goderich. Known in Huron County as Lake Road, it was constructed in 1836 by the Canada Company. Although it did not reach Bruce County until the late 1850s and early 1860s, it was an essential transportation route during the settlement of Bruce County (Robertson, 1906: 90).



Eventually, it would connect the major communities of Huron County with the lakeshore communities of Bruce County including Kincardine, Port Elgin, and Owen Sound providing a trade route fundamental to the growth of the county.

Throughout the 19th century the roadway experienced numerous problems traversing various waterways which required the construction of numerous bridges. It is undetermined when ownership of the roadway was transferred to the county, however the portion of the roadway through the Study Area was assumed by the province in the mid 1930s and designated Highway 21. Known as the Bluewater Highway, its vicinity to Lake Huron and its generally scenic landscapes make it a popular tourist route throughout the summer. It has been extensively expanded to link together numerous communities including Forest, Grand Bend, Bayfield, Goderich and Kincardine (Beavers, 2011).

3.3.2 Railways

There are no railways located within the Study Area. While the Great Western Railway Company constructed lines from Wingham to Kincardine and Walkerton to Southamton in the early 1870s, both lines skirted the Study Area (Andreae, 1997: 129). Surrounded by rail lines, the Study Area did not experience the exponential growth railway communities throughout the 19th century often did. Instead, the region acted as a supply centre moving goods along roadways.

The Douglas Point spur, open only temporarily, was the line constructed closest to the Study Area. It was completed in 1971 and used in the construction of the Bruce Nuclear Power Station (Andreae, 1997: 134). Closed in 1988, it was an example of a purpose built spur constructed to transport construction materials exclusively.



4.0 ANALYSIS OF CULTURAL FEATURES

4.1 Protected Properties

There are various means of protecting properties of cultural heritage value as summarized in Table 2. As part of the requirements of O. Reg. 359/09, s.19, three interested parties must be contacted to confirm the presence of protected properties within the Study Area. The Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) as well as the Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) and the Municipality of Kincardine were contacted.

Laura Hatcher, Heritage Planner with the MTC, confirmed that there are no designated properties according to Items 4, 5 and 8 in Table 2, within the Study Area. Furthermore, there are no pending or ongoing designations according to these descriptions located within the Study Area.

Sean Fraser, Manager of Acquisitions and Conservation Services for the Heritage Programs and Operations Branch of the OHT confirmed that there are no properties within the Study Area subject to OHT conservation easements.

The Municipality of Kincardine was contacted with regards to the availability of a municipal inventory, registry or list of built heritage resources. Stephen Murray, Coordinator of Community Services with the Municipality of Kincardine reported that there is an active Heritage Home Registry which includes both designated and listed properties. All of the 40 houses designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act within the municipality are located outside of the Study Area, largely within the former Town of Kincardine.

The majority of the Heritage Home Registry contains cultural heritage resources which are listed as properties of potential heritage interest or value according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06*, but not designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. Of the more than 120 resources identified, seven listed properties are located within the Study Area. The location of each of the seven properties is indicated by plate number on Figure 2.

A photograph inventory, brief description as provided by the Municipality of Kincardine and siting in relation to the Project Location is provided below for each of the seven properties. None of the listed properties are located on, adjacent to, or abutting the Project Location. Therefore, additional impact analysis is not required.



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Table 2: Verification of Protected Properties within the Study Area According to O. Reg. 359/09, s. 19

Item	Description of property.	Person or body whose authorization is required.	Verification Method
1.	A property that is the subject of an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under clause 10 (1) (b) of the Ontario Heritage Act.	Ontario Heritage Trust.	Contacted the Ontario Heritage Trust
2.	A property in respect of which a notice of intention to designate the property to be of cultural heritage value or interest has been given in accordance with section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.	Municipality that gave the notice.	Contacted the Municipality of Kincardine
3.	A property designated by a municipal by-law made under section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act as a property of cultural heritage value or interest.	Municipality that made the by-law.	Contacted the Municipality of Kincardine
4.	A property designated by order of the Minister of Culture made under section 34.5 of the Ontario Heritage Act as a property of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance.	Minister of Tourism and Culture.	Contacted the Ministry of Tourism and Culture
5.	A property in respect of which a notice of intention to designate the property as property of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance has been given in accordance with section 34.6 of the Ontario Heritage Act.	Minister of Tourism and Culture.	Contacted the Ministry of Tourism and Culture
6.	A property that is the subject of an easement or a covenant entered into under section 37 of the Ontario Heritage Act.	Municipality that entered into the easement or covenant.	Contacted the Municipality of Kincardine
7.	A property that is part of an area designated by a municipal by-law made under section 41 of the Ontario Heritage Act as a heritage conservation district.	Municipality that made the by-law.	Contacted the Municipality of Kincardine
8.	A property designated as a historic site under Regulation 880 of the Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1990 (Historic Sites) made under the Ontario Heritage Act.	Minister of Tourism and Culture.	Contacted the Ministry of Tourism and Culture



4.1.1 McKellar Block, 52 – 56 Main Street, Tiverton, Ontario

Description

The 1898 McKellar merchant block is listed as representative of Renaissance Revival architectural style (Plate 10).

Siting in Relation to the Project Location

This listed structure is not located at, adjacent to, or abutting the Project Location (Figure 2).



Plate 10: The McKellar Block, Tiverton, Ontario



4.1.2 Baptist Church, 68 Main Street, Tiverton, Ontario

Description

The 1901 front gabled Tiverton Baptist Church is listed because of its vernacular gothic revival influences (Plate 11).

Siting in Relation to the Project Location

This listed structure is not located at, adjacent to, or abutting the Project Location (Figure 2).



Plate 11: Tiverton Baptist Church, Tiverton, Ontario



4.1.3 116 King Street, Tiverton, Ontario

Description

This private residence is listed because it was constructed with vernacular gothic revival design influences using timber board and batten materials (Plate 12).

Siting in Relation to the Project Location

This listed structure is not located at, adjacent to, or abutting the Project Location (Figure 2).



Plate 12: 116 King Street, Tiverton, Ontario



4.1.4 140 King Street, Tiverton, Ontario

Description

This private residence is listed because it was constructed with vernacular Italianate design influences (Plate 13).

Siting in Relation to the Project Location

This listed structure is not located at, adjacent to, or abutting the Project Location (Figure 2).



Plate 13: 140 King Street, Tiverton, Ontario



4.1.5 20 Wickham Street, Tiverton, Ontario

Description

This structure is listed because of the shingle style siding used in its construction (Plate 14).

Siting in Relation to the Project Location

This listed structure is not located at, adjacent to, or abutting the Project Location (Figure 2).



Plate 14: 20 Wickham Street, Tiverton, Ontario



4.1.6 Bruce Lodge No. 341, 94 King Street, Tiverton, Ontario

Description

The Bruce Lodge No. 341 is listed because it was designed and constructed by the well known local builder, George Clelland, in the Italianate style (Plate 15).

Siting in Relation to the Project Location

This listed structure is not located at, adjacent to, or abutting the Project Location (Figure 2).



Plate 15: Bruce Lodge No. 341, 94 King Street, Tiverton, Ontario



4.1.7 School House, Highway 21, Bruce Township, Ontario

Description

This private residence, formerly School Section No. 5, is listed because it is a former township school house (Plate 16).

Siting in Relation to the Project Location

This listed structure is not located at, adjacent to, or abutting the Project Location (Figure 2).

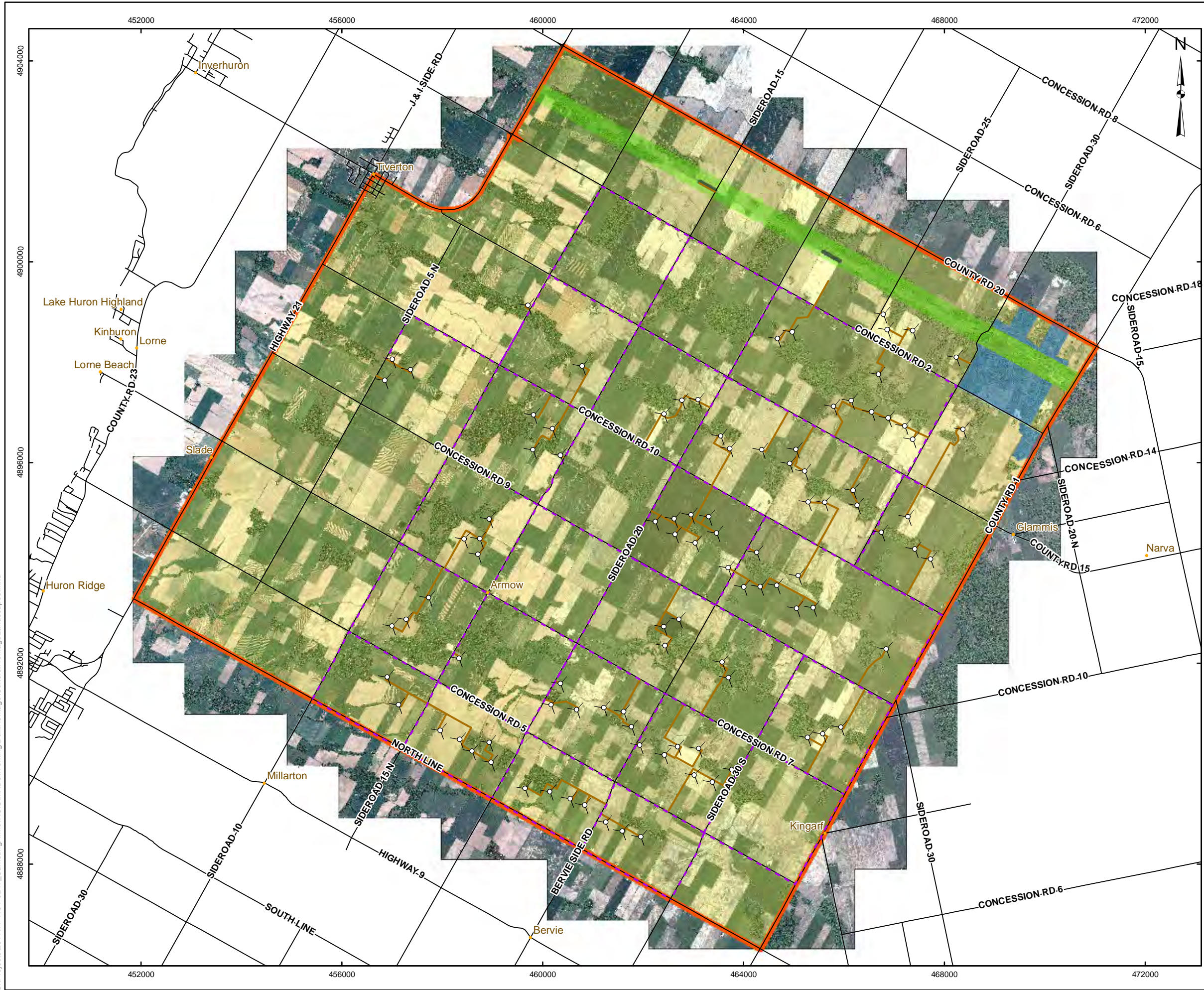


Plate 16: School House No. 5, Highway 21, Bruce Township, Ontario

4.2 Cultural Landscapes

As defined by Section 6.0 of the *Provincial Policy Statement*, Cultural Heritage Landscapes are specific geographical areas of heritage value. These defined areas will have been modified by human activities and are valued by a community. Cultural heritage landscapes can comprise of entire communities, particular patterns of settlement as well as more vernacular spaces including landscapes of historic rural development. Three landscapes have been identified at the Project Location within the Study Area (Figure 5).

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LEGEND

- Turbine Layout
- Road
- Collectors
- Access Road
- Interconnection Area
- Study Area
- Vernacular Rural Landscape
- Hydro and Wind Turbine Corridor
- Swamp Lands

REFERENCE

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

1,000 500 0 1,000 2,000 3,000

SCALE 1:75,000 METRES


PROJECT		HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT ARMOW WIND ENERGY PROJECT	
TITLE		CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES IN THE STUDY AREA	
 Mississauga, Ontario	PROJECT NO.	11-1151-0247	SCALE AS SHOWN
	DESIGN	ME 18 Oct. 2011	REV. 0.0
	CHECK	MR 27 Mar. 2012	
	REVIEW		

FIGURE 5



4.2.1 Description

4.2.1.1 *Vernacular Rural Landscape*

The majority of the Study Area was identified as a vernacular rural landscape (Plates 1 and 2). Land usage has historically been, and continues to be, primarily mixed-use agricultural characterized by pasture, cash crops, woodlots and multiple small rural villages and hamlets of a variety of sizes, largely residential in nature today. This usage has been defined by historic survey patterns, which has remained relatively intact. The initial survey generated the field and road patterns of the region, creating roadways and dictating the grid from which settlement patterns were framed. As a result, the majority of farmsteads are located along concession roads, generally close to the front of each property, whereas woodlots are located at the back of many properties.

Particularly apparent throughout the Study Area are the numerous abandoned residential structures; no less than ten were identified through the Study Area and seven at the Project Location (Sites 7, 9, 10, 11, 29, 31 and 51). Numerous factors result in residential abandonment, including planning initiatives for lot severances, new construction and an increased emphasis on agricultural activity. These abandoned structures represent evidence of the changing nature of agricultural practices.

4.2.1.2 *Swamp Lands*

Swamp lands occupy roughly 700 acres of the northeast corner of the Study Area. The landscape can be characterized by relatively flat and low marshlands, dense forest coverage and standing water (Plate 3). The swamp lands appear typical of those found throughout the region. However, the ecological significance of the swamp lands located within the Study Area is assumed at this time to be the matter of Natural Heritage and not of cultural heritage value or interest.

4.2.1.3 *Hydro and Wind Turbine Corridor*

Spanning the northeast edge of the Study Area is a visually prominent hydro corridor which contains four rows of hydro towers and runs the length of the Study Area. Ten turbines are located at the western edge of this corridor, north of Concession Road 2 in between Sideroad 15 and Sideroad 10 (Plate 17).

The hydro corridor is characteristic of the expansive power generation which occurs at the Bruce Power Generating Station, located west of the Study Area. Although indicative of the large investment in power generation undertaken throughout Bruce County, this hydro corridor is one example of many throughout the region.



Plate 17: Hydro and Wind Turbine Corridor, looking south from County Road 20.

4.2.2 Evaluation

Each of the identified cultural landscapes was evaluated according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06* as each landscape is represented at the Project Location (see Table 3). As defined by the *Ontario Provincial Policy Statement*, significant means cultural heritage resources that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people.

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

<i>Criteria</i>	Vernacular Rural Landscape	Swamp Lands	Hydro and Wind Turbine Corridor
<i>Design Value</i>	None identified	None identified	None identified
<i>Historic or Associative Value</i>	None identified	None identified	None identified
<i>Contextual Value</i>	None identified	None identified	None identified

The Project Location lands remain associated with various usages and continue to adapt to changing conditions. The vernacular rural landscape as well as the hydro and wind turbine corridor and the swamp lands are typical of landscapes which can be found throughout the region. Therefore, there are no cultural landscapes that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest located at the Project Location.



4.3 Inventory of Cultural Features at the Project Location

The criteria for evaluating the cultural significance, or value, of historic resources structures and landscapes have been developed by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and published as *Ontario Regulation 9/06*. These criteria are applied to any structure or feature more than 40 years old located at the Project Location. Cultural features were photographed and evaluated according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06*. This material is included in Appendix A along with a map (Tile 1) which indicates the location of each cultural feature. As discussed in Section 2.3, Golder consulted a representative of the Bruce County Museum and Cultural Centre as part of the identification of potential heritage resources within the study area.

Access to private properties was not available as part of this work and all identification was undertaken from public road allowances. Cultural features located on severed residential properties at the Project Location were also included as severed lots are often not distinguished from roadway right-of-ways and are prevalent throughout the Study Area.

4.3.1 Description

A total of 83 features, on 51 properties, were visually identified to be greater than 40 years old at the time of the field survey (listed in Appendix A).

Of these 83 features, 46 are residential structures and 37 are barn structures. Due to their size, barns contribute, in a very visible manner, to the character of the Study Area. The barns and various outbuildings are reflective of the agricultural character of the Study Area, specifically the mid-late 19th century emphasis on grain production and later movement towards livestock production in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Generally, barns should be considered as potentially significant cultural resources because this type of structure is no longer viable for modern agriculture and are at risk through abandonment or removal. However, the barns that have been included in this inventory are typical of the types of barns that are still prevalent throughout Bruce County.

All of the houses within the Project Location are of local vernacular designs with some elements of high architecture rather than designed in a particular formal architectural style. Residential construction throughout the Project Location was overwhelmingly one and half storey structures, representing roughly 85% of identified residential structures. The modest size of residential structures found throughout the Project Location is reflective of economic conditions historically present throughout the region as well as the general prosperity of agricultural production at the Project Location. The 15% of two storey structures tended to be constructed in the first part of the 20th century during the pre-war expansion of agriculture.

Stylistically, roughly 50% of one and half storey residential structures at the Project Location contain vernacular gothic influences, extensively used throughout Ontario between 1860 and 1900. While design elements have been incorporated from high style architecture, the specific elements have been used in a distinctly vernacular environment. Often, elements of high style were incorporated into rural construction as a sign of prominence and economic affluence and were indicative of the prosperity of individual farmers and/or eras of profitable agriculture. Adversely, roughly 15% of residential structures located at the Project Location are abandoned. As discussed in section 4.2.1, this is reflective of a larger trend in various regions across the province. These structures are visually prominent due to their derelict appearance. Collectively, these houses, like the barns, contribute to the late 19th and early 20th century agricultural character of the Study Area.



4.3.2 Evaluation

Each site was evaluated according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06* (see section 2.2.2 of this report). This evaluation can be found within Appendix A. All structures identified in the inventory are characteristic of the vernacular rural landscape of the Project Location which has changed and adapted over time. Various expansions are balanced with contractions in size of houses and barns. The structures are visual representations of the rural nature of the landscape and link modern uses with historic structures.

Of the 83 structures evaluated, 69 structures (37 houses and 30 barns) were determined to have some cultural heritage value or interest according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06* and 12 were not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Three structures could not be evaluated due to extensive foliage or an obstructed view. Therefore, where cultural heritage value or interest was determined, or could not be evaluated, the potential direct and indirect impacts of the undertaking were assessed as described in Section 4.4.

4.4 Impact Assessment

When a site of cultural heritage value or interest was determined according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06*, the anticipated direct and indirect impacts of the undertaking were evaluated. These impacts were identified according to InfoSheet #5 in *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process, Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Policies of the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 (MTC, 2006)*. Tables 4 and 5 outline the impacts identified by the MTCS, and their relationship to the project. A statement summarizing the potential impacts, if any, and required mitigation is found in Appendix A.

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

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

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

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

Indirect Impacts	Relevance to this Project
Shadows - created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the visibility of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden	None Anticipated: substantial distance from turbines



HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT SP ONTARIO ARROW WIND ENERGY PROJECT

Indirect Impacts	Relevance to this Project
Isolation - of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship	None Anticipated: nature of wind turbine operations will not isolate features
Land Disturbance - such as a change in grade that alters historic patterns of topography or drainage	None Anticipated: no significant or permanent alteration to land
A Change in Land Use - such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development of site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces	None Anticipated: existing land use is agriculture with modern industries located throughout including several wind turbines at the northeast edge of the study area
Obstruction - of significant views or vistas from, within, or to a built and natural feature	None Anticipated: no significant views have been identified

4.5 Summary

4.5.1 Cultural Heritage Landscapes

The Project Location was determined to contain three landscapes of potential heritage value or interest. These landscapes include a vernacular rural landscape consisting of a homogeneous land use pattern of pastures, agricultural fields, woodlots and associated farmsteads, a hydro and wind turbine corridor and swamp lands. Evaluation according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06* concluded that the identified landscapes were not of cultural heritage value or interest.

4.5.2 Cultural Heritage Features

All individual cultural features that are located within the Project Location were photographed and evaluated according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06*. The 83 features (46 houses and 37 barns) that were identified to be greater than 40 years old at the Project Location have been determined to have general historical interest as they contribute to the character of the vernacular rural landscape.

When further applying the criteria set out in *Ontario Regulation 9/06*, 69 of the structures (37 houses and 30 barns) that are located within the Project Location lands have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest while a further three structures could not be evaluated due to extensive foliage coverage or an obstructed view. Where cultural heritage value or interest was identified, potential direct and indirect impacts were assessed according to InfoSheet #5 in *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process, Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Policies of the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement, 2005* (MTC, 2006).

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



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Project Location was determined to contain three landscapes of potential heritage value or interest. These landscapes include a vernacular rural landscape consisting of a homogeneous land use pattern of pastures, agricultural fields, woodlots and associated farmsteads, a hydro and wind turbine corridor and swamp lands. Evaluation according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06* concluded that the identified landscapes were not of cultural heritage value or interest.

All individual cultural features that are located within the Project Location were photographed and evaluated according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06*. The 83 features (46 houses and 37 barns) that were identified to be greater than 40 years old at the Project Location have been determined to have general historical interest as they contribute to the character of the vernacular rural landscape. When further applying the criteria set out in *Ontario Regulation 9/06*, 69 structures (37 houses and 30 barns) were determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

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

Yours truly,

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

Christopher Andreae, Ph.D.
Associate, Senior Built Heritage Specialist

Jim Wilson, M.A.
Principal, Senior Archaeologist

MNR/CA/TLC/JAW/slc/gf/slc

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sp ontario heritage assessment armow.docx



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HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT SP ONTARIO ARMOW WIND ENERGY PROJECT

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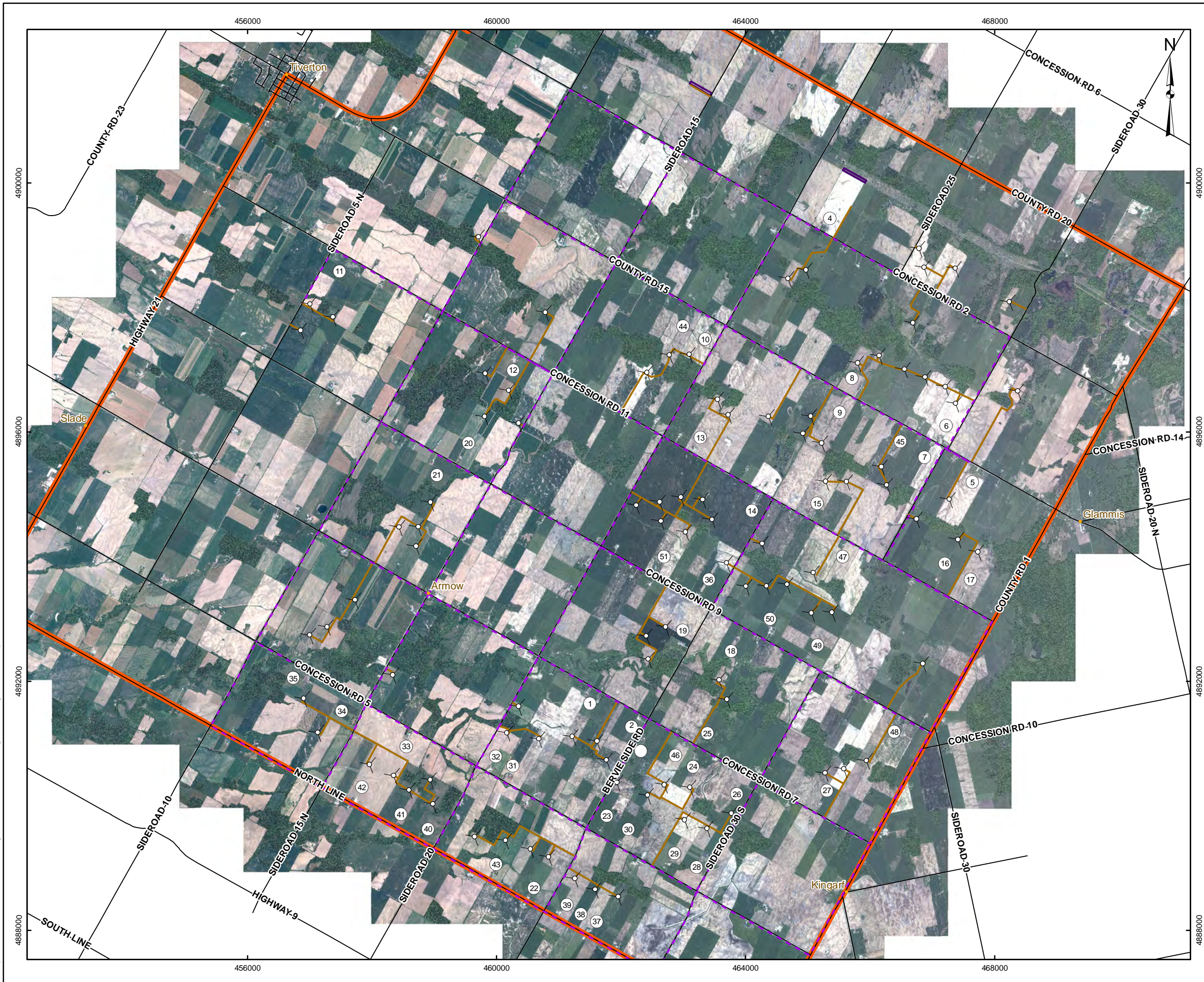
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APPENDIX A

Built Heritage Inventory

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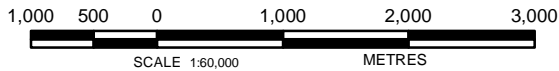



LEGEND

- ① Feature Site Location
- ⊙ Turbine Layout
- Road
- - - Collectors
- Access Road
- ▭ Interconnection Area
- ▭ Study Area

REFERENCE

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




PROJECT		HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT ARMOW WIND ENERGY PROJECT			
TITLE		SITE INVENTORY			
 Mississauga, Ontario	PROJECT NO. 11-1151-0247		SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0	
	DESIGN	ME	18 Oct. 2011	TILE 1	
	GIS	BC	17 Jan. 2012		
	CHECK	MR	17 Jan. 2012		
		REVIEW			

DRAFT





APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #1 – 497 Concession Road 7 (Municipality of Kincardine)	Lot: East part of Lot 23 Concession: 6
	<p>Date: 1860s – 1890s</p> <p>Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a steep roof pitch and centre gable, yellow brick exterior and undetermined foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design, rounded central window extending into the steeply pitched centre gable, decorative rounded brick drip moulds over the gable window and central door, decorative quoin-like brickwork and open rake and eaves. Modern asphalt shingles, windows, doors and rear addition.</p> <p>Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:</p> <p>1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of mid-19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.</p> <p>2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.</p> <p>3) Contextual Value: None identified.</p> <p>Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design; rounded central window extending into steeply pitched centre gable; decorative rounded brick drip moulds over gable window and central door; decorative quoin-like brickwork; open rake and eaves.</p>
<p>Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated.</p>	
<p>Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.</p>	



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #2 – 1081 Bervie Side Road (Municipality of Kincardine)		Lot: Pt 25 Concession: 6
	Date: 1860s – 1890s	Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06: 1) Design or Physical Value: None identified. 2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified. 3) Contextual Value: 19 th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape. Heritage Attributes: Relationship of structure to outbuilding and road.
	Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a steep roof pitch, exterior clad in modern siding and stone foundation. Symmetrical in design with covered front entryway. Modern windows and metal roof.	
Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated.		
Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.		
	Date: 19 th – early 20 th century	Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06: 1) Design or Physical Value: 19 th – early 20 th century example of timber barn which, although common throughout the study area, is increasingly rare throughout the province. 2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified 3) Contextual Value: Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape. Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structure to residence and road.
	Description: Three-bay, gabled barn with metal roof, timber frame and stone foundation. Modern shed extension and implement storage entryway.	
Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated.		
Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.		



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #3 – 1064 Bernie Side Road (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: 26 Concession: 6



Date: Undetermined (19th – early 20th century)

Description: One and one half storey L-shaped house with cross gabled roof with a medium pitch, exterior clad in modern siding over apparent brick exterior and concrete foundation. Front cross gable contains decorative stained glass and mansard roof. Modern metal roof with possible rear addition.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

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

Heritage Attributes: Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: Various (19th – 20th century)

Description: Primary barn is a raised three-bay barn with metal roof, timber frame and undetermined foundation. Additional buildings include a storage shed with metal roof, timber frame and undetermined foundation, metal bin and implement storage shed.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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



Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structure to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #4 – 544 Concession Road 2 (Municipality of Kincardine)		Lot: Pt 22 Concession: 3
	Date: Undetermined (19 th – early 20 th century)	Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06: 1) Design or Physical Value: None identified. 2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified. 3) Contextual Value: None identified. Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.
	Description: One and one half storey pitched front hip-on-gable house with a medium roof pitch, exterior clad in modern siding and undetermined foundation. Vernacular design.	
Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.		
Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.		
	Date: 20 th century	Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06: 1) Design or Physical Value: None identified. 2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified. 3) Contextual Value: None identified. Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.
	Description: Single corrugated metal bin.	
Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.		
Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.		



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #5 – 1497 County Road 15 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: 31 Concession: 12



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a steep roof pitch and centre gable, exterior clad in modern siding and undetermined concrete foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design, central window extending into the steeply pitched centre gable. Modern windows and asphalt shingles.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.

Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design; central window extending into steeply pitched centre gable.

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

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



Date: 20th century

Description: Two corrugated metal bins of various sizes.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #6 – County Road 15 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: 30 Concession: 1



Date: 1890s – 1920s

Description: One and one half storey cross-gabled house with a medium roof pitch, exterior clad in modern siding and concrete block foundation. Asymmetrical in design with some modern windows, metal roof and small porch addition.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

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

Heritage Attributes: Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: Various (19th – 20th century)

Description: Raised three-bay barn with gambrel roof addition. Metal roofs on timber frames and mixed concrete foundations.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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


Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structure to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #7 – County Road 15 (Municipality of Kincardine)		Lot: 30 Concession: 12
	Date: 1860s – 1890s	Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:
	Description: Abandoned two storey hipped roof house with a low roof pitch, timber frame and exterior, and stone foundation. Vernacular four-square design with sash windows.	1) Design or Physical Value: Two storey construction with vernacular foursquare design relatively rare in the study area, although popular throughout southwestern Ontario. 2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified. 3) Contextual Value: None identified. Heritage Attributes: Two storey residence with vernacular foursquare design.
Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated.		
Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.		



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #8 – 1732 County Road 15 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: 26 Concession: 1



Date: 1860s – 1880s

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a steep roof pitch and prominent centre gable, yellow brick exterior and stone foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design, central rounded window extending into the steeply pitched centre gable and remnants of decorative bargeboard. Rear addition, metal roof, and modern windows.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

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

Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design; central rounded window extending into steeply pitched centre gable; remnants of decorative bargeboard. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: Raised three-bay barn with metal roof, timber frame and covered concrete foundation.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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



Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structure to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #9 – County Road 15 (Municipality of Kincardine)		Lot: 26 Concession: 12
	Date: 1860s – 1880s	Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06: 1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of mid-19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario. 2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified. 3) Contextual Value: Popular style of 19 th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape. Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design; central window extending into steeply pitched centre gable; open rake. Relationship of structure to outbuilding and road.
	Description: Abandoned one and one half storey side gabled house with a steep roof pitch and prominent centre gable, asphalt brick siding exterior over timber frame and undetermined foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design, central window extending into steeply pitched centre gable and open rake. Rear addition evident and asphalt shingle roof.	
Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated.		
Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.		
	Date: 19 th – early 20 th century	Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06: 1) Design or Physical Value: 19 th century example of timber barn which, although common throughout the study area, is increasingly rare throughout the province. 2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified 3) Contextual Value: Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape. Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structure to residence and road.
	Description: Raised three-bay barn with metal roof, timber frame and undetermined foundation.	
Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated.		
Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.		



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #10 – 1983 County Road 15 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: Pt 20 Concession: 12



Date: Undetermined (19th – early 20th century)

Description: Possibly abandoned, one and one half storey hip on gable house with a medium roof pitch, insulbrick siding over an apparent timber frame with an undetermined foundation. Some modern windows and asphalt shingles.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #11 – 1161 Concession Road 11 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: 6 and west Pt 7 Concession:10



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: Possibly abandoned one and one half storey cross-gabled house with a medium roof pitch, yellow brick exterior and stone foundation. Asymmetrical in design with minor Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements including remnants of brackets on porch. Modern windows, addition at rear and asphalt shingles.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

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

Heritage Attributes: Relationship of structure to outbuilding and road.

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

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



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: Raised three-bay barn with metal roof, timber frame and stone foundation.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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

Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction on a stone foundation. Relationship of structure to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #12 – 873 Concession Road 11 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot:14 Concession:10



Date: Undetermined (19th – early 20th century)

Description: One and one half storey front gabled house with medium roof pitch, exterior clad in modern material and undetermined foundation. Addition at rear.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

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

Heritage Attributes: Relationship of structure to outbuilding and road.

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

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



Date: Various (19th – 20th century)

Description: Barn complex with multiple structures. Primary building is a raised three-bay barn with side addition, metal roof, timber frame and likely concrete covered stone foundation.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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


Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structures to residence and road.

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

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




APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #13 – 554 Concession Road 11 (Municipality of Kincardine)	Lot: Pt 22 Concession: 11
	<p>Date: 1860s – 1880s</p> <p>Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a medium roof pitch and centre gable, exterior clad in modern siding and undetermined foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design, central window originally extending into the steeply pitched centre gable. Modern windows, asphalt shingles and wrap-around porch.</p> <p>Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06: 1) Design or Physical Value: None identified. 2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified. 3) Contextual Value: None identified. Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.</p>
<p>Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.</p>	
<p>Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.</p>	



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #14 – 425 Concession Road 11 (Municipality of Kincardine)	Lot: Pt 25 Concession:10
	<p>Date: 1860s – 1880s</p> <p>Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a steep roof pitch and prominent centre gable, undetermined siding exterior, possibly insulbrick, over timber frame and stone foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design and central window extending into steeply pitched centre gable. Rear addition evident and modern metal or plastic shingle roof. Barn ruin at rear.</p> <p>Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:</p> <p>1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of mid-19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.</p> <p>2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.</p> <p>3) Contextual Value: None identified.</p> <p>Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design and central window extending into steeply pitched centre gable.</p>
<p>Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated.</p>	
<p>Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.</p>	



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #15 – 336 Concession Road 11 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: 27 Concession:11



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey side gabled yellow brick house with low-medium roof pitch. Symmetrical in design with central doorway with transom flanked by single windows. Stone foundation. Modern addition at the rear as well as modern windows, doors, and metal roof.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

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

Heritage Attributes: Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: 20th century

Description: Single storey barn with modern metal roof, timber frame with red painted siding and concrete foundation. One concrete silo and one metal bin on site.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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

Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structures to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #16 – 108 Concession Road 11 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: Pt 32 and 33 Concession:11



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey cross gabled yellow brick house with a steep roof pitch and multiple medium and steeply pitched cross gables. Stone foundation. Asymmetrical design appears to be a T-plan with Vernacular Gothic Revival influences including extensive polychromatic brick detailing. Modifications include extensive rear additions, modern windows, modern secondary doorway and asphalt shingles.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

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

Heritage Attributes: Asymmetrical design with steeply pitched cross gables and extensive polychromatic brick detailing. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: Raised three-bay barn with metal roof, a timber frame covered with modern metal siding, and stone foundation.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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


Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction on stone foundation. Relationship of structures to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #17 – 64 Concession Road 11 (Municipality of Kincardine)	Lot: Pt 34 Concession: 11
	<p>Date: 1860s – 1890s</p> <p>Description: One and one half storey cross gabled yellow brick house with a steep roof pitch and multiple medium and steeply pitched cross gables. Undetermined foundation. Asymmetrical design appears to be a T-plan with Vernacular Gothic Revival influences including central window with brick drip mould that extends into front gable and simple brick detailing along corners and cornices. Modifications include extensive rear addition, modern windows and addition of front bay window, metal roof and replacement chimney.</p> <p>Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:</p> <p>1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of mid-19th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario.</p> <p>2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.</p> <p>3) Contextual Value: None identified.</p> <p>Heritage Attributes: Asymmetrical design; central rounded window with brick drip mould that extends into steeply pitched front gable; simple brick detailing along corners and cornices.</p>
<p>Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated.</p>	
<p>Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.</p>	



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #18 – 345 Concession Road 9 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: 27 Concession: 8



Date: Undetermined (19th – early 20th century)

Description: One and one half storey front gabled frame house with medium roof pitch, timber exterior and undetermined foundation. Addition at rear. Modern windows, exterior, and metal roof.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

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

Heritage Attributes: Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: Raised three-bay barn with metal roof, timber frame clad in metal siding, concrete covered foundation.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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

Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structure to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #19 – 3 Weber Sideroad (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: Pt 24 and 25 Concession: 8



Date: c1900
(as indicated in centre gable)

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a steep roof pitch and prominent centre gable, yellow brick exterior and stone foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design, central window extending into the steeply pitched centre gable, decorative bargeboard and open rake. Rear addition, metal roof, and modern windows.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

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

Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design; central window extending into the steeply pitched centre gable; decorative bargeboard; open rake. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: Various (19th – 20th century)

Description: Two barn structures. Primary is three gable barn with mixed metal roof, timber frame and stone foundation. Secondary barn appears to be 20th construction with low pitch metal roof, undetermined siding and undetermined foundation. Concrete silos and metal bins present at rear.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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

Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction on stone foundation. Relationship of structures to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #20 – 874 Concession Road 9 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: Pt 14 Concession: 9



Date: Undetermined (Possibly 19th century)

Description: One and one half storey front gabled house with medium roof pitch and steep pitched side gable, exterior clad in modern material and undetermined foundation. Multiple additions, front wrap-around porch, modern windows and asphalt shingles.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

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

Heritage Attributes: Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: Various (19th – 20th century)

Description: Raised three-bay barn with metal roof, timber frame and stone foundation.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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

Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structure to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #21 – 911 Concession Road 9 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: Pt of 13 W and Pt 14 Concession: 8



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey red brick side gabled house with a steep roof pitch, centre gable and undetermined foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design, centre window extending into the steeply pitched centre gable and quoin like brick detailing. Modern windows, doors, extensive rear addition and asphalt shingles.

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

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

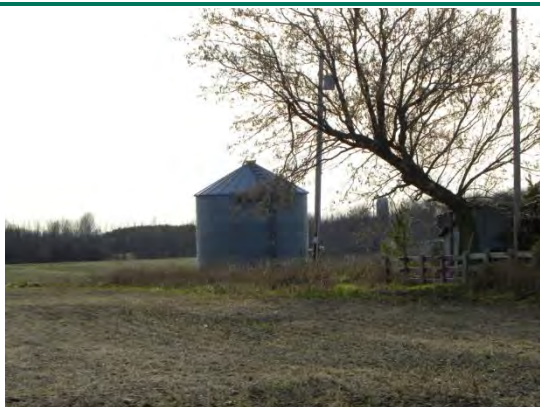
2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.

Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design; centre window extending into steeply pitched centre gable; quoin like brick detailing.

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

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



Date: 20th century

Description: Metal bin located at rear of house.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #22 – 658 North Line (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: 48-50 Concession: 3



Date: 1890s – 1920s

Description: Two storey hipped roof house with cross-hipped projection, medium pitch and yellow brick exterior on concrete foundation. Decorative brick work above windows with concrete keystone. Rusticated concrete block quoins. Modern front porch addition and metal roof.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: Two storey construction relatively rare in the study area, although popular throughout southwestern Ontario. Relatively rare use of materials for design details.

2) Historical or Associate Value: Suggestive of an era of rural prosperity.

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

Heritage Attributes: Two storey residence; rusticated concrete block quoins and window keystones. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: Various (19th – 20th century)

Description: Barn complex with multiple structures. Primary structure appears to be a raised three-bay barn with multiple shed additions, a metal roof, timber frame and undetermined foundation.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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

Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structures to residence and road.

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

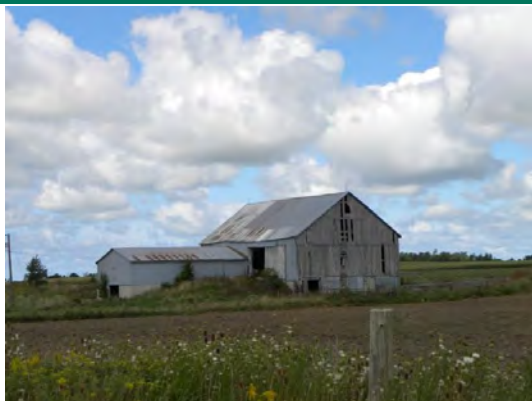
Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #23 – 392 Concession Road 5 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: 26 Concession: 5



Date: Various (19th – 20th century)

Description: Raised three-bay barn with metal roof, timber frame partially clad with metal siding and concrete covered stone foundation. More modern front gable addition with metal roof, metal siding and concrete foundation.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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

Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structures to field patterns and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #24 – 323 Concession Road 7 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: Pt 28 Concession: 6



Date: 1880s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey front gabled house with medium roof pitch, steep side gable, exterior clad in modern siding and a stone foundation.

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

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

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

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



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: Raised three bay barn with front gable addition, metal roof, timber frame and stone foundation.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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

Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structure to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #25 – 324 Concession Road 7 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: 28 Concession: 7



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey cross gabled yellow brick house with a steep roof pitch and multiple medium and steep pitched cross gables, stone foundation. Asymmetrical design appears to be a T-plan with Vernacular Gothic Revival influences including central window with brick drip mould containing decorative concrete keystone and decorative bargeboard featuring large finials. Modifications include small front porch addition, modern windows and metal roof.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

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

Heritage Attributes: Asymmetrical design; central window with brick drip mould containing decorative concrete keystone; decorative bargeboard featuring large finials. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: Various (19th – 20th century)

Description: Three gable barn metal roof, timber frame and undetermined foundation. Apparent shed addition attached to primary barn and more modern implement storage shed with metal roof, metal siding on a timber frame and undetermined foundation.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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


Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structures to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #26 – 217 Concession Road 7 (Municipality of Kincardine)		Lot: Pt 30 Concession: 6
	Date: 19 th century	Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06: 1) Design or Physical Value: 19 th century example of timber barn which, although common throughout the study area, is increasingly rare throughout the province. 2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified 3) Contextual Value: Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape. Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction on a stone foundation. Relationship of structures to field patterns and road.
	Description: Raised three-bay barn with metal roof, timber frame and stone foundation with concrete silo at rear.	
Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated.		
Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.		



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #27 – 104 Concession Road 7 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: Pt 33 Concession: 7



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey low pitch side gabled house with low pitched centre gable, exterior clad in modern siding and undermined foundation. Symmetrical in design. Modern windows, doors and asphalt shingles.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

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

Heritage Attributes: Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: Various (19th – 20th century)

Description: Raised barn with metal roof, timber frame and covered concrete foundation. One metal bin and one concrete bin apparent. Timber and additional outbuilding on site.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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

Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structures to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #28 – 1693 Sideroad 30 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: Pt 30 Concession: 5



Date: 1860s – 1890s

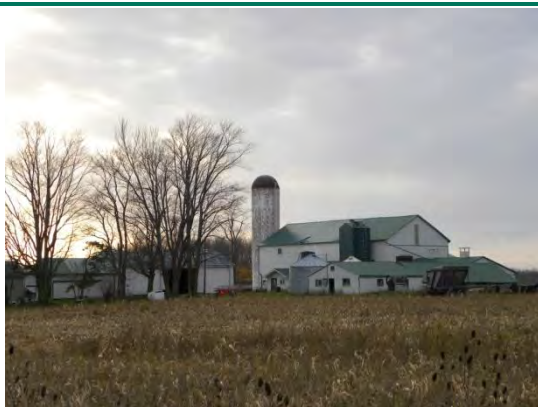
Description: One and one half storey cross gabled house with a medium roof pitch and L-shaped plan, yellow brick exterior and stone foundation. Corner porch with decorative bargeboard. Modern metal roof, window and rear addition exterior clad in modern siding. Prominent treed driveway.

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

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** None identified.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: Various (19th – 20th century)

Description: Multiple barn complex. Primary barn appears to be raised three bay barn on covered concrete foundation. All other barns have metal roofs and siding. One concrete silo and one metal bin on site.

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

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

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #29 – 272 Concession Road 5 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: Pt 29 Concession: 5



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: Abandoned one and one half storey cross gabled house with a steep roof pitch and medium front gable, yellow brick exterior on stone foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include asymmetrical design and remnants of decorative bargeboard with crossbracing. Residence abuts a modern house.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.


Heritage Attributes: Asymmetrical design; remnants of decorative bargeboard with crossbracing.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #30 – 356 Concession Road 5 (Municipality of Kincardine)		Lot: Pt 27 Concession: 5
	Date: 1860s – 1890s	Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:
	Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a medium roof pitch and centre gabled, yellow brick exterior and stone foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design, rounded central window extended into the centre gable with a steep pitch and open rake. Modern windows and side rear addition.	1) Design or Physical Value: Representative of mid-19 th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design, popular throughout southwestern Ontario. 2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified. 3) Contextual Value: None identified. Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design; rounded central window extending into centre gable with steep pitch and open rake.
Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated.		
Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.		



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #31 – 568 Concession Road 5 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: Pt 22 Concession: 5



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: Possibly abandoned, one and one half storey cross gabled yellow brick house with a steep roof pitch and stone foundation. Asymmetrical design appears to be a T-plan with Vernacular Gothic Revival influences including rounded central window and steep pitched dormer. Modern metal and asphalt shingles.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

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

Heritage Attributes: Asymmetrical design; rounded central window; steep pitched dormer. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: Various (19th – 20th century)

Description: Multiple barns. Primary appears to be a raised three bay barn with metal roof, timber frame and undetermined foundation. 20th century shed addition with metal addition, timber frame clad in metal siding and concrete foundation.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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


Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structures to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #32 – 598 Concession Road 5 (Municipality of Kincardine)	Lot: Pt 21 Concession: 5
	<p>Date: Various (19th – 20th century)</p> <p>Description: Raised three-bay barn with metal roof, timber frame and undetermined foundation. 20th century shed addition with metal roof, red metal siding and undetermined foundation.</p> <p>Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:</p> <p>1) Design or Physical Value: 19th – early 20th century example of timber barn which, although common throughout the study area, is increasingly rare throughout the province.</p> <p>2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified</p> <p>3) Contextual Value: Supports the agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.</p> <p>Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structures to field patterns and road.</p>
<p>Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated.</p>	
<p>Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.</p>	



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #33 – 735 Concession Road 5 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: Pt 18 and 17 Concession: 4



Date: c1902 (As indicated above door)

Description: Two storey hipped roof house with paired gables and medium roof pitch. Yellow brick exterior on a stone foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival characteristics include symmetrical front facade, gables with fish scale detailing extend to create projecting wings, intricate brickwork throughout, bracketed window tops on second storey, open rake, simple decorative bargeboards, brackets along roof and front porch, paired chimneys. One and one half storey side gable addition.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: Excellent and unique example of a two storey, early 20th century Vernacular Gothic Revival design. A high degree of craftsmanship is apparent.

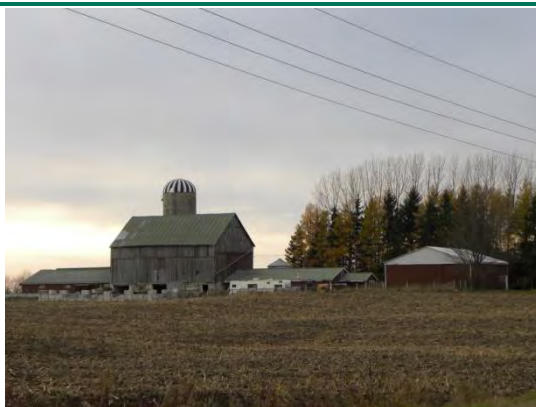
2) Historical or Associate Value: Suggestive of an era of rural prosperity.

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

Heritage Attributes: Two storey symmetrical front facade; gables with fish scale detailing in projecting wings; intricate brickwork; bracketed window tops on second storey; open rake; simple decorative bargeboards and brackets; paired chimneys. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: Various (19th – 20th century)

Description: Raised three bay barn with metal roof, timber frame and stone foundation. Later single storey additions have metal roof, metal siding and undetermined foundation. One concrete silo, metal bin and modern out building present.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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

Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction on stone foundation. Relationship of structure to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #34 – 339 Sideroad 15 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: Pt 15 Concession: 4



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a medium roof pitch and centre gable, yellow brick exterior and concrete block foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design, central window extending into the steeply pitched centre gable and quoin-like brick work. Modern windows, metal roof and multiple modern additions. Various outbuildings on site.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.

Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design; central window extending into steeply pitched centre gable; quoin-like brick work.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #35 – 919 Concession Road 5 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: 12-14 and Pt 15 Concession: 4



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey cross gabled house with steep roof pitch and prominent central gable, metal roof, yellow brick exterior and possible stone foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival characteristics include asymmetrical design, decorated bargeboard, concrete block quoins and rounded windows with brick Italianate influenced hood moulds. Front porch likely original, but has been covered with modern siding. Modern metal roof and some windows.

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

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

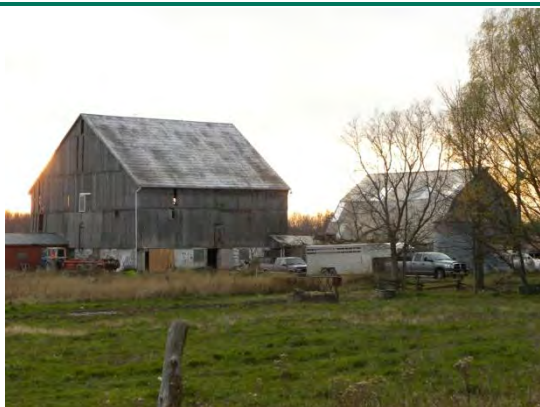
2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

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

Heritage Attributes: Asymmetrical design; decorated bargeboard; concrete block quoins; rounded windows with brick Italianate influenced hood moulds. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: Various (19th – 20th century)

Description: Primary barn is raised three-bay barn with metal roof, timber frame and apparent mixed foundation with stone and concrete block components and 20th century side addition. Secondary barn is a single storey with a metal gambrel roof, timber frame and undetermined foundation. Metal bin, various outbuildings on site.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

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

Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction on stone and concrete block foundation. Relationship of structure to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #36 – 432 Concession Road 9 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: Pt 25 Concession: 9



Date: 19th century

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with medium to steep roof pitch, exterior clad in modern siding and undetermined foundation. Symmetrical in design. Extensive extension at rear and covered porch addition on the front facade.

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

- 1) Design or Physical Value:** None identified.
 - 2) Historical or Associate Value:** None identified.
 - 3) Contextual Value:** 19th century construction supports the character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.
- Heritage Attributes:** Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: Various (19th – 20th century)

Description: Multi-barn complex. Primary barn appears to be raised three-bay barn with metal roof, red painted siding on a timber frame and undetermined, possibly concrete, foundation. Single storey livestock barns at side and multiple small sheds at front. Single apparent metal bin on site.

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

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

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #37 – 546 North Line (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: Pt 53 – 55 Concession: 3 NDR



Date: 1890s – 1920s

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a steep to medium roof pitch and centre gable, yellow brick exterior and mixed concrete and stone foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design, rounded central window extending into the steeply pitched centre gable and rusticated concrete block quoins. Some modern windows, asphalt shingles, covered front porch and rear addition.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

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

Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design; rounded central window extending into steeply pitched centre gable; rusticated concrete block quoins. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: 20th century

Description: Multiple barn complex. Apparent livestock operation with single storey barn structures with metal roofs, metal siding, and concrete foundations. Multiple metal bins on site.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: Supports the 20th century agricultural character of the surrounding vernacular rural landscape.


Heritage Attributes: Multiple barn complex; relationship of complex to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #38 – 547 North Line (Municipality of Kincardine)		Lot: Pt 53 and 54 Concession: 3 NDR
	Date: 20 th century	Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06: 1) Design or Physical Value: None identified. 2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified. 3) Contextual Value: None identified. Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.
	Description: Implement storage shed with metal roof, metal siding and concrete foundation.	
Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.		
Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.		



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #39 – 604 North Line (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: 51 – 52 Concession: 3 NDR



Date: 1890s – 1920s

Description: Two storey hipped roof house with a medium pitch, unidentified brick frame and apparent concrete foundation. Symmetrical facade, rectangular design, full width front porch (although modified), and central window flanked by smaller single windows with rusticated concrete (possibly stone) block keystones.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: Two storey construction relatively rare in the study area, although popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: Suggestive of an era of rural prosperity.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.

Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical front facade; rectangular design; rusticated concrete (possibly stone) block keystones in smaller windows. Two storey construction.

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

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



Date: 20th century

Description: Single storey shed with unidentified barn at rear. Both have metal roofs, apparent metal siding and undetermined foundations.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #40 – 860 North Line (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: Pt 39 Concession: 3 NDR



Date: Undetermined (19th – early 20th century)

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a medium -steep roof pitch, exterior clad in modern siding and an undetermined foundation. Symmetrical in design with rear and side addition, modern windows, modern chimney and asphalt shingles.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

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

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



Date: 20th century

Description: Two metal bins on site and unidentified structure at rear, possibly barn ruin.

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

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

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #41 – 900 North Line (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: 36 S, Pt 37 and 38 Concession: 3 NDR



Date: Undetermined (19th – early 20th century)

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with medium roof pitch, exterior clad in modern siding and undetermined foundation. Symmetrical in design. Extensive addition at rear, modern windows, chimney and asphalt shingles.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.


Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #42 – 982 North Line (Municipality of Kincardine)	Lot: Pt 33 Concession: 3 NDR
	<p>Date: 1890s – 1920s</p> <p>Description: Two storey hipped roof house with side gable, steep roof pitch, yellow brick exterior and stone foundation. Symmetrical rectangular design, small entry porch, apparent decorative cornices and rusticated concrete block quoins. Other design elements include decorative brackets, window coverings featuring key stones and decorative brick work below the first storey windows. Rear and side porch addition.</p> <p>Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:</p> <p>1) Design or Physical Value: Two storey construction relatively rare in the study area, although popular throughout southwestern Ontario.</p> <p>2) Historical or Associate Value: Suggestive of an era of rural prosperity.</p> <p>3) Contextual Value: None identified.</p> <p>Heritage Attributes: Two storey residence; symmetrical design; small entry porch; decorative cornices; rusticated concrete block quoins; decorative brackets; keystone window coverings; decorative brickwork below first storey windows.</p>
<p>Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: None anticipated.</p>	
<p>Mitigation of Negative Impacts: No negative impacts identified, therefore no further mitigation recommended.</p>	



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #43 – 728 North Line (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: 43 – 46 Concession: 3 NDR



Date: 1890s – 1920s

Description: Two storey cross gabled house with steep roof pitch, painted brick exterior and undetermined foundation. L-shaped plan with prominent two storey bay window in front gable. Modifications include modern siding, covered front porch, rear garage addition, some modern windows and metal roof.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: Two storey construction relatively rare in the study area, although popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: Suggestive of an era of rural prosperity.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.

Heritage Attributes: Two storey residence; asymmetrical plan; two storey bay window in front gable.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #44 – 2025 County Road 15 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: 19 Concession: 12



Date: 1890s – 1920s

Description: Two storey, four square, hipped roof house with a medium pitch and asphalt shingles, rusticated concrete block exterior and stone foundation. Symmetrical in design with double hung windows, cement sills and drip-mould like cement work.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: Two storey, four square, construction relatively rare in the study area, although popular throughout southwestern Ontario.

2) Historical or Associate Value: Suggestive of an era of rural prosperity.

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

Heritage Attributes: Two storey residence; foursquare, symmetrical design; rusticated concrete block exterior; double hung windows; cement sills; drip-mould like cement work. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: Two barns. Primary is a raised three-bay barn with metal roof on a timber frame and concrete (possibly over stone) foundation. Secondary appears to be an English barn with a metal roof on a timber frame and undetermined foundation with a third gable addition.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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

Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structure to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #45 – 1637 County Road 15 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: Pt 29 Concession: 12



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a steep roof pitch and centre gable, yellow brick exterior and mixed concrete and stone foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design, rounded central window extending into the steeply pitched centre gable and small central porch. Modern metal roof. Front porch likely contemporary addition.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

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

Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design; rounded central window extending into steeply pitched centre gable. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: Raised three-bay barn with metal roof, timber frame and stone foundation.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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

Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction on stone foundation. Relationship of structure to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #46 – 341 Concession Road 7 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: 27 Concession: 6



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a steep roof pitch and centre gable, exterior clad in modern siding and concrete block foundation beneath front porch. Vernacular Gothic Revival design elements include symmetrical design, central window extending into the steeply pitched centre gable and full central porch. Modern asphalt shingles, rear addition and covered front porch.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

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

Heritage Attributes: Symmetrical design; central window extending into steeply pitched centre gable. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: Three-gable barn with metal roof, timber frame and apparent concrete covered foundation. Metal silo located adjacent to barn.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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

Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structure to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #47 – 271 Concession Road 11 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: 28-29 Concession: 10



Date: 19th – early 20th century

Description: Raised three-gable barn with front gable roof entry. Barn has a metal roof on a timber frame and apparent stone foundation. Concrete silo is connected at the side.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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


Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structures to field patterns and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #48 – 55 Concession Road 9 (Municipality of Kincardine)		Lot: Pt 15 Concession: 10
	Date: Undetermined (19 th – early 20 th century)	Potential CHVI According to O. Reg. 9/06:
	Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a steep roof pitch, asphalt shingles, exterior clad in modern siding and undetermined foundation. Symmetrical in design with large front entryway.	1) Design or Physical Value: None identified. 2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified. 3) Contextual Value: None identified. Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.
Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts to the Heritage Attributes: CHVI was not identified, therefore impacts were not assessed.		
Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts were not identified, therefore mitigation is not recommended or necessary.		



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #49 – 234 Concession Road 9 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: 28-29 Concession: 10



Date: Undetermined (19th – early 20th century)

Description: One and one half storey side gabled house with a medium roof pitch, exterior clad in modern siding and undetermined foundation. Symmetrical in design with rear extensive contemporary rear addition and covered front entryway.

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

1) Design or Physical Value: None identified.

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

3) Contextual Value: None identified.

Not determined to have cultural heritage value or interest.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #50 – 302 Concession Road 9 (Municipality of Kincardine)



Date: Undetermined (19th – early 20th century)

Description: Two storey hipped roof house with medium roof pitch, asphalt shingles, yellow brick exterior and undetermined foundation. Appears symmetrical in design with rectangular design, full entry porch and apparent decorative cornices. Extensive rear addition clad in modern siding as well as modern windows and doors.

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

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

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

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



Date: Various (19th – 20th century)

Description: Extensive barn complex. One barn appears to be a raised three-bay design with a metal roof, painted timber exterior and undermined foundation. Three concrete silos and multiple modern structures on property.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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

Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structure to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

Site #51 – 514 Concession Road 9 (Municipality of Kincardine)

Lot: 23 Concession: 9



Date: 1860s – 1890s

Description: Abandoned one and one half storey front gabled house with a medium roof pitch, side gable, metal roof, metal siding and undetermined foundation. Vernacular Gothic Revival characteristics include remnants of decorative bargeboard with crossbracing and open eaves.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified.

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

Heritage Attributes: Remnants of decorative bargeboard with crossbracing; open eaves. Relationship of structure to outbuildings and road.

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

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



Date: Various (19th – 20th century)

Description: Appears to be raised three-bay barn with side shed additions, metal roof, timber frame and undetermined foundation. Secondary structure is an implement storage shed with metal roof, timber frame and undetermined foundation.

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

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

2) Historical or Associate Value: None identified

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

Heritage Attributes: Timber frame construction. Relationship of structure to residence and road.

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

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



APPENDIX A

BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY

At Golder Associates we strive to be the most respected global company providing consulting, design, and construction services in earth, environment, and related areas of energy. Employee owned since our formation in 1960, our focus, unique culture and operating environment offer opportunities and the freedom to excel, which attracts the leading specialists in our fields. Golder professionals take the time to build an understanding of client needs and of the specific environments in which they operate. We continue to expand our technical capabilities and have experienced steady growth with employees who operate from offices located throughout Africa, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America, and South America.

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