



**Highway 401 Planning Study from  
Cobourg to Colborne  
(GWP 4060-11-00), Cultural  
Heritage Resources Assessment**

**FINAL REPORT**

February 12, 2019

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Prepared for:

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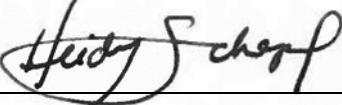
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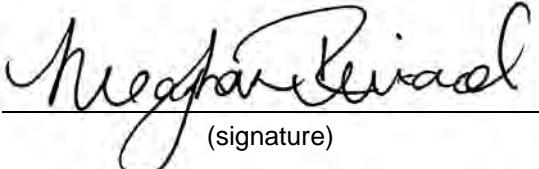


## Sign-off Sheet

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**HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE  
(GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

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## **HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

### **Executive Summary**

The Ministry of Transportation Ontario (MTO) retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to undertake a Planning, Preliminary Design, and Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) Study on Highway 401 from Cobourg to Colborne (GWP 4060-11-00) for the replacement and rehabilitation of structures, interchange modifications, future widening of the highway, and commuter parking lot expansions. The Study Area extends around Highway 401 from 2 km east of Nagle Road to Percy Street for approximately 18 kilometres. The purpose of the study is to identify a recommended plan that addresses current and future transportation needs in the Study Area as part of the Ministry's ongoing review of safety and operational needs of the provincial highway network. This study is a "Group B" project under the *Class Environmental Assessment for Provincial Transportation Facilities* (MTO 2000).

As part of the Class EA Study, a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA) has been completed to identify heritage resources, including built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes, present within, and adjacent to, the Study Area. A land use history was completed to provide a cultural context for the Study Area and to provide a background upon which to base evaluations. Potential heritage resources were identified, inventoried and evaluated according to *Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 9/06*, the criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) (Government of Ontario 2006a). Where CHVI was identified, the resource was mapped and recommendations made for further study.

In order to identify protected properties, the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, the Ontario Heritage Trust, the Township of Hamilton, the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, and the Township of Cramahe were consulted. As a result of the consultation, three protected heritage properties were identified in relation to the Study Area, none of which are directly situated within the Study Area.

A windshield survey was undertaken to identify potential heritage resources within, and adjacent to, the Study Area and confirm the presence of previously identified heritage properties. Where identified, the potential heritage properties were photographed from the public right-of-way. A total of 32 properties were identified as potential heritage properties. In each case an evaluation of the property was undertaken according to O. Reg. 9/06. Each potential heritage resource was considered both as an individual structure and as a potential component of a cultural heritage landscape. Following the evaluation, five cultural heritage resources were identified within a 50 metre (m) buffer of the Study Area:

- 2247 Van Luven Road
- 305 Gully Road
- Cherry Hill Road
- Union Cemetery
- 170 Percy Street North (County Road 25)



**HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE  
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Based on the findings of the CHRA, the following recommendations are made:

1. Heritage resources should be avoided during any proposed construction activities.
2. A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) should be completed following the determination of a Recommended Plan to identify impacts to heritage resources within, and adjacent to, the Study Area. The results of the HIA will be included in an updated version of this report. Depending on the selected alternative for the site, a property specific Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) may be needed prior to the completion of HIA. The additional CHER will be completed during Detailed Design, as required.
3. To assist in the retention of historic information, copies of this report should be deposited with a local repository of historic material and municipal planning staff.

*The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings the reader should examine the complete report.*



**HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE  
(GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

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## **Abbreviations**

BHR	Built Heritage Resource
CHL	Cultural Heritage Landscape
CHRA	Cultural Heritage Resources Assessment
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
GTR	Grand Trunk Railway
MTCS	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
MTO	Ministry of Transportation
OHT	Ontario Heritage Trust
RoW	Right of Way



## **HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

Introduction  
February 12, 2019

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 STUDY PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES, AND METHODS**

The Ministry of Transportation Ontario (MTO) retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to undertake a Planning, Preliminary Design, and Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) Study on Highway 401 from Cobourg to Colborne (GWP 4060-11-00) for the replacement and rehabilitation of structures, interchange modifications, future widening of the highway, and commuter parking lot expansions. The Study Area extends around Highway 401 from two kilometres (km) east of Nagle Road to 800 metres (m) east of Percy Street, a distance of approximately 18 km (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The purpose of the study is to identify a recommended plan that addresses current and future transportation needs in the Study Area as part of the Ministry's ongoing review of safety and operational needs of the provincial highway network. This study is a "Group B" project under the *Class Environmental Assessment for Provincial Transportation Facilities* (MTO 2000).

As part of the Class EA on Highway 401, a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA) is required to identify heritage resources, including built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes, present within, and adjacent to, the Study Area. The Study Area is defined in the *MTO Environmental Reference for Highway Design*, as all lands to be affected adversely either through displacement and/or disruption by proposed highway design and construction within the existing and proposed highway right-of-way (RoW) and the off-route zones adjacent or abutting the existing RoW (MTO 2013).

A land use history was completed to provide a cultural context for the Study Area. Potential heritage resources were identified through consultation and a windshield survey, then inventoried and evaluated according to *Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 9/06*, the criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) (Government of Ontario 2006a). Where CHVI was identified, the resource was mapped and recommendations made for further study, as necessary. The objectives of the CHRA are summarized below:

- Prepare a land use history of the Study Area for use in the identification and evaluation of heritage resources;
- Identify potential heritage resources within the Study Area through a preliminary property inspection from the public RoW;
- Evaluate the CHVI of the potential heritage resources to determine the number of heritage resources present; and
- Prepare recommendations for future work where heritage resources were identified.



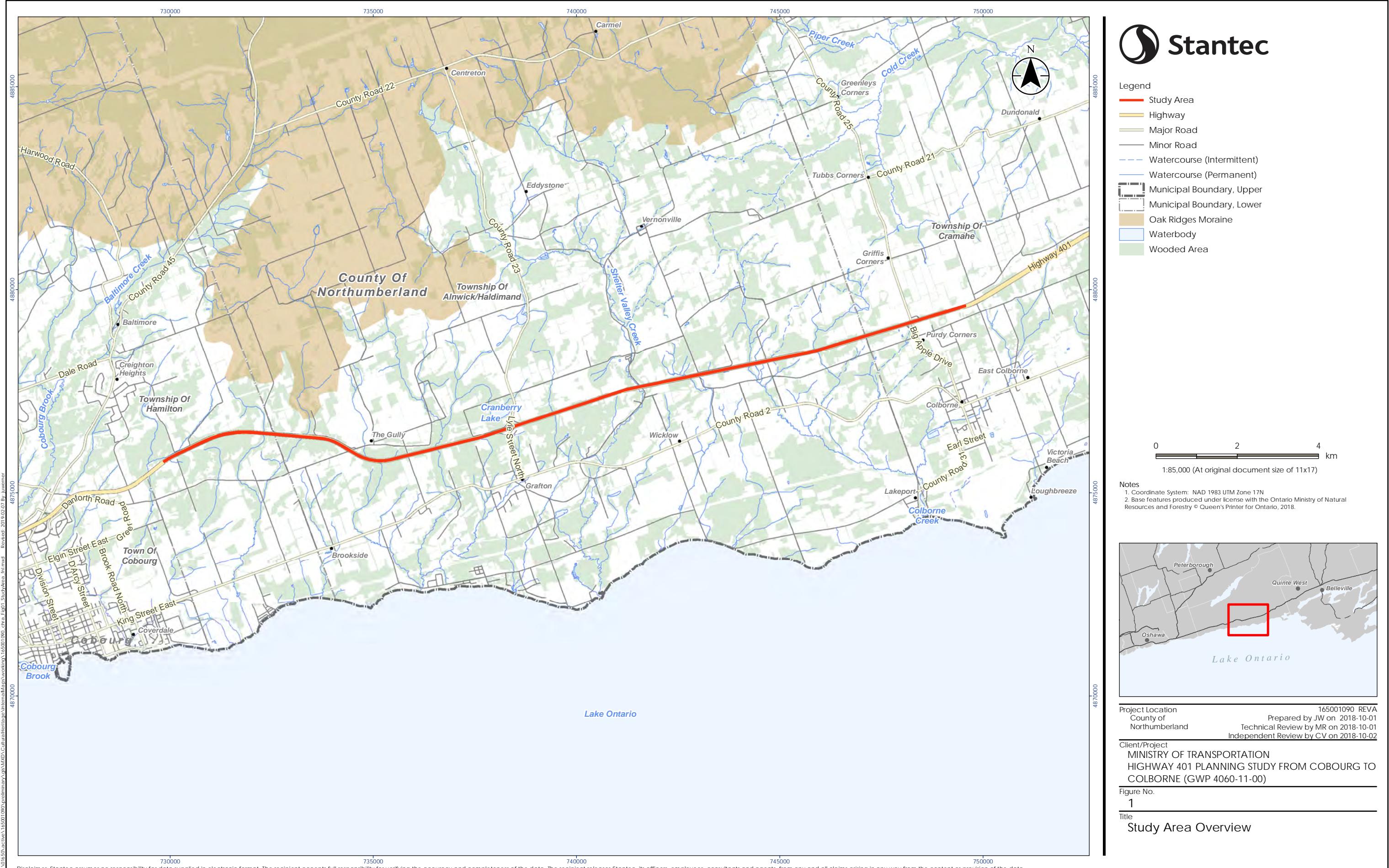
**HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE  
(GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

Introduction  
February 12, 2019

This CHRA was conducted in accordance with Section 3.7 of the *MTO Environmental Reference for Highway Design* (MTO 2013) and the *Environmental Guide for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (MTO 2007).

A site assessment was undertaken on July 18 and 19, 2018, by Cultural Heritage Specialists Laura Walter and Frank Smith, both with Stantec. The weather conditions were clear and sunny. Historical research was conducted at Western University, London Public Library, and supplemented by material available through online resources.

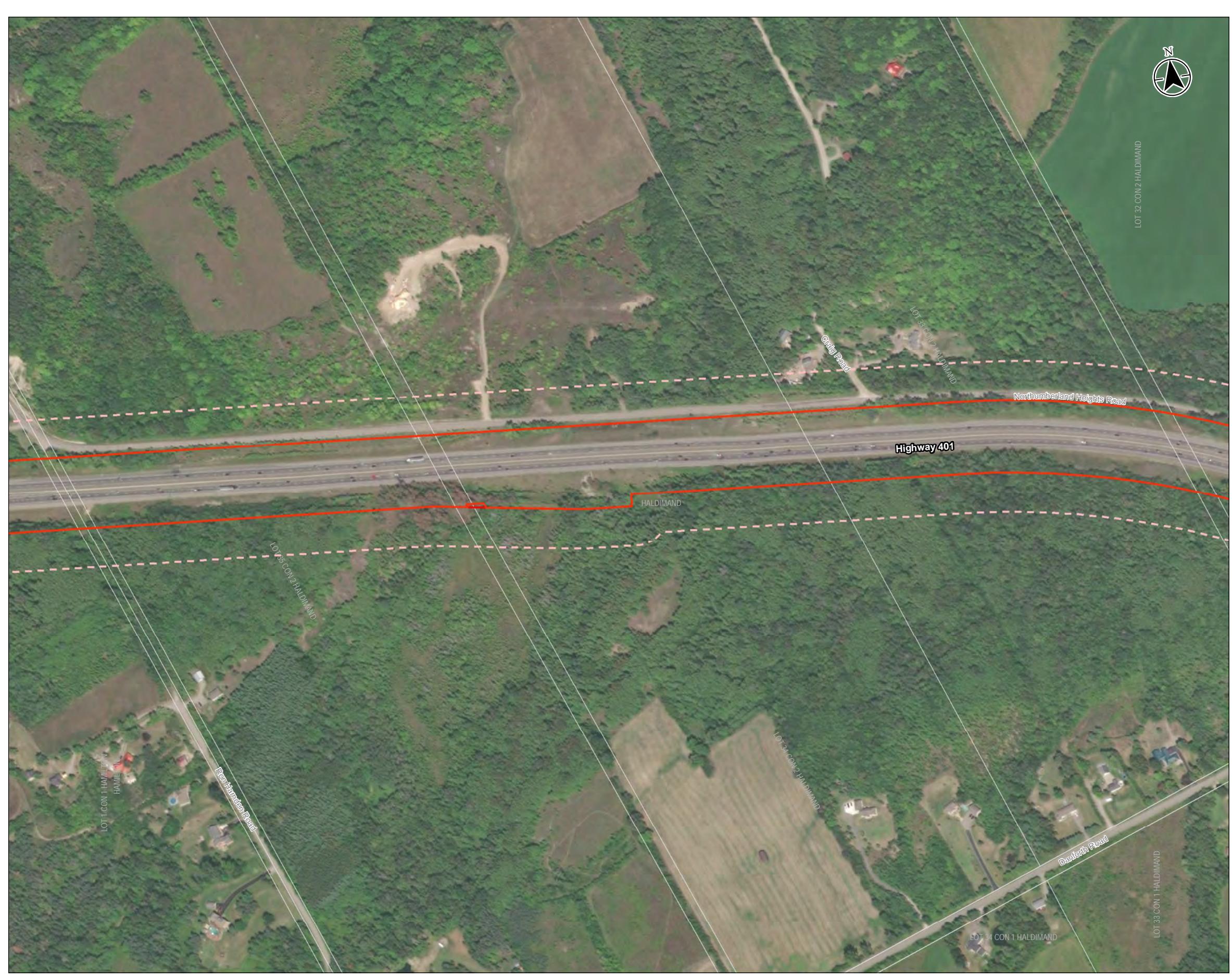












Legend

- Study Area (solid red line)
- 50 m Buffer (dashed red line)
- Lot (white box)

0      100      200      Metre

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Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
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Project Location 165001090 REVA  
County of Prepared by JW on 2018-10-01  
Northumberland Technical Review by MR on 2018-10-01  
Independent Review by CV on 2018-10-02

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Client/Project  
**MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION**

## HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00)

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Figure No.

2 - 3

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Title

## Study Area

11. *What is the primary purpose of the following statement?*

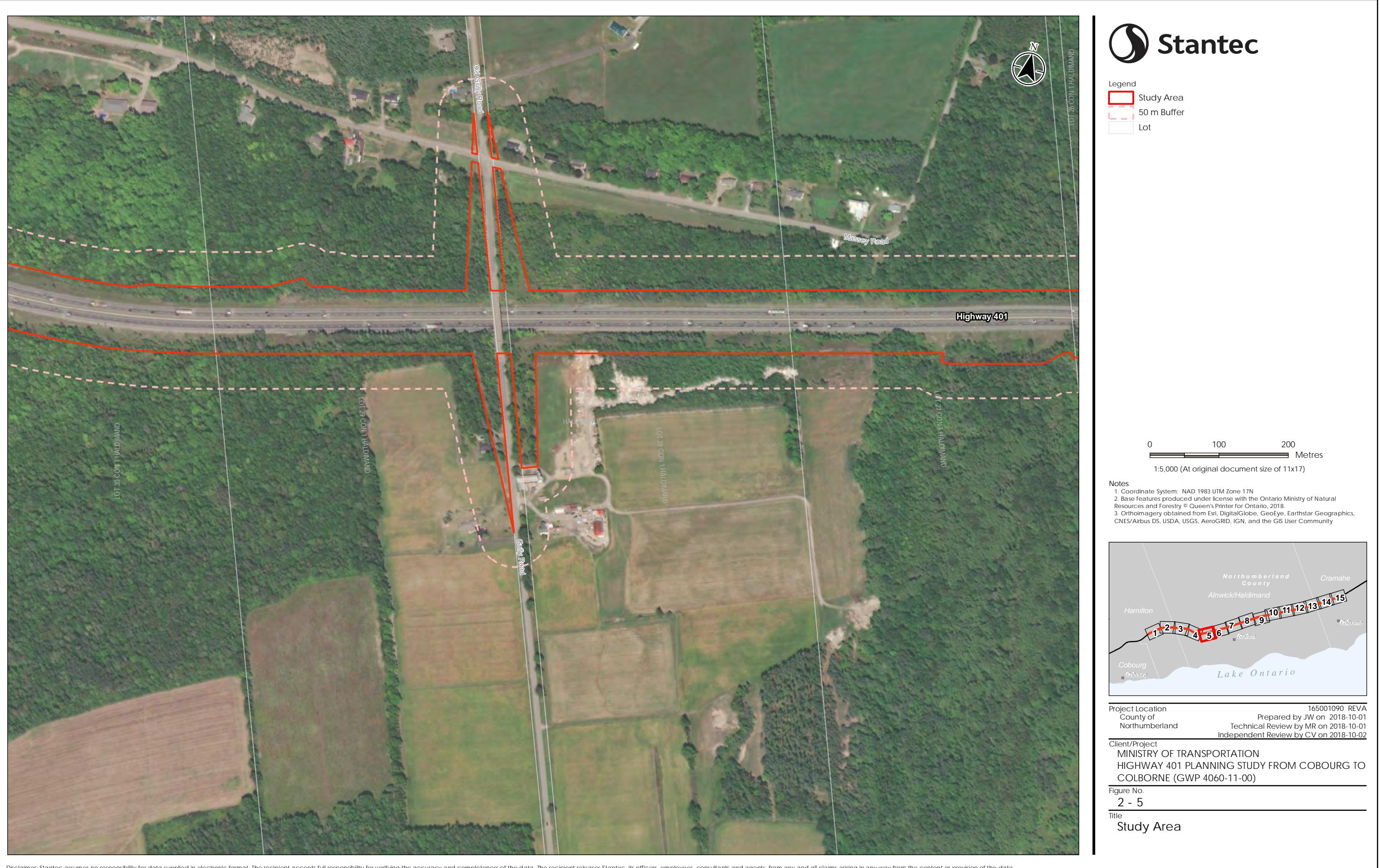
11. *What is the primary purpose of the following statement?*

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Project Location County of Northumberland	165001090 REVA Prepared by JW on 2018-10-01 Technical Review by MR on 2018-10-01 Independent Review by CV on 2018-10-02
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Client/Project  
**MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION**

## HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00)

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Figure No.  
2 - 6

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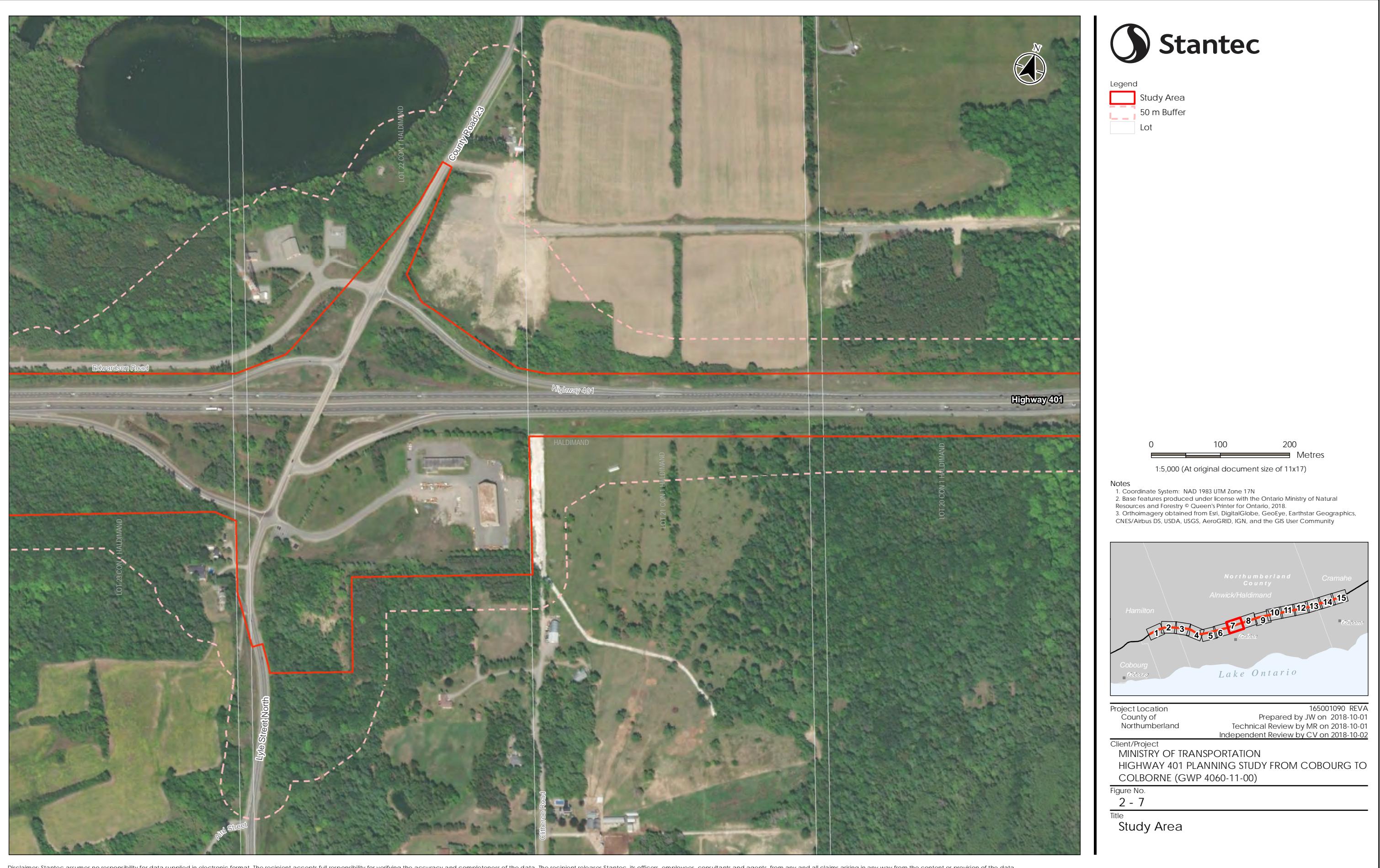
**Title**

## Study Area

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Legend

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- 50 m Buffer (dashed red line)
- Lot (white box)

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**HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO**  
**COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00)**

Figure No.  
2 - 8

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## Title

# Study Area

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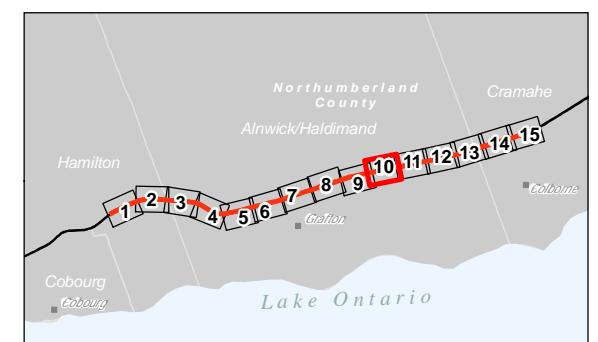
Legend

- Study Area
- 50 m Buffer
- Lot

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Independent Review by GV on 2018-10-01

Independent Review by CVC on 2018-10-02

COLBORNE  
Figure No.  
2 - 10

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Title  
**Study Area**



Legend

- Study Area (solid red line)
- 50 m Buffer (dashed red line)
- Lot (white box)

0                    100                    200                    Metres

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Independent Review by CV on 2018-10-02  
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HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO  
GALT, ONTARIO (GMD 401-01-11-02)

COLBORNE (GW)  
Figure No.  
2 - 11

---

Title  
Study Area



Legend

- Study Area
- 50 m Buffer
- Lot

0 100 200 Metres



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HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00)

Figure No.  
2 - 12

Title  
Study Area





Legend  
 Study Area  
 50 m Buffer  
 Lot

0 100 200 Metres  
1:5,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

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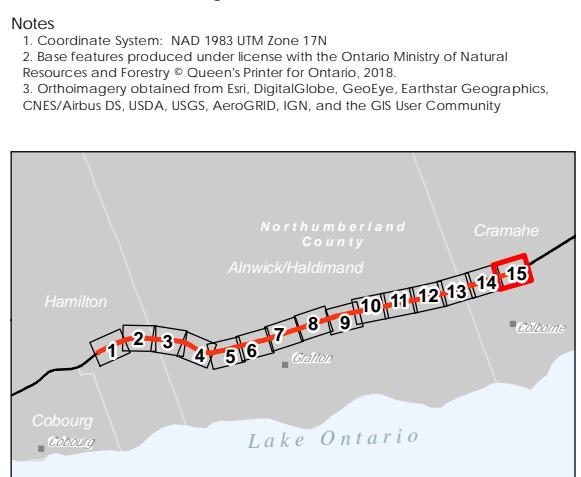
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HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO  
COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00)

Figure No.  
2 - 14

Title  
Study Area



Legend  
Study Area  
50 m Buffer  
Lot



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Figure No.  
2 - 15

Title  
Study Area



## HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Methodology  
February 12, 2019

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The requirement to consider built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes within the Highway Design and Construction Process is discussed in MTO's *Environmental Guide for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (MTO 2007). As identified in the document, the need for the identification, evaluation, management, and conservation of Ontario's cultural heritage is acknowledged as an essential component of the EA process in Ontario. The *Environmental Guide for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* provides guidance on how cultural heritage resources are considered in transportation projects during MTO's design and construction phases.

The MTO process for considering cultural heritage resources within the highway design and construction process is based on the *Ontario Heritage Act* policies and guidelines developed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) (formerly the Ministry of Culture) and MTO, including:

- *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (Ministry of Culture and Communications 1992)
- *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (Ministry of Culture and Recreation 1980)
- *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* (Ministry of Culture 2006)
- *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (MTCS 2010)
- *Ontario Heritage Bridge Guidelines for Provincially-Owned Bridges* (MTO 2008)
- *Heritage Bridges and Identification and Assessment Guide Ontario 1945-1965* (Heritage Resources Centre 2005)

MTO's cultural heritage assessment and management process is broadly divided into two steps that are carried out in the preliminary design and detail design phases. A description of the cultural heritage assessment process for these phases is provided below in Section 2.1.1 and a flow chart showing this process is provided in Appendix A.

#### 2.1.1 The Process

**Step 1:** During Preliminary Design, a CHRA or a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report is prepared to identify cultural heritage resources within, or adjacent to, the Study Area, evaluate these resources, and carry out an impact assessment. This step involves two broad tasks:



## **HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

### Methodology

February 12, 2019

1. Identification of cultural heritage resources through determining the Study Area and study zones, collecting background information, consulting with stakeholders, identifying cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources with CHVI, and undertaking a field survey.
2. Creation of an assessment and preservation/mitigation strategy using the MTCS guidelines identified above in Section 2.1. The assessment involves determining CHVI, describing impacts, and developing preservation and mitigation strategies.

**Step 2:** Detail Design. This step involves:

1. Carry out an update to the assessment and preservation mitigation strategy. This involves updating the field survey and assessment to confirm existing conditions, identifying and assessing additional impacts, and developing mitigation details for built heritage resources, heritage bridges, cultural heritage landscapes, and construction-related effects.

This CHRA represents “Step 1” and is being carried out during the Highway 401 Preliminary Design and Class EA.

## **2.2 BACKGROUND HISTORY**

The CHRA was composed of a program of archival research focused on the Study Area. To familiarise the study team with the Study Area, local historical resources were consulted, archival documents were reviewed, and a summary of the historical background of the local area was prepared. Specifically, historical mapping was consulted to identify the presence of structures, settlements, and other potential heritage resources in advance of the field program. Mapping from 1878, 1930, 1932, 1933, 1935, 1938, 1939, 1942, 1969, 1970, and 2009 was reviewed.

## **2.3 MUNICIPAL AND AGENCY CONSULTATION**

Listings of locally and provincially designated properties, districts, and easements for each municipality were collected from the Township of Hamilton, the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, the Township of Cramahe, the Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT), and the MTCS. Consultation with these interested agencies and municipalities within which the Project is proposed was undertaken to determine the presence of designated, listed, or registered heritage properties within the Study Area.

Recognition of protected properties varies greatly and is dependent on the level of CHVI identified or, in some cases, the level of investigation undertaken. For the purpose of this study, any property previously identified by municipal staff or provincial agencies as containing, or having the potential to contain, CHVI was determined to be a protected property.



## **HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

Methodology  
February 12, 2019

### **2.4 FIELD PROGRAM**

A vehicular windshield survey was conducted on July 18 and 19, 2018, from publicly accessible roadways, unless specified otherwise. During the surveys, the Study Area was surveyed for potential heritage resources, including both potential built heritage resources and components of cultural heritage landscapes. Where identified, these were photographed and their locations recorded. Characteristics of each potential heritage resource were noted while in the field.

In general, buildings and structures of more than 40 years of age were evaluated during the survey for their potential to satisfy O. Reg. 9/06 criteria. The use of the 40-year threshold is generally accepted by both the federal and provincial authorities as a preliminary screening measure for CHVI. This practice does not imply that all buildings and structures more than 40 years of age are inherently of significant heritage value, nor does it exclude exceptional examples constructed within the past 40 years of being of significant cultural heritage value.

### **2.5 EVALUATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST**

The criteria for determining CHVI is defined by O. Reg. 9/06. Each potential heritage resource was considered both as an individual structure and as a cultural landscape. Where CHVI was identified, a structure or landscape was assigned a Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL) or Built Heritage Resource (BHR) number and the property was determined to contain a heritage resource. Cultural Heritage Research Forms, including evaluations for each property, are contained within Appendix B.

#### **2.5.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06**

In order to identify CHVI, at least one of the following criteria must be met:

1. *The property has design value or physical value because it,*
  - a. *is a rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method,*
  - b. *displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or*
  - c. *demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.*
2. *The property has historical value or associative value because it,*
  - a. *has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community,*
  - b. *yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or*



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- c. *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,*
  - a. *is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area,*
  - b. *is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings, or*
  - c. *is a landmark.*

(Government of Ontario 2006a).



## **HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

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### **3.0 HISTORICAL SUMMARY**

#### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

The Study Area is located in eastern Ontario and spans the Townships of Hamilton, Alnwick/Haldimand, and Cramahe, within Northumberland County, Ontario. The Study Area extends around Highway 401 from two kilometres (km) east of Nagle Road to 800 metres (m) east of Percy Street, a distance of approximately 18 km. Specifically, the Study Area spans across the following historical Lots and Concessions of the Township of Hamilton, within the County of Northumberland:

- Lots 1 to 10, Concession 1

The Study Area spans across the following historical Lots and Concessions of the former Township of Haldimand, within the County of Northumberland:

- Lots 1 to 32, Concession 1
- Lots 32 to 35, Concession 2

The Study Area spans across the following historical Lots and Concessions of the Township of Cramahe, within the County of Northumberland:

- Lots 29 to 35, Concession 3

The following sections outline the historical development of the Study Area from the period of settlement to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **3.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY**

The Study Area is situated within the South Slope and Iroquois Plain physiographic regions. The South Slope is located between the Iroquois Plain along Lake Ontario and the Oak Ridges Moraine. It is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine and part of the south strip of the Peel Plain. The south slope rises to connect with the Oak Ridge Moraine at about 240 to 300 metres (m) above sea level. Encompassing land from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River, the South Slope totals approximately 2,434 square km (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 172).

The portion of the South Slope within the Study Area in Northumberland County is characterized by large drumlins oriented southwest, diverting the streams down the slope. In Northumberland County the South Slope contains fine sand and silt on the surface. The till is highly calcareous and cultivated soils often contain free lime carbonates on the surface. The agricultural output of the South Slope is similar to the adjacent Iroquois Plain and includes orchards, canning crops, and livestock (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 173-174).



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The Iroquois Plain physiographic region is the lowland bordering Lake Ontario. During the last Ice Age this area was underwater and part of glacial Lake Iroquois, which emptied eastward at Rome, New York. The Iroquois Plain extends from the Niagara River to the Trent River (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 190). The portion of the Iroquois Plain within the Study Area in Northumberland County is about 5.6 km in width and has a belted pattern. Along the route of Highway 401, the high shoreline of Lake Iroquois is visible. The slight slope and sand terrace of the old shoreline facilitated the construction of the highway (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 194).

### 3.3 SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

#### 3.3.1 Township of Hamilton

The first survey of the Township of Hamilton occurred in 1791, when Augustus Jones surveyed the township from the shoreline of Lake Ontario to one mile inland. The township was named in honour of Henry Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec from 1782 to 1785. In 1796, the survey of the township was completed by William Hambly and Root (Milne n.d.). The Township of Hamilton was surveyed into 11 concessions running north from Lake Ontario and 35 lots running west. The lots were 200 acres in size and surveyed using the single-front survey system (Plate 1). In total, Hamilton Township encompassed 67,715 acres (Belden 1878: i).



Plate 1: Single-Front Survey System (Dean 1969)

John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada from 1791 to 1796, intended to establish a “free, honourable British Government” in North America” (Craig 1963: 21). Simcoe wished to settle the newly surveyed townships of Upper Canada with immigrants from the United States and Britain. He initially planned this through settlement schemes that involved granting entire townships to colonizers



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whom promised to populate the township in return for large land grants (Ennals 1978: 96). In October 1792, Simcoe received a petition from Marshall Jones and several associates who requested to lead the settlement of the Township of Hamilton (Ennals 1978: 97). This method of settling townships proved to be a failure. Most prospective immigrants to Upper Canada preferred to deal directly with the government rather than settle using an intermediary. The practice was abandoned in 1796 and many of the claims upon townships were revoked or challenged (Craig 1963: 33).

One of the first decisions regarding the newly reopened township was to grant 1,200 acres of land to the children of all members of Upper Canada's Executive Council (Ennals 1978: 100). Many other large grants of land were given in the rear parts of the township before 1810, accounting for about 16,000 acres of land in the Township of Hamilton. Other early grants in the township included new settlers arriving from the United States and land grants to the children of Loyalists (Ennals 1978: 102, 104).

### **3.3.2 Township of Haldimand**

The Township of Haldimand was first surveyed in 1791. Augustus Jones was tasked with surveying several new townships along Lake Ontario and he was instructed to survey one mile inland. Haldimand Township was named in honour of Sir Frederick Haldimand, a British army officer who served as Governor of Canada from 1778 to 1786. The survey was completed in 1796 by Aaron Greely (Haldimand History Committee [HHC] 1997: 16). Haldimand Township was surveyed into 13 concessions running south to north. The 13 concessions were divided into 200 acre lots, except for concessions along Lake Ontario, which had a variable amount of lots based on the contours of the shoreline. The township was surveyed using the single-front survey system (Plate 1). In total, the Township of Haldimand encompassed 79,695 acres (Belden 1878: i).

In 1799, Augustus Jones reported 50 land owners to be residing in Haldimand Township (HHC 1997: 16). Haldimand's adjacency to Lake Ontario caused the township to develop at a steady pace. In 1803, the population of Haldimand Township was 312 and by 1804 had risen to 356. Most of these early settlers were United Empire Loyalists and more recent emigrants from the United States (HHC 1997: 17).

### **3.3.3 Township of Cramahe**

The Township of Cramahe was named after Hector Theophilus Cramhae, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec during the 1770s and 1780s and Governor of Quebec from 1770 to 1774 during Guy Carleton's absence from Canada (Gardiner 1899: 176-177). Survey of the township began in 1793 (Dean 1969) under Augustus Jones (Belden 1878: i) and was completed by Aaron Greely (Belden 1878: ix). The township totaled 69,723 acres and was divided into ten concessions and one broken front running north from Lake Ontario and 35 lots running east to west. The township was surveyed using the single-front survey system (Plate 1). With this survey system each concession was comprised of long and narrow lots that were approximately 200 acres in size.

The Township of Cramahe was granted to Joseph Keeler, who arrived in Canada from Vermont in 1789 and, in 1793, recruited 40 settlers to Cramahe. To facilitate growth of the township, Aaron Greely built a



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mill and distillery near present-day Colborne Harbour (Belden 1878: ix). Keeler and his descendants would remain important figures in the township and Colborne through much of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Argyris 2000: 24). Settlers relied exclusively on Lake Ontario for transportation until the Danforth Road reached the township in 1800 (Argyris 2000: 32).

## 3.4 19TH CENTURY LAND USE

### 3.4.1 Township of Hamilton

Through the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the main economic drivers of the Township of Hamilton were agriculture and lumber. The industries that did exist, such as mills, tanneries, distilleries, and foundries, produced implements essential to agriculture. The township's location on Lake Ontario meant that the agricultural output of the township could easily be transported (Ennals 1978: 167). In 1842, the population of the Township of Hamilton was recorded as 4,700 (Ennals 1978: 207).

The township's prime location meant that land was in demand and the average size of a farm decreased throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1831, the average farm size in the township was 141 acres: this decreased to 100 acres by 1861 (Ennals 1978: 169). The largest farms were in the northern half of the township, while smaller farms tended to be located closer to Cobourg (Ennals 1978: 170). The high demand for land in the township also meant that land was cleared at a quick pace. By 1861, three-quarters of land in the township was cleared (Ennals 1978: 172).

Farming practices in the Township of Hamilton in the 19<sup>th</sup> century consisted of diversified farms which grew a variety of crops, and mono-culture farms, which primarily grew cash crops such as wheat. Livestock was also an important part of agriculture in the township with the hills in the township being well suited to raising sheep. The Township of Hamilton had one of the first cheese factories in Upper Canada, with cheese from the township being exported to Toronto as early as 1836 (Ennals 1978: 204-205).

The primary harbour in the township was at Cobourg. The town was established in 1801 when a sawmill was built at the mouth of Factory Creek. In 1802, Elia Jones opened the first store in Cobourg (Guillet 1948: 9-10). The village was originally variously known as Amherst (Belden 1878: viii), Buckville, or Hamilton. In 1819 it was renamed Cobourg in honour of the marriage of Princess Charlotte to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (Guillet 1948: 9-10). Cobourg was incorporated as a town in 1837 and emerged as a regional trade centre (Petryshyn 2012).



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The Grand Trunk Railway (GTR) was constructed through part of the Township of Hamilton in 1856. The opening of the railway provided easier access to the cities of Toronto and Montreal and allowed the township's agricultural output to be more quickly transported to market. In 1878, the population of the Township of Hamilton was 5,721 (Belden 1878: i). Mapping from 1878 shows the late 19<sup>th</sup> century development surrounding the Study Area and the layout of the GTR to the south (Figure 3).

#### 3.4.2 Township of Haldimand

Settlement of the Township of Haldimand continued steadily and by 1830 the population was 1,699. As in much of Upper Canada, the economic potential of the township was hampered by poor road conditions. In 1831, the township enforced statute labour laws to develop the local road network. Township residents could expect to work between six and 21 days each year performing statute labour. This number of days worked was calculated based on tax assessment rolls; the higher the property and goods value, the more labour was required (HHC 1997: 17-18).

The most important transportation routes in the township during the 19<sup>th</sup> century were Danforth Road and Kingston Road. Danforth Road was constructed starting in 1798 by Asa Danforth, an American contractor. It ran from Scarborough east to the Trent River (Marshall 2010). Kingston Road was built in 1817 and was privately owned during much of its existence. From the 1840s to 1850s the road was a plank road, and afterwards a gravel road. Regular stagecoach service operated along Kingston Road (HHC 1997: 73).

The major settlement in the Township of Haldimand was Grafton. To the south, along the lakeshore, the Grafton Harbour Company was established in 1836. By the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Grafton was an important shipping point for grain, flour, and whiskey. The harbour also had a blacksmith, stores, school, mill, and customs office (HHC 1997: 71).

Agriculture was the predominant economic driver of the township in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. During the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century farmers usually practiced mixed farming and grew crops such as wheat, oats, pears, potatoes, corn, and hay. Farmers also kept livestock, including oxen, horses, sheep, cows, and steer. By the 1840s, much of the soil in the township was exhausted due to a failure to rotate crops (HHC 1997: 78-79). Livestock, especially dairy livestock, became increasingly popular in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and township cheese factories produced thousands of pounds of cheese each year (HHC 1997: 80).

In 1849 and 1850, municipal government in the province was restructured through the passing of the *Municipal Corporations Act*. As a result of this, the Township of Haldimand was united with the Township of Alnwick. This arrangement only lasted until 1852, when Alnwick once again became an independent township. The 1850s proved a time of rapid development for the Township of Haldimand. The township library was opened, schools were built, construction of a town hall commenced, and railways were constructed through the township. In 1855 the population of the township was recorded as 4,634 (HHC 1997: 19).



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The GTR was constructed through part of the township in 1856. Much like was experienced in the Township of Hamilton, the opening of the railway provided for easier access to larger markets (HHC 1997: 75). By 1878, the population of the Township of Haldimand had increased to 5,796 (Belden 1878: i). Mapping from 1878 shows the late 19<sup>th</sup> century development surrounding the Study Area and the layout of the GTR to the south (Figure 3).

### **3.4.3 Township of Cramahe**

The first post office was opened in the township in 1815 by the son of Joseph Keeler and mail was delivered via the newly completed Kingston Road. The post office, in present-day Colborne, also had a store. The hamlet was called “The Corners” or “Keelers Tavern” and was a popular stopping point midway between the journey from York (present-day Toronto) to Kingston (Argyris 2000: 44). Around this time stage coach service also began, with a trip from York to Kingston taking an average of three days (Argyris 2000: 36).

The major industry in the township during much of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was lumber and, to a lesser extent, the growing of grain. White poplar was a particularly important tree for the lumber trade in Cramahe and was often exported to the United States across the lake to be used to manufacture paper (Belden 1878: ix). Again, much like in Hamilton and Haldimand, the construction of the GTR through the township opened it to more economic opportunity (Argyris 2000: 51-52). The population was recorded as 3,833 in the 1871 census (Belden 1878: i). Mapping from 1878 shows the late 19<sup>th</sup> century development in relation to the Study Area and the layout of the GTR to the south (Figure 3).

## **3.5 20TH CENTURY LAND USE**

### **3.5.1 Township of Hamilton**

At the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, agricultural practices in Hamilton Township shifted to a more predominant focus on cattle raising (United Counties Centennial Book Committee [UCCBC] 1967: 31). In 1921, the population of Hamilton Township and Cobourg was 8,335 (Department of Trade and Commerce 1924). The township had 593 farms, with the majority of farms being between 50 and 200 acres in size, occupying a total of 60,448 acres in the township. Of that acreage, 27,741 acres were used for crops, 2,096 acres were fallow, 10,771 acres were used as pasture and the rest were unimproved. The vast majority of farmers owned their land, with only 94 farmers being recorded as tenant farmers (Department of Trade and Commerce 1925).

By 1951, the population of Hamilton Township and Cobourg had climbed to 10,163. The source of the population increase was found in the township as the population of Cobourg had declined since the Great Depression (Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1951).

When Highway 401 was completed through Hamilton Township in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century the trip from Cobourg to Toronto could be completed in about one hour. The access provided by the highway spurred



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### **Historical Summary**

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industrial and suburban development around Cobourg. The northern end of the township became a tourist destination, with Rice Lake being known as a good fishing spot (UCCBC 1967: 5). As of 2016, the population of Hamilton Township was 10,942, a 2.2% increase since 2011 (Statistics Canada 2017a). The population of Cobourg in the 2016 Census was 19,031, a 5.2% increase since 2011 (Statistics Canada 2017b).

### **3.5.2 Township of Haldimand**

Agriculture remained the primary economic activity of the Township of Haldimand in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. During the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, township farmers turned increasingly to growing canning crops such as tomatoes, corn, and peas (HHC 1997: 81-82).

Although mostly agricultural, the infrastructure of the township was steadily improved in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Telephone service arrived in the township in 1906 (HHC 1997: 85). Electric street lights were installed in 1925 (HHC 1997: 20). Kingston Road was paved and became part of the provincial highway network as King's Highway 2 in 1926. Bus service began operating in the township in 1930 (HHC 1997: 74).

The population of the Township of Haldimand in 1951 was 2,496 and, in 1961 it was 2,780 (HHC 1997: 22-23). The Province of Ontario embarked on a program of municipal consolidation in the 1990s. As part of this program the townships of Haldimand and Alnwick were amalgamated in 1999. The amalgamation became effective in 2001 and the new Township of Haldimand/Alnwick was formed (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2018). In 2016, the population of Haldimand/Alnwick was recorded as 6,689, a 3.8% increase since 2011 (Statistics Canada 2017c).

### **3.5.3 Township of Cramahe**

During the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the importance of the lumber industry declined in the township. Land use switched primarily to agriculture, with dairy, mixed farming, tobacco, hog raising, and apple orchards occurring. Other industries included gravel extraction and a cement plant (UCCBC]1967: 25).

By the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, dairy and tobacco farming was in decline and the main crops were corn, soybeans, wheat, oats, barley, and hay (Argyris 2000: 169). Apple farming was a diminished, but still important, part of the economy, with 633 acres being used for apple cultivation in 1981. The township's most visible link to apple growing was built in 1987 when the Big Apple tourist attraction was built just off the Percy Street and Highway 401 interchange (Argyris 2000: 173). The Percy Street overpass over Highway 401 is one of the bridges within the Study Area.

In 1999, the Village of Colborne and the Township of Cramahe were amalgamated, effective January 1, 2001 (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2018). The 2016 population of the Township of Cramahe was 6,355, a 4.6% increase since 2011 (Statistics Canada 2017d).



## HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Historical Summary  
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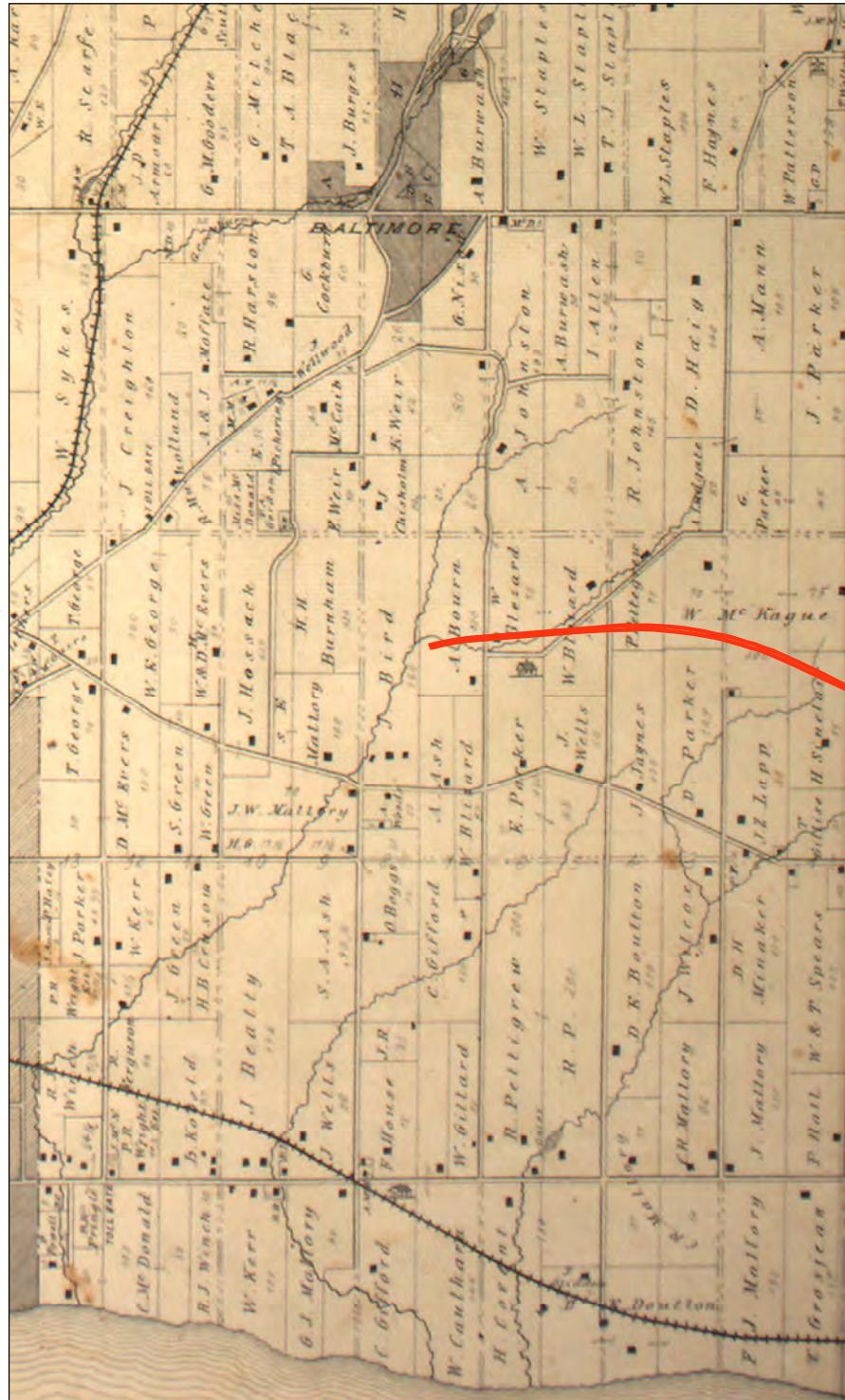
### 3.6 HIGHWAY 401

By the 1930s, congestion along Highway 2 was becoming increasingly frequent. Highway 2 was a two-lane highway that ran from Windsor to the Quebec/Ontario border. The highway ran through many downtown areas along its route and a new road was needed to bypass these towns. Plans were developed before the Second World War for a new limited access highway through the Windsor-Quebec border corridor to ease congestion. However, the war effort limited the government's ability to undertake large scale transportation projects. Following the war, the first portion of the new super highway was completed in Scarborough in 1947; initially known as Highway 2A, it was changed to Highway 401 in 1952.

Construction of Highway 401 in Northumberland County took place during the late 1950s to 1960 (Bevers 2018). Within the Eastern Region, in 1958, Highway 401 was opened east of the Study Area between Trenton (Highway 33) and Brighton (Highway 30) (Department of Highways Ontario [DHO] 1959: 27). Within the Study Area, grading occurred and bridges were constructed along the highway. Between Newcastle and Brighton, 28 structures were reported under construction (DHO 1959: 82). Within Northumberland County that year, \$6,644,525 was spent on the construction and maintenance of Highway 401 (DHO 1959: 211). The 1960 *Annual Report of the DHO* states that a major feature of the construction program for the fiscal year 1959-1960 was bridge construction, as 33 bridges were under construction between Newcastle and Brighton, with 20 completed bridges (DHO 1960: 95). Grading along the highway also continued within the Study Area between Newcastle and Brighton (DHO 1960: 95). Expenditures on the highway increased within Northumberland for 1959, with a total of \$7,589,133 spent on Highway 401 construction and maintenance (DHO 1960: 237). Figures 4-1 and 4-2 show the layout of the completed Highway 401.

Construction of Highway 401 continued in phases throughout much of the 1960s. The final link of the 818 km highway was completed in 1968. Modifications to Highway 401 have been constant since before the final stretches were even completed, with widening taking place in Metropolitan Toronto during the 1960s. In 1965, the highway was ceremoniously named "MacDonald-Cartier Freeway" in memory of John A. MacDonald and George Etienne Cartier, noted Fathers of Confederation. In 2007, the section of Highway 401 from Toronto to Trenton received the ceremonial name "Highway of Heroes" in memory of soldiers who served during the War in Afghanistan (Bevers 2018).





Project Location  
County of  
Northumberland

165001090 REVA  
Prepared by JW on 2018-10-01  
Technical Review by MR on 2018-10-01  
Independent Review by CV on 2018-10-02

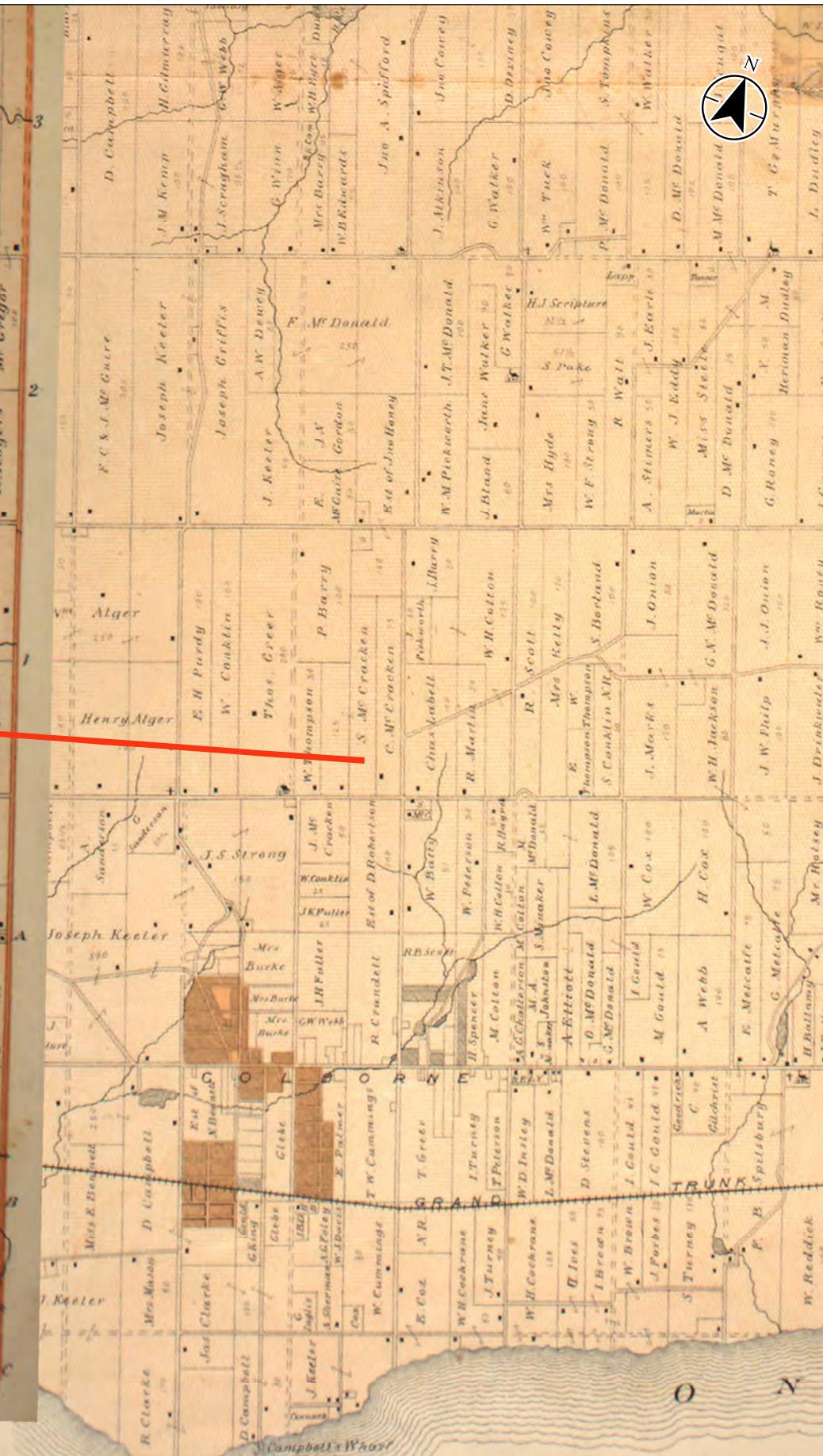
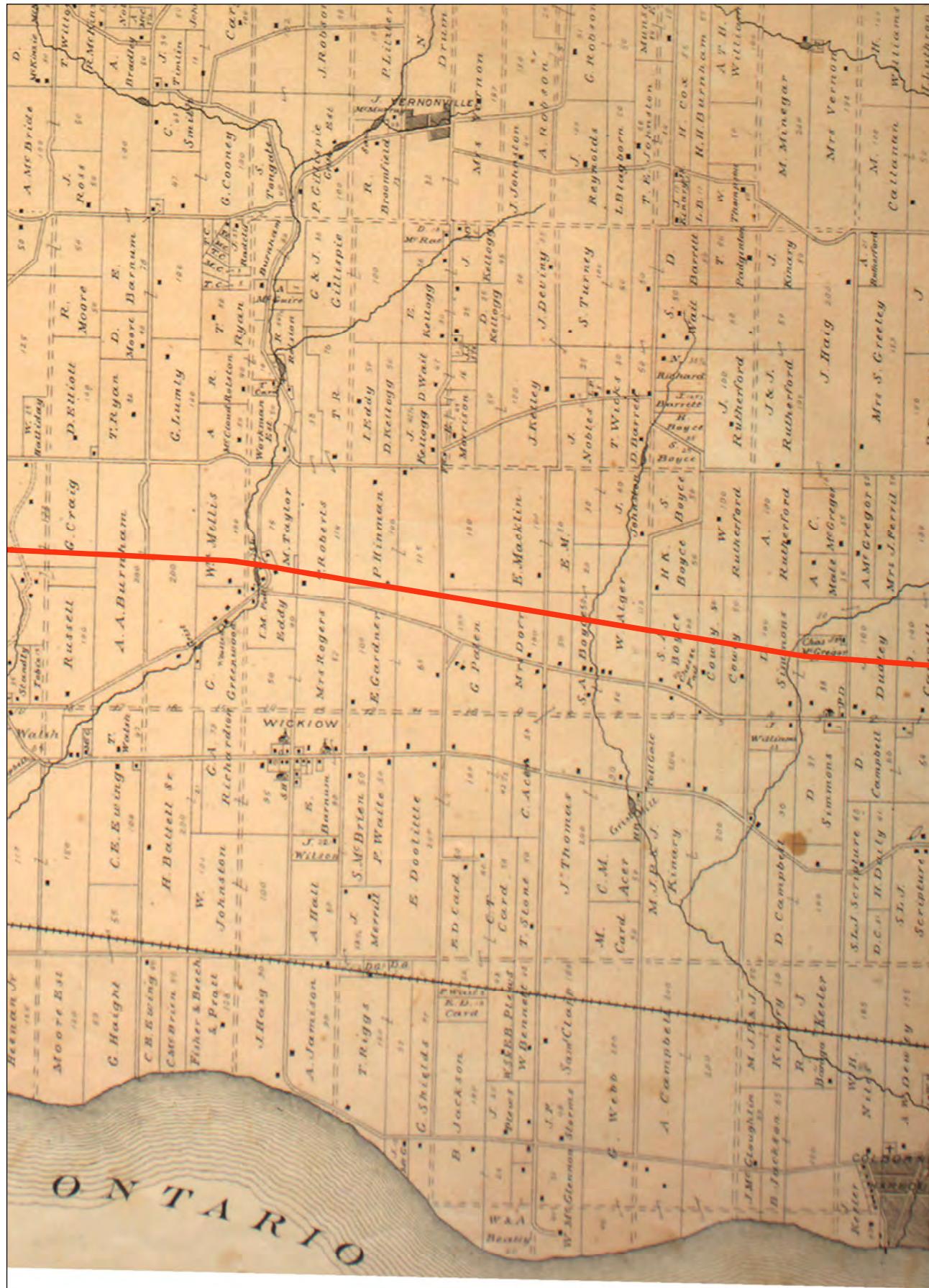
Client/Project  
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION  
HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOROUGH TO  
COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00)

Figure No.  
3 - 1  
Title  
Northumberland County 1878

Notes  
1. Historical image not to scale  
2. Reference: Belden & Co. 1878. Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont. Toronto: H. Belden & Co.



 **Stantec**  
Legend  
— Study Area (Approximate)



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Figure No.  
3 - 2

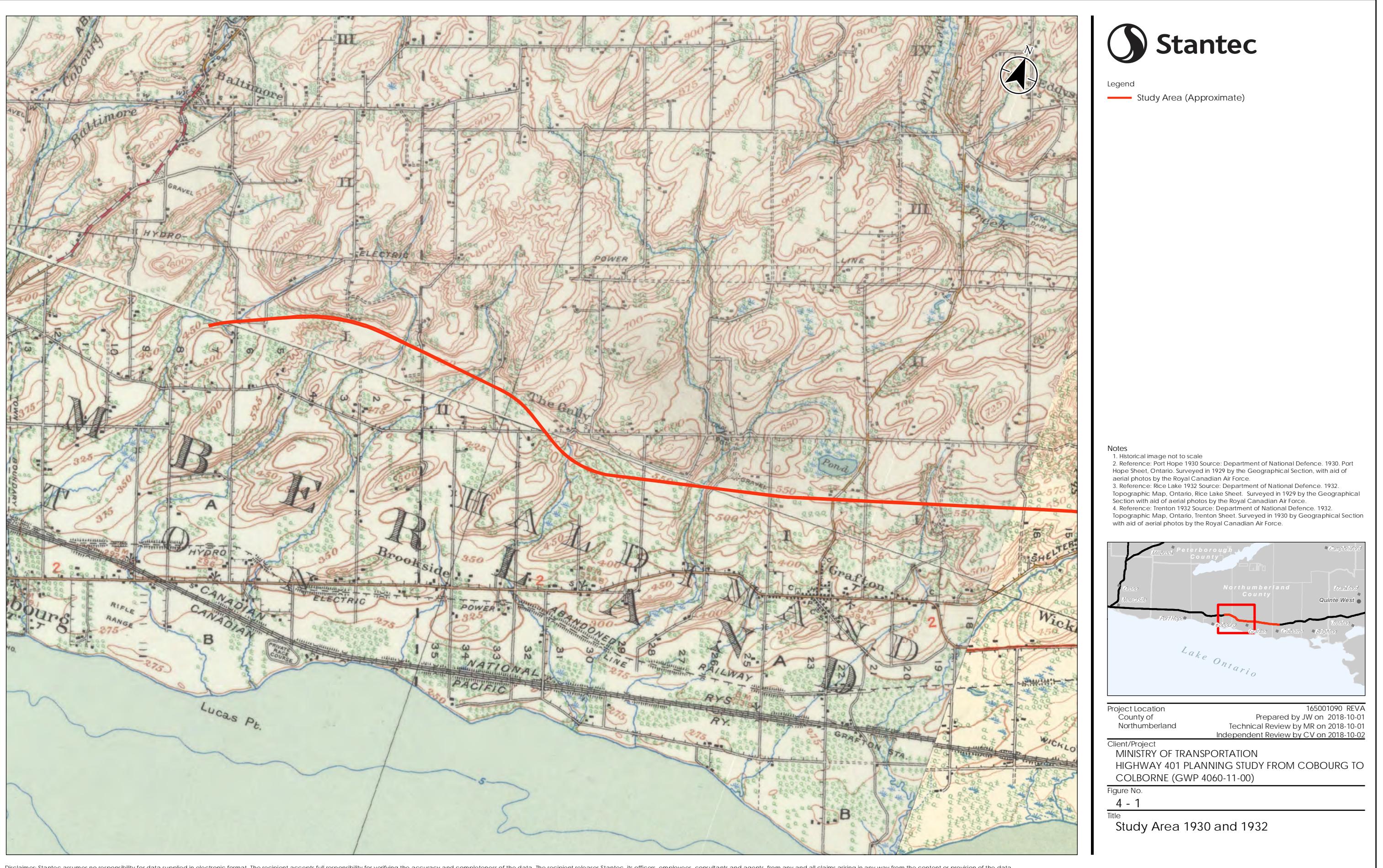
Title  
Northumberland County 1878

Notes

1. Historical image not to scale
2. Reference: Belden & Co. 1878. Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont. Toronto: H. Belden & Co.



Legend  
Study Area (Approximate)





Legend

— Study Area (Approximate)

Notes

Notes

1. Historical image not to scale
2. Reference: Port Hope 1930 Source: Department of National Defence. 1930. Port Hope Sheet, Ontario. Surveyed in 1929 by the Geographical Section, with aid of aerial photos by the Royal Canadian Air Force.
3. Reference: Rice Lake 1932 Source: Department of National Defence. 1932. Topographic Map, Ontario, Rice Lake Sheet. Surveyed in 1929 by the Geographical Section with aid of aerial photos by the Royal Canadian Air Force.
4. Reference: Trenton 1932 Source: Department of National Defence. 1932. Topographic Map, Ontario, Trenton Sheet. Surveyed in 1930 by Geographical Section with aid of aerial photos by the Royal Canadian Air Force.



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Project Location  
County of

165001090 REVA  
Prepared by JW on 2018-10-01  
Technical Review by MR on 2018-10-01  
Last Reviewed by OM on 2018-10-01

Client/

Client/Project  
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION  
HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO  
COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00)

Figure N

Figure No.  
4 - 2

Title

### Study Area 1930 and 1932

## **HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

Results  
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## **4.0 RESULTS**

### **4.1 AGENCY AND MUNICIPAL CONSULTATION**

In order to identify heritage resources, the MTCS, the OHT, the Township of Hamilton, the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, and the Township of Cramahe were consulted. As a result of the consultation, three protected properties were identified. Upon further inspection, none of the protected properties were determined to be situated directly within the Study Area.

Karla Barboza, Team Lead, Heritage with the MTCS reported that there is one provincial heritage property of provincial significance, 10568 Highway 2, the Barnum House Museum, in close vicinity to the Study Area. Barnum House Museum is approximately one kilometre south of the Study Area. Thomas Wicks, Heritage Planner with the OHT, confirmed that the OHT does not have any real-property interests within or adjacent to the Study Area.

At the municipal level, staff was consulted to determine the presence of any protected properties. Sandra Stothart, Planning Co-Ordinator with the Township of Hamilton, reported two heritage properties designated under Part IV of the OHA, 9340 and 9592 Danforth Road East. Both identified properties are approximately 690 m south of the Study Area. Terry Korotki, Planning Services, Township of Alnwick/Haldimand reported that there are no municipal heritage interests within or adjacent to the Study Area. No response was received from the Township of Cramahe.

**Table 1: Protected Heritage Properties**

Municipality	Location/Municipal Address	Level of Recognition	Relationship and Distance to Study Area
Township of Alnwick/Haldimand	10568 Highway 2	Provincial Heritage Property	Approximately 1 km south of Study Area
Township of Hamilton	9340 Danforth Road East	Designated under Part IV of OHA	Approximately 160 m south of Study Area,
Township of Hamilton	9592 Danforth Road East	Designated under Part IV of OHA	South of Study Area, property boundary adjacent to Study Area

### **4.2 FIELD PROGRAM**

#### **4.2.1 Potential Heritage Resources**

As described in Section 2.3, a windshield survey of the Study Area was undertaken to identify potential heritage resources situated within the Study Area and confirm the presence of previously identified



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protected properties. As property parcel information was not available for the Study Area, the relationship of each individual property to the Study Area was determined through their proximity to the Study Area, tree lines, field layouts, historic lot lines, and the spacing between structures and their associated driveways. Where identified, the site was photographically documented from publicly accessible roadways.

During the course of the survey, a total of 32 individual sites were identified as containing potential heritage resources (Figure 5). Of those sites identified, one had been previously identified by municipal heritage staff.

Of the 32 potential and protected heritage resources, 21 are residences, five are farmsteads, three are barns, one is an industrial building, one is a cemetery, and one was undetermined. The majority of the farmsteads date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century and the residences date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Study Area is situated within a rural portion of Northumberland County, with the largest communities to the south, including Cobourg, Grafton, and Colborne.

### **4.3 EVALUATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST**

Where a potential heritage resource was identified within the Study Area, an evaluation of the cultural heritage value or interest of the property was undertaken. Detailed evaluations are contained within Appendix B. As described in Section 2.5, each potential heritage resource was evaluated according to O. Reg. 9/06, the criteria for determining CHVI. Where CHVI was identified, a resource was assigned a BHR or CHL number. There were 32 potential heritage resources identified, 28 of which were determined to contain heritage resources (Figure 6; Appendix B). An understanding of the relationship of the resource to the Study Area informs next steps and frames the impact assessment approach. Resources listed as adjacent to the study area are resources that have a property boundary that borders the RoW. Resources identified as outside the study area do not border the RoW. Table 2 summarizes the findings.



**HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE  
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**Table 2: Summary of Determination of CHVI**

Municipal Address	Previous Heritage Recognition	Resource Type	Photograph	Identified Attributes	CHVI	CHL/BHR Number	Relationship to Study Area
2200 Cunningham Road	No	Residence		Residence and mature cedar hedge	Yes	BHR-1	Adjacent to the Study Area
2247 Van Luven Road	No	Residence		Residence	Yes	BHR-2	Adjacent to the Study Area
Cherry Hill Farm Road	No	Barn		Barn	Yes	BHR-3	Adjacent to the Study Area



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Results

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**Table 2: Summary of Determination of CHVI**

Municipal Address	Previous Heritage Recognition	Resource Type	Photograph	Identified Attributes	CHVI	CHL/BHR Number	Relationship to Study Area
Danforth Road East	No	Barn		Barn	Yes	BHR-4	Outside of the Study Area
10173 Danforth Road East	No	Residence		Residence	Yes	BHR-5	Adjacent to the Study Area
105 Northumberland Heights	No	Residence		Residence	Yes	BHR-6	Adjacent to the Study Area



**HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE  
(GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

Results

February 12, 2019

**Table 2: Summary of Determination of CHVI**

Municipal Address	Previous Heritage Recognition	Resource Type	Photograph	Identified Attributes	CHVI	CHL/BHR Number	Relationship to Study Area
305 Gully Road	No	Farmstead		Residence, barn, and agricultural fields	Yes	CHL-1	Adjacent to the Study Area
10568 County Road 2	Yes	Residence		Residence, plaques, wood fencing, and mature maple trees	Yes	BHR-7	Outside of the Study Area
652 Brimley Road North	No	Residence		Residence, stone piers, and gravel laneway	Yes	BHR-8	Outside of the Study Area



**HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE  
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February 12, 2019

**Table 2: Summary of Determination of CHVI**

Municipal Address	Previous Heritage Recognition	Resource Type	Photograph	Identified Attributes	CHVI	CHL/BHR Number	Relationship to Study Area
203 Edwardson Road	No	Residence		Residence, mature spruce trees, and long laneway	Yes	BHR-9	Adjacent to the Study Area
412 Lyle Street North	No	Residence		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to the Study Area
417 Lyle Street North	No	Industrial Building		N/A	No	N/A	Within Study Area



**HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE  
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Results

February 12, 2019

**Table 2: Summary of Determination of CHVI**

Municipal Address	Previous Heritage Recognition	Resource Type	Photograph	Identified Attributes	CHVI	CHL/BHR Number	Relationship to Study Area
1360 Shelter Valley Road	No	Farmstead		Residence, barn, laneway, and wood fencing	Yes	CHL-2	Outside of the Study Area
1498 Shelter Valley Road	No	Residence and outbuildings		Residence, barn, silo and mature trees	Yes	CHL-3	Outside of the Study Area
Cherry Hill Road	No	Undetermined		Undetermined	Yes	CHL-4	Adjacent to the Study Area



**HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE  
(GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

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February 12, 2019

**Table 2: Summary of Determination of CHVI**

Municipal Address	Previous Heritage Recognition	Resource Type	Photograph	Identified Attributes	CHVI	CHL/BHR Number	Relationship to Study Area
136 Jiggs Road	No	Residence and barn		Residence and barn	Yes	BHR-10	Outside of the Study Area
164 Skyview Road	No	Residence		Residence, cedar fencing, and mature maple trees	Yes	BHR-11	Adjacent to the Study Area



**HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE  
(GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

Results

February 12, 2019

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Municipal Address	Previous Heritage Recognition	Resource Type	Photograph	Identified Attributes	CHVI	CHL/BHR Number	Relationship to Study Area
105 Jiggs Road	No	Residence		Residence	Yes	BHR-12	Outside of the Study Area
295 Vernonville Road	No	Farmstead		Residence and barn	Yes	CHL-5	Adjacent to the Study Area
Dudley Road	No	Residence		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to the Study Area



**HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE  
(GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

Results

February 12, 2019

**Table 2: Summary of Determination of CHVI**

Municipal Address	Previous Heritage Recognition	Resource Type	Photograph	Identified Attributes	CHVI	CHL/BHR Number	Relationship to Study Area
296 Dudley Road	No	Barn		Barn	Yes	BHR-13	Adjacent to the Study Area
338 Dudley Road	No	Residence		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to the Study Area
239 Boyce Road	No	Residence, and barn		Residence, barn, and laneway	Yes	BHR-14	Adjacent to the Study Area



**HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE  
(GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

Results

February 12, 2019

**Table 2: Summary of Determination of CHVI**

Municipal Address	Previous Heritage Recognition	Resource Type	Photograph	Identified Attributes	CHVI	CHL/BHR Number	Relationship to Study Area
426 Dudley Road	No	Residence		Residence	Yes	BHR-15	Outside of the Study Area
464 Dudley Road	No	Residence		Residence	Yes	BHR-16	Outside of the Study Area
714 Dudley Road	No	Residence		Residence and mature trees	Yes	BHR-17	Outside of the Study Area



**HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE  
(GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

Results

February 12, 2019

**Table 2: Summary of Determination of CHVI**

Municipal Address	Previous Heritage Recognition	Resource Type	Photograph	Identified Attributes	CHVI	CHL/BHR Number	Relationship to Study Area
892 Dudley Road	No	Farmstead		Residence and pasture lands	Yes	CHL-6	Adjacent to the Study Area
218 Orchard Road	No	Farmstead		Residence, barn, laneway, and mature trees	Yes	CHL-7	Adjacent to the Study Area
Union Cemetery	No	Cemetery		Grave markers	Yes	CHL-8	Adjacent to the Study Area



**HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE  
(GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

Results

February 12, 2019

**Table 2: Summary of Determination of CHVI**

Municipal Address	Previous Heritage Recognition	Resource Type	Photograph	Identified Attributes	CHVI	CHL/BHR Number	Relationship to Study Area
170 Percy Street North (County Road 25)	No	Residence		Residence	Yes	BHR-18	Adjacent to the Study Area
256 Purdy Road	No	Residence		Residence	Yes	BHR-19	Outside of the Study Area
296 Purdy Road	No	Residence		Residence	Yes	BHR-20	Adjacent to the Study Area



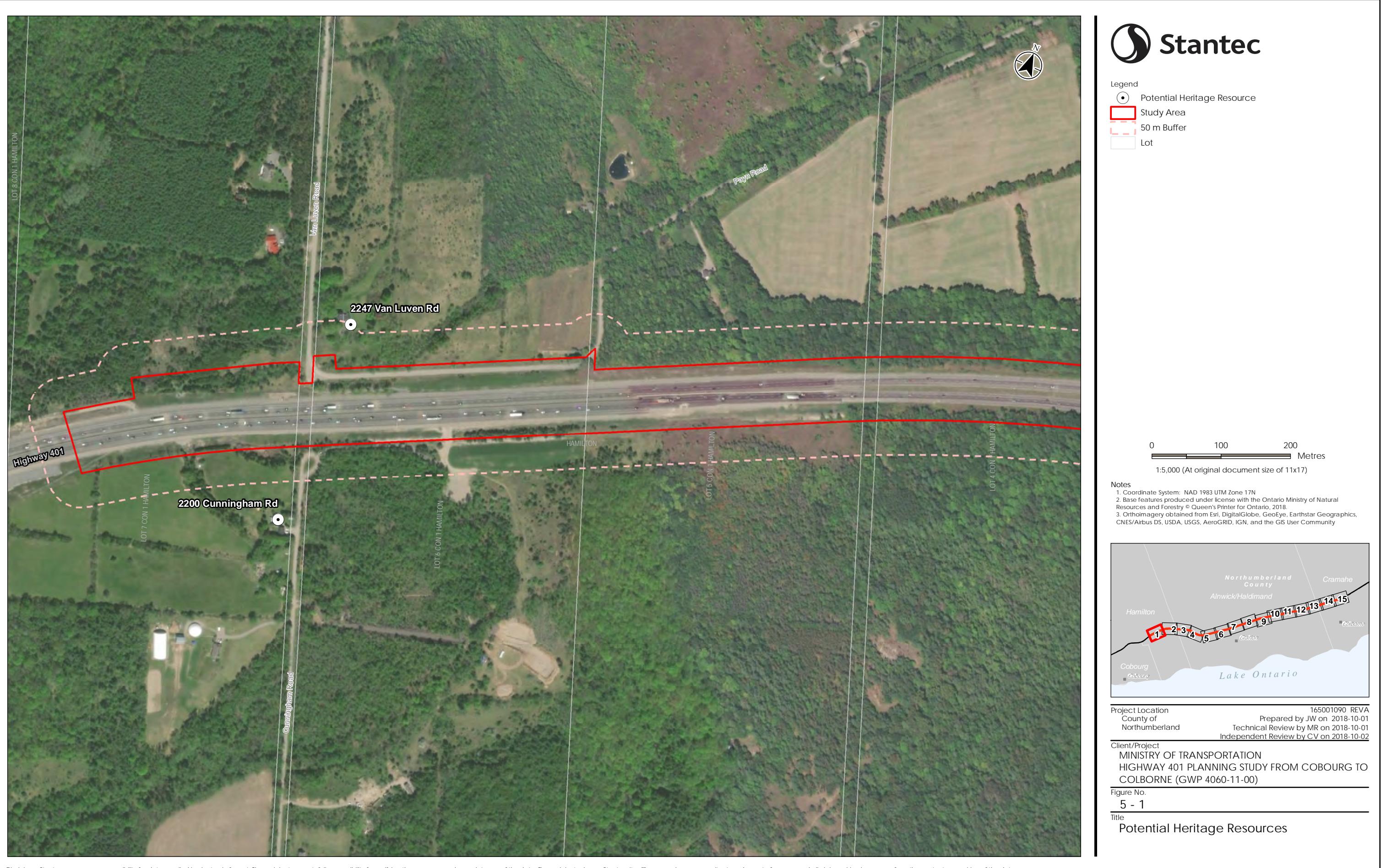
**HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE  
(GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

Results

February 12, 2019

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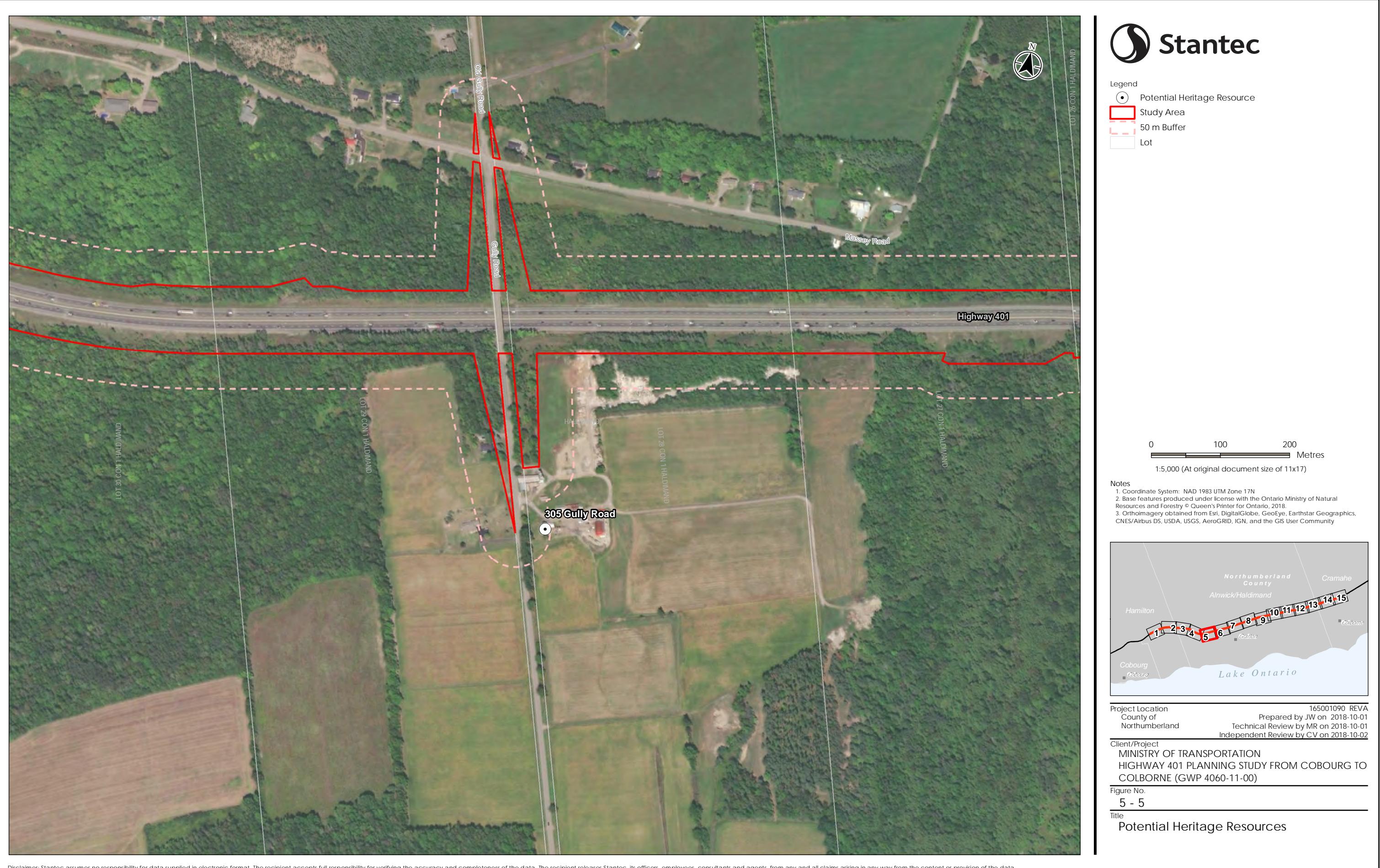


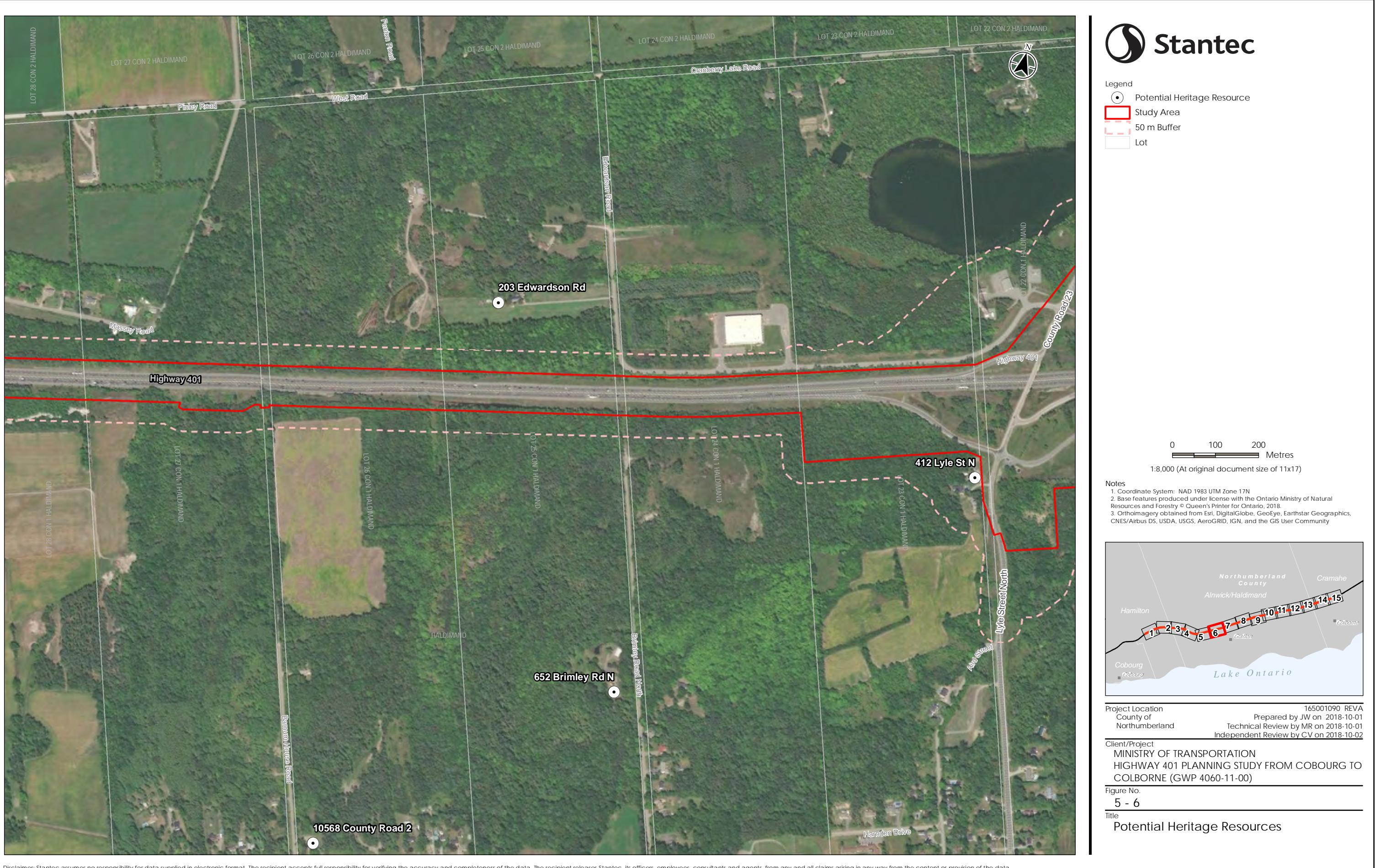


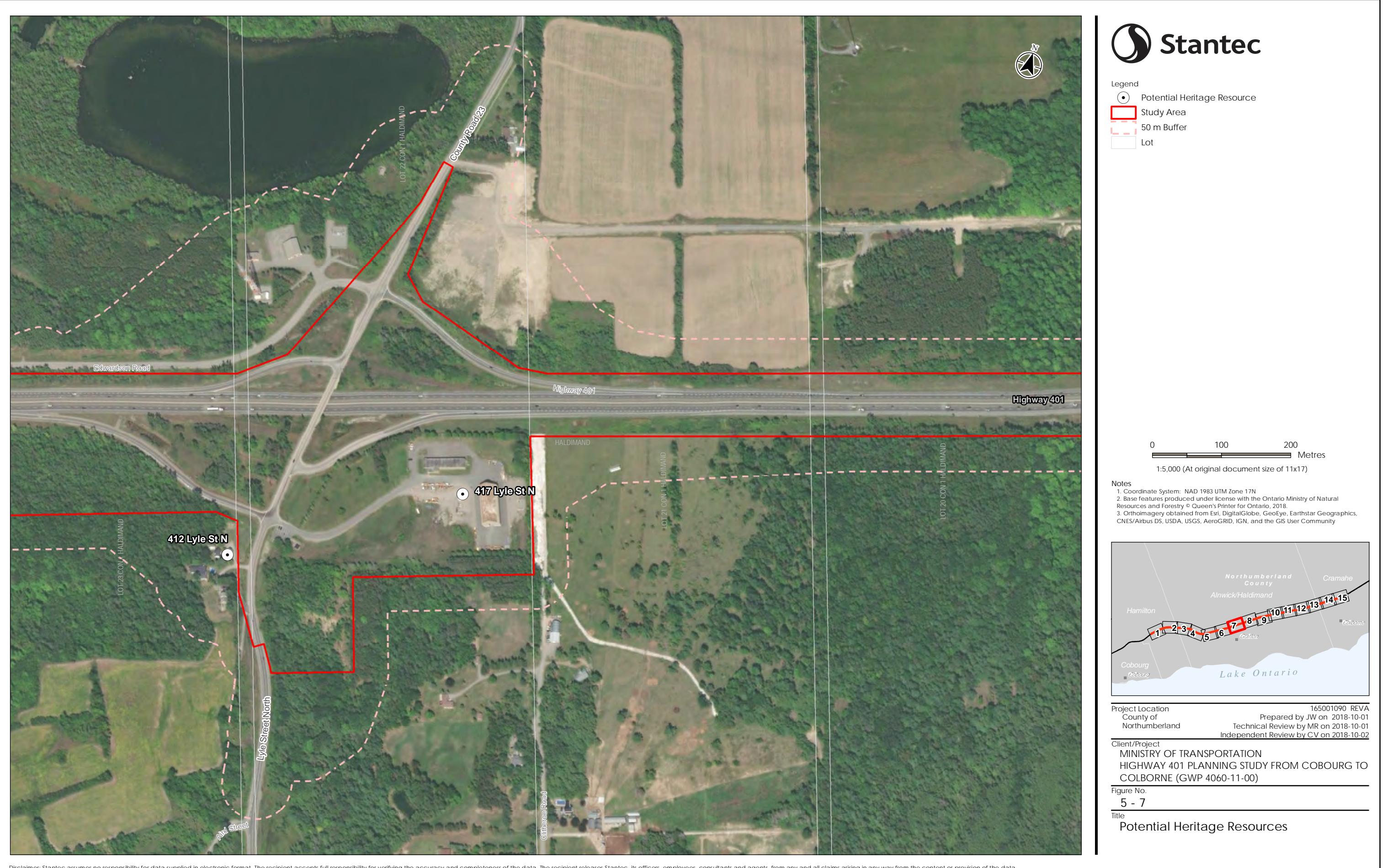


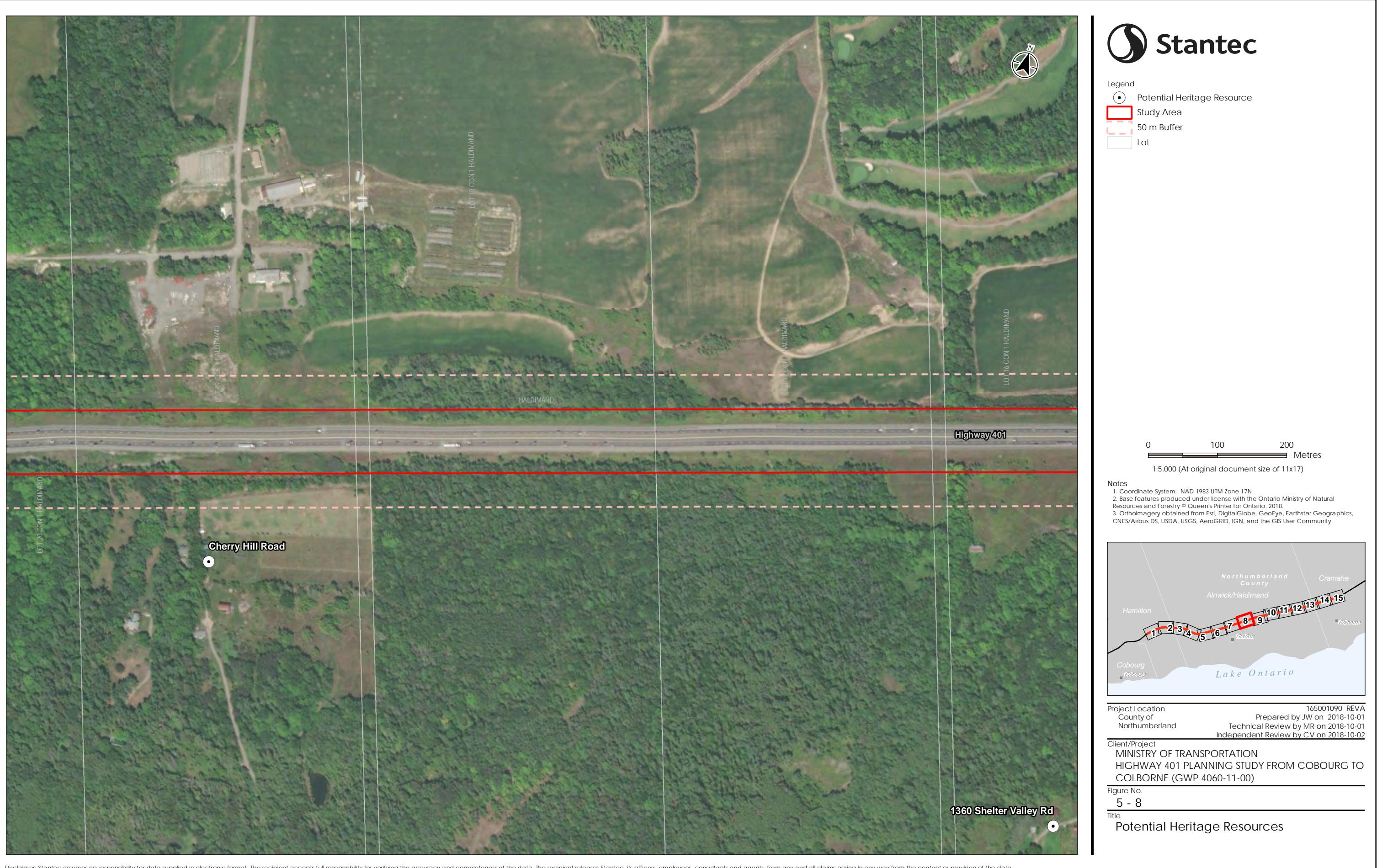
















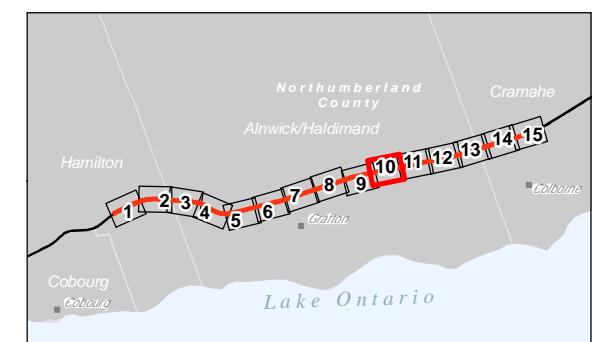
Legend

- Potential Heritage Resource
- Study Area
- 50 m Buffer
- Lot

0 100 200 Metres  
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Notes

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Project Location  
County of Northumberland  
Prepared by JW on 2018-10-01  
Technical Review by MR on 2018-10-01  
Independent Review by CV on 2018-10-02

Client/Project  
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION  
HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO  
COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00)

Figure No.  
5 - 10

Title  
Potential Heritage Resources



Legend

- Potential Heritage Resource
- Study Area
- 50 m Buffer
- Lot

0 100 200 Metres  
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MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION  
HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO  
COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00)

Figure No.  
5 - 11

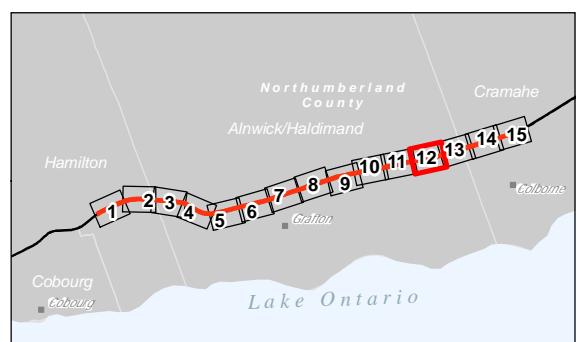
Title  
Potential Heritage Resources



Legend  
● Potential Heritage Resource  
■ Study Area  
--- 50 m Buffer  
□ Lot

0 100 200 Metres  
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Client/Project  
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION  
HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00)

Figure No.  
5 - 12

Title  
Potential Heritage Resources





**Stantec**

Legend

- Potential Heritage Resource
- Study Area
- 50 m Buffer
- Lot

0 100 200 Metres

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Client/Project  
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION  
HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00)

Figure No.  
5 - 14

Title  
Potential Heritage Resources



**Stantec**

### Legend

- Potential Heritage Resource
- Study Area
- 50 m Buffer
- Lot

0                    100                    200  
Metre

1:5,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

## Notes

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Project Location  
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Northumberland

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Prepared by JW on 2018-10-01  
Technical Review by MR on 2018-10-01  
Content Review by CV on 2018-10-02

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### Client/Project

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION  
HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO  
COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00)

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Figure No.

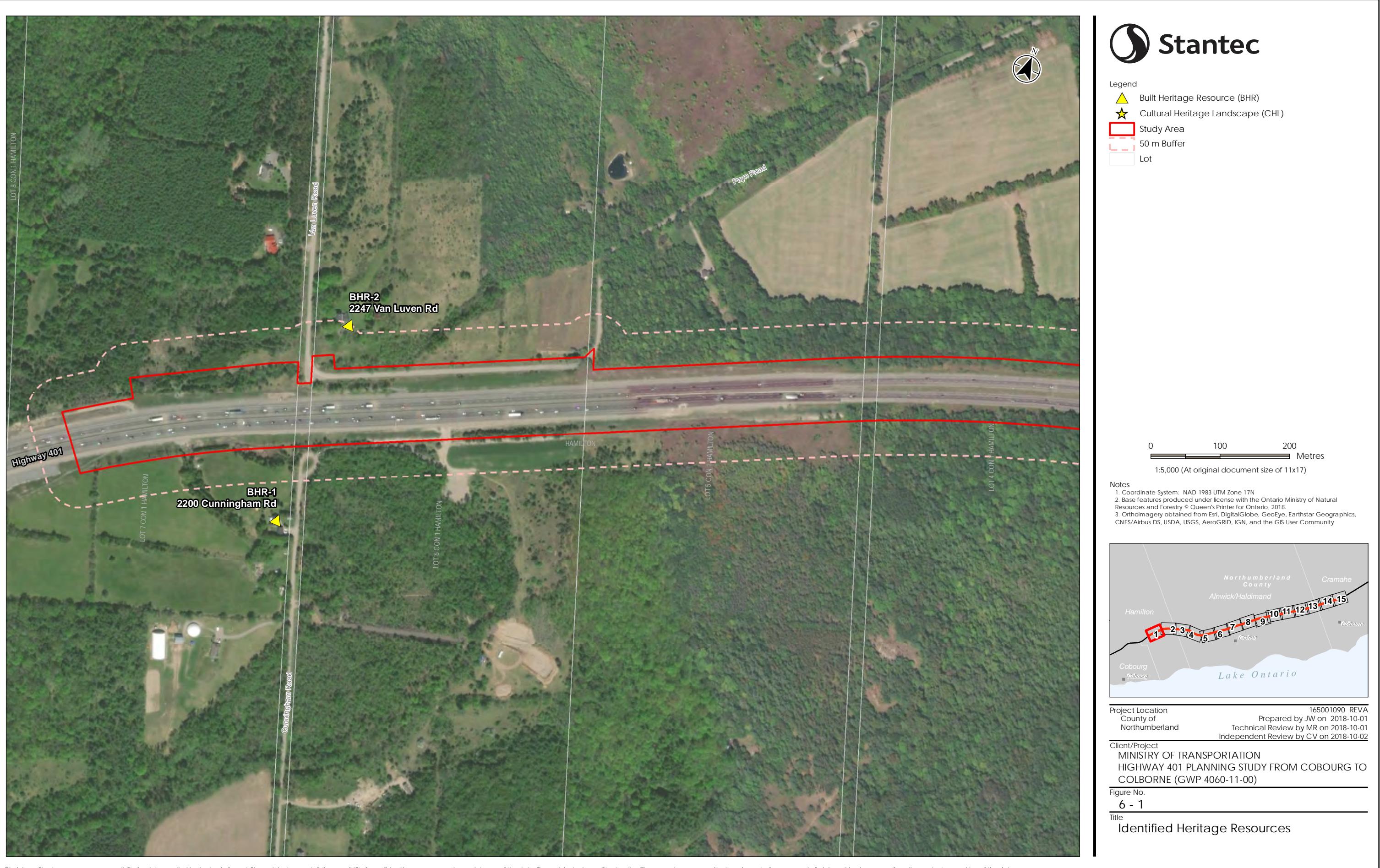
Figure No. 5 - 15

5 15  
Title

## Potential

## Potential









Legend

- Built Heritage Resource (BHR)
- Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL)
- Study Area
- 50 m Buffer
- Lot

0 100 200 Metres  
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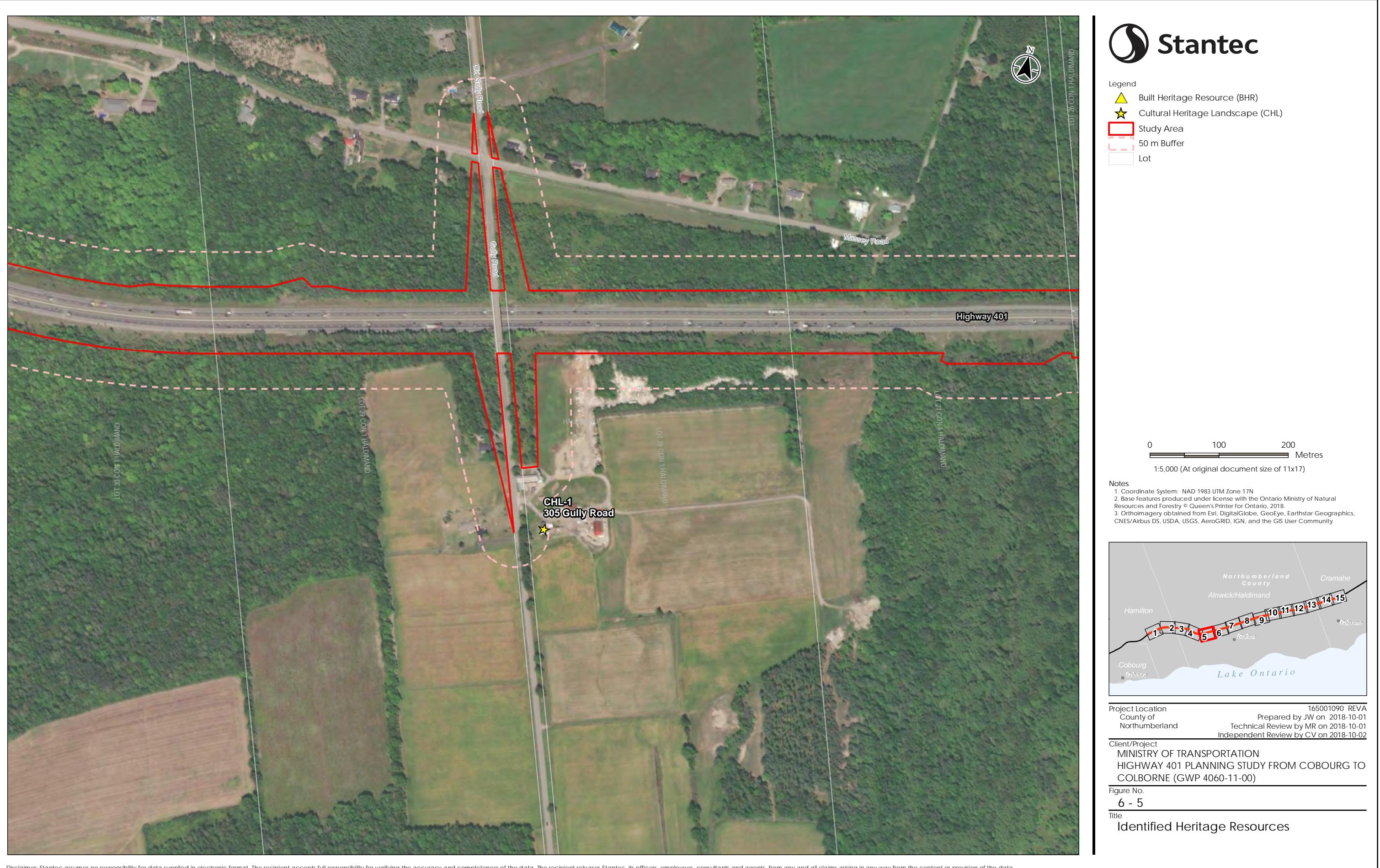
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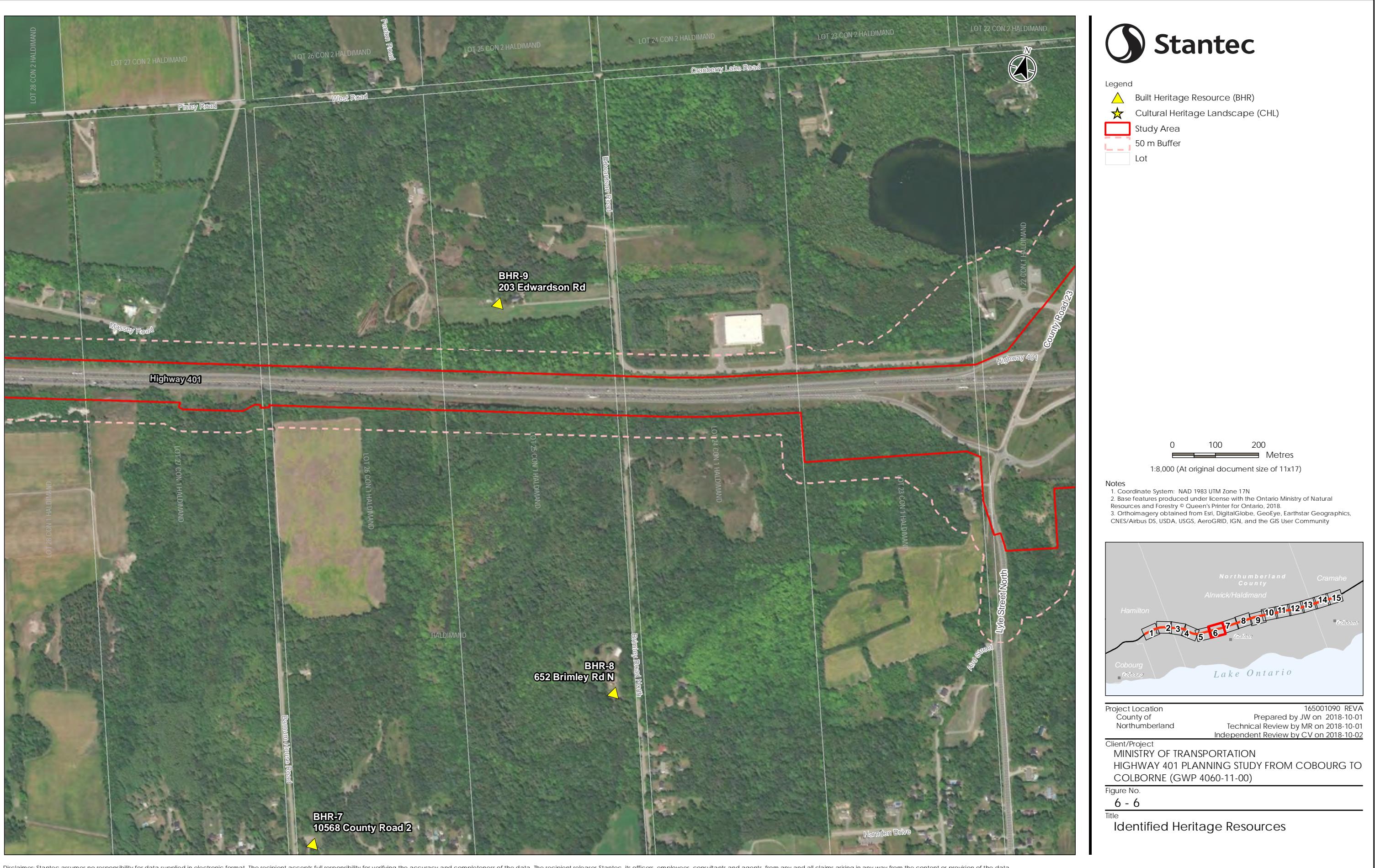
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MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION  
HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO  
COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00)

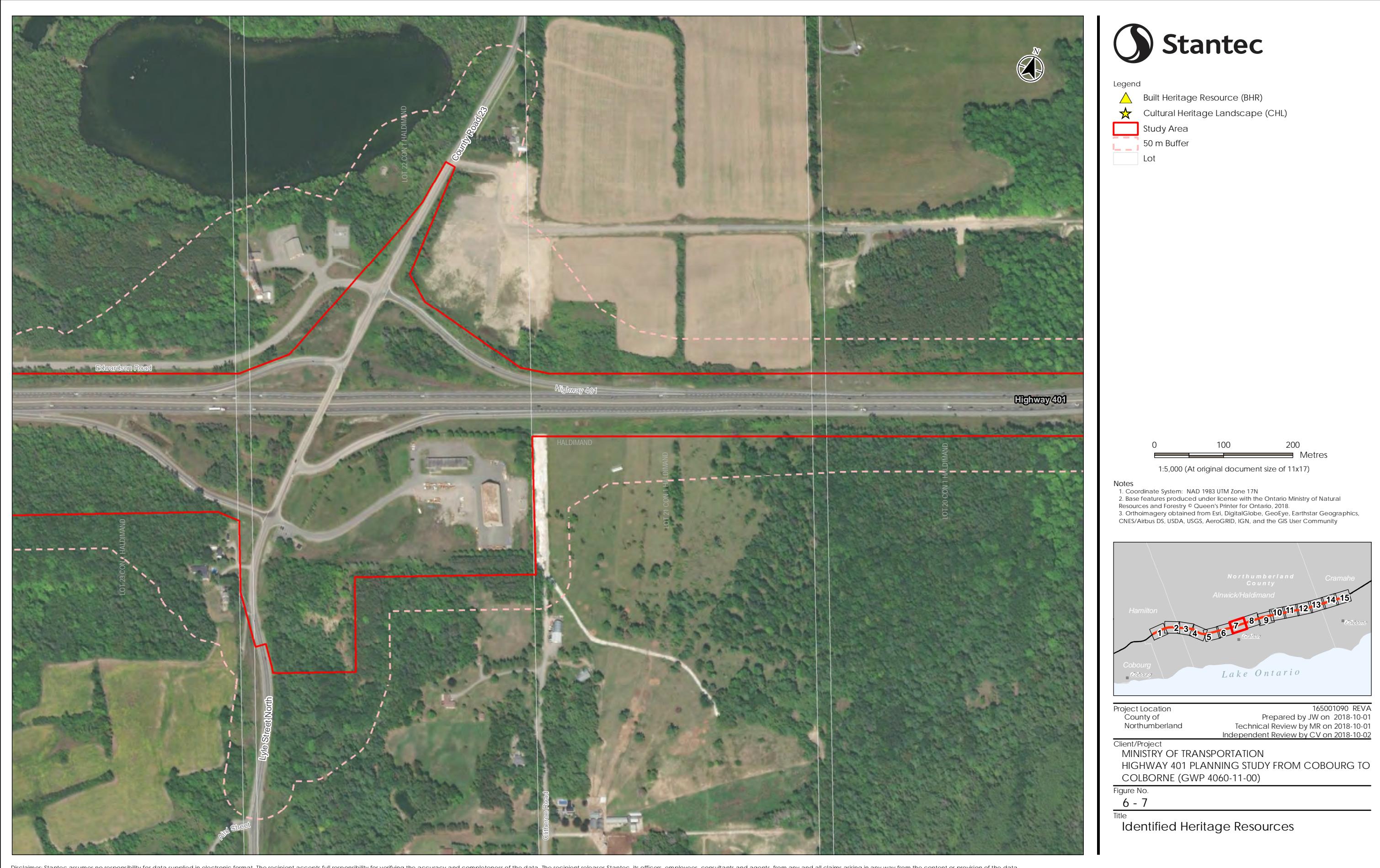
Figure No.  
6 - 3

Title  
Identified Heritage Resources











Legend

- Built Heritage Resource (BHR)
- Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL)
- Study Area
- 50 m Buffer
- Lot

0 100 200 Metres  
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Client/Project  
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION  
HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00)

Figure No.  
6 - 8

Title  
Identified Heritage Resources





Legend

- Built Heritage Resource (BHR)
- Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL)
- Study Area
- 50 m Buffer
- Lot

0 100 200 Metres  
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Client/Project  
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION  
HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00)

Figure No.  
6 - 10

Title  
Identified Heritage Resources



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## Legend

The legend consists of five entries, each with a colored icon and a label: a yellow triangle for 'Built Heritage Resource (BHR)', a yellow star for 'Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL)', a red rectangle for 'Study Area', a pink dashed rectangle for '50 m Buffer', and a white box for 'Lot'.

0 100 200 Metres

1:5 000 (At original document size of 11x17)

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Project Location  
County of  
Northumberland

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Prepared by JW on 2018-10-01  
Technical Review by MR on 2018-10-01  
Content Review by CV on 2018-10-02

---

### Client/Project

Project Name: **MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION  
HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO  
COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00)**

---

**Figure No.**

6 - 11

## Title

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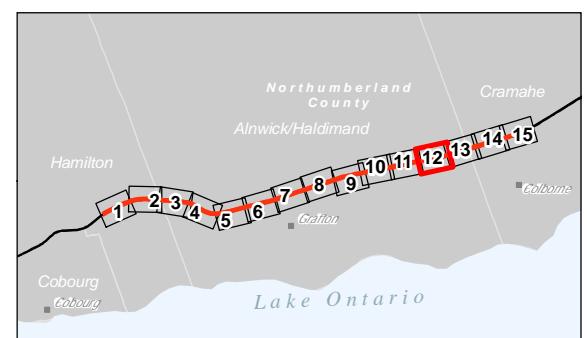
Legend

- Built Heritage Resource (BHR)
- Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL)
- Study Area
- 50 m Buffer
- Lot

0 100 200 Metres  
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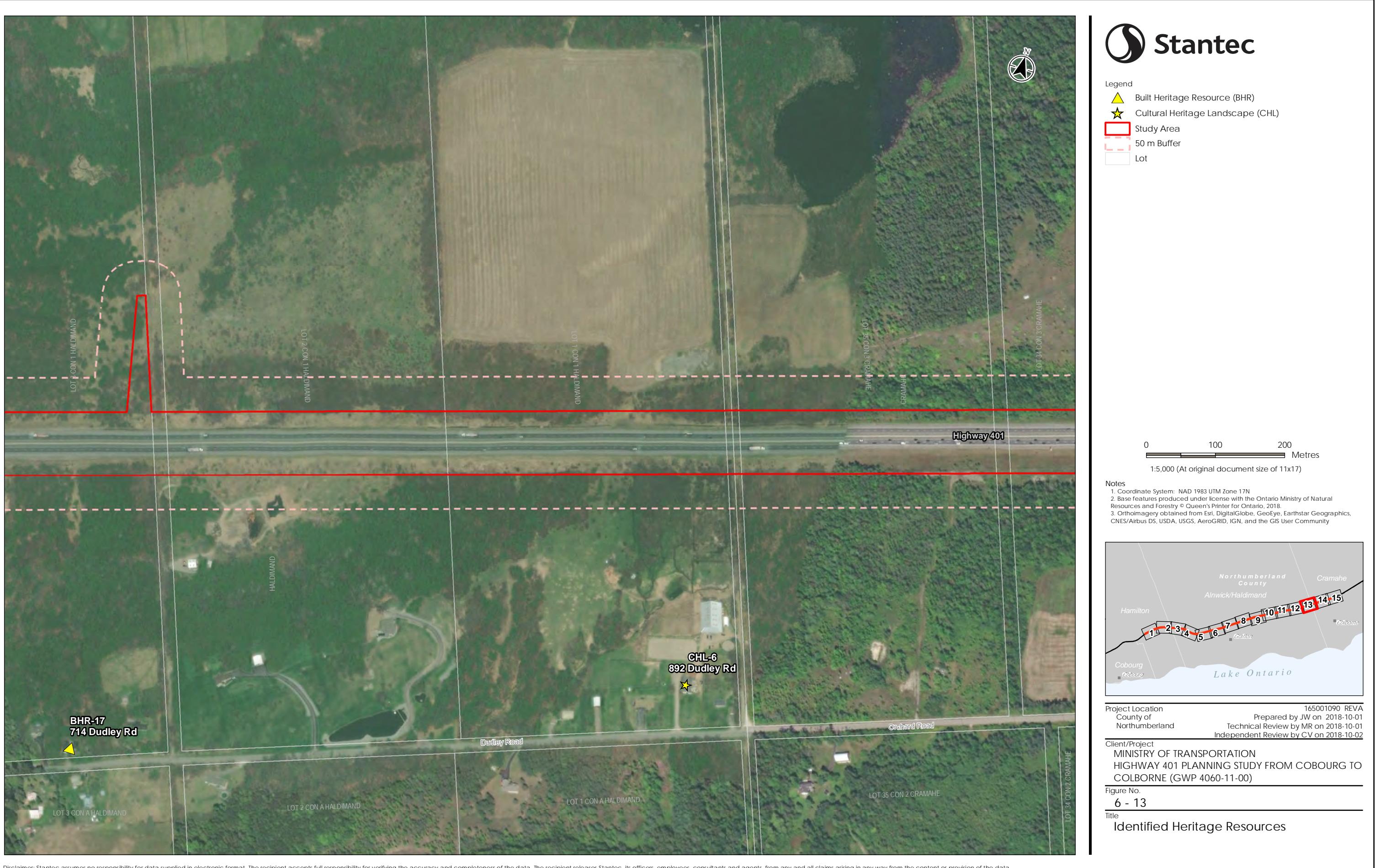
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MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION  
HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO  
COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00)

Figure No.  
6 - 12

Title  
Identified Heritage Resources





#### Legend

- ▲ Built Heritage Resource (BHR)
- ★ Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL)
- Study Area
- 50 m Buffer
- Lot

0 100 200 Metres  
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#### Notes

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MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION  
HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOROUGH TO  
COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00)

Figure No.  
6 - 14

Title  
Identified Heritage Resources



**Legend**

- Built Heritage Resource (BHR)** (Yellow triangle)
- Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL)** (Yellow star)
- Study Area** (Red solid line)
- 50 m Buffer** (Dashed red line)
- Lot** (White box)

1:5,000 (At original document size of 11x17)





## **HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

Description of Undertaking and Anticipated Impacts  
February 12, 2019

## **5.0 DESCRIPTION OF UNDERTAKING AND ANTICIPATED IMPACTS**

### **5.1 DESCRIPTION OF UNDERTAKING**

The MTO is undertaking a Planning, Preliminary Design, and Class EA Study on Highway 401 for the replacement and rehabilitation of structures, interchange modifications, future widening of the highway, and commuter parking lot expansions from Cobourg to Colborne. The purpose of the Class EA is to identify a recommended plan that addresses current and future transportation needs in the Study Area as part of the Ministry's ongoing review of safety and operational needs of the provincial highway network.

#### **5.1.1 Potential Impacts**

As described in MTO's *Environmental Guide for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes*, the following are the potential impacts of transportation design alternatives and alternative methods of construction on cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources. Therefore, impacts considered were based on the MTO requirements and informed by the relationship of the resource to the Study Area and anticipated undertaking. Potential impacts considered include:

- Significance of direct and indirect impacts including but not limited to:
  - disruption
  - displacement
  - isolation
  - encroachment
  - the introduction of physical value, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the character and setting of cultural heritage resources.

(MTO 2007)

### **5.2 RELATIONSHIP TO THE STUDY AREA**

Once the Recommended Plan is confirmed, the list of potentially impacted properties will be confirmed and an evaluation of impacts will be completed for the identified heritage resources. Table 2 includes where heritage attributes were identified, while Appendix B includes a specific overview of each identified heritage resource. A listing of potentially impacted identified heritage resources was compiled based on the location of heritage attributes within a 50 m buffer of the Study Area. The 50 m buffer was utilized to be conservative as the interchange alternatives were not developed at the time of the investigations for this report. Figure 6 was used to determine the position of the heritage attributes in relation to the Study



## HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Description of Undertaking and Anticipated Impacts

February 12, 2019

Area. An identified heritage attribute may extend beyond the point depicted on Figure 6. Table 3 determines which identified heritage resources are within the 50 m buffer of the Study Area.

**Table 3: Relationship to Study Area**

Municipal Address	CHL/BHR#	Within 50 m buffer of the Study Area
2200 Cunningham Road	BHR-1	No
2247 Van Luven Road	BHR-2	Yes
Cherry Hill Farm Road	BHR-3	No
10173 Danforth Road East	BHR-5	No
105 Northumberland Heights	BHR-6	No
305 Gully Road	CHL-1	Yes
203 Edwardson Road	BHR-9	No
Cherry Hill Road	CHL-4	Yes
164 Skyview Road	BHR-11	No
295 Vernonville Road	CHL-5	No
296 Dudley Road	BHR-13	No
239 Boyce Road	BHR-14	No
892 Dudley Road	CHL-6	No
218 Orchard Road	CHL-7	No
Union Cemetery	CHL-8	Yes
170 Percy Street (County Road 25)	BHR-18	Yes
296 Purdy Road	BHR-20	No

Heritage attributes of five properties were determined to be situated within the 50 m of the Study Area:

- 2247 Van Luven Road (BHR-2)
- 305 Gully Road (CHL-1)
- Cherry Hill Road (CHL-4)
- Union Cemetery (CHL-8)
- 170 Percy Street North (County Road 25) (BHR-18)

For Cherry Hill Road (CHL-4), the structures on the property were not visible from the public roadway. The structures are set far back from the roadway off a long tree-lined gravel driveway. Three structures are depicted on the property in relation to the current structures on the 1878 Township of Haldimand Map in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham* (Figure 3). The current

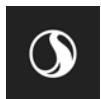


**HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE  
(GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

Description of Undertaking and Anticipated Impacts

February 12, 2019

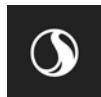
structures are also depicted on the 1932 Rice Lake, Ontario topographic map (Figure 4). To take a conservative approach at this stage, Cherry Hill Road was identified as a cultural heritage landscape.



**HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE  
(GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

Description of Undertaking and Anticipated Impacts  
February 12, 2019

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## HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Impact Assessment  
February 12, 2019

## 6.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

As part of the Class EA process, a Study Area has been determined where potential Highway 401 work will take place. At this time, only the identified CHLs and BHRs within the 50 m buffer of the Study Area were assessed for potential impacts (Table 4). Following the confirmation of project impacts, the evaluation will need to be updated.

Within Table 4 the following acronyms denote the assessment of impacts: NA = Not Anticipated, A = Anticipated Impact, P = Potential Impact.

**Table 4: Evaluation of Potential Impacts**

Address	Disruption	Displacement	Isolation	Encroachment	Non-sympathetic	Discussion
2247 Van Luven Road (BHR-2)	P	N A	N A	N A	N A	<p>The Study Area is positioned south of the property. The position of the residence and mature trees within 50 m of the Study Area, has the potential for impacts resulting from land disturbance during construction activities.</p> <p><b>As project impacts and their extent are unknown at this time, mitigation measures may need to be prepared once construction impacts are determined.</b></p>
305 Gully Road (CHL-1)	P	N A	N A	N A	N A	<p>The Study Area is positioned north and west of the property. The position of the residence, barn, and agricultural fields within 50 m of the Study Area, has the potential for impacts resulting from land disturbance during construction activities, particularly in relation to the barn situated approximately 16 m from the Study Area.</p> <p><b>As project impacts and their extent are unknown at this time, mitigation measures may need to be prepared once construction impacts are determined.</b></p>
Cherry Hill Road (CHL-4)	P	N A	N A	N A	N A	<p>The Study Area is positioned north of the property. The northern portion of the property and its field area is positioned within the 50 m buffer area. There are no structures within the 50 m buffer area. Although heritage attributes have not been determined for this property, historic and topographic mapping suggest that there is potential for the property to be a CHL, and its associated fields connected to the historical value of the structures.</p> <p><b>As project impacts and their extent are unknown at this time, mitigation measures may need to be prepared once construction impacts are determined.</b></p>



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**Table 4: Evaluation of Potential Impacts**

Address	Disruption	Displacement	Isolation	Encroachment	Non-sympathetic	Discussion
Union Cemetery (CHL-8)	P	N A	N A	N A	N A	<p>The Study Area is positioned north and east of the property. The position of the cemetery within 50 m of the Study Area and directly adjacent to the Study Area has the potential for impacts during construction activities.</p> <p><b>As project impacts and their extent are unknown at this time, mitigation measures may need to be prepared once construction impacts are determined.</b></p>
170 Percy Street North (County Road 25) (BHR-18)	P	N A	N A	N A	N A	<p>The Study Area is positioned south and east of the property. The position of the residence within 50 m of the Study Area and directly adjacent to the Study Area has the potential for impacts during construction activities.</p> <p><b>As project impacts and their extent are unknown at this time, mitigation measures may need to be prepared once construction impacts are determined.</b></p>

### 6.1 AVOIDANCE OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

In general, for the Study Area, the following will need to be taken into account for each CHL and BHR to eliminate any potential impacts:

- no removal, alteration or demolition of built heritage resources should occur;
- no destructive investigation procedures should be carried out in or near built heritage resources;
- no removal or changing of cultural heritage landscape resources should occur;
- no land-disturbing or vegetation-disturbing activities should be carried out in or near cultural heritage landscapes.

(MTO 2007)



## **HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

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## **7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **7.1 AVOIDANCE**

Heritage resources should be avoided during any proposed construction activities determined following the Highway 401 Class EA. Specifically, five BHR and CHL properties were identified within the 50 m buffer of the Study Area:

- 2247 Van Luven Road
- 305 Gully Road
- Cherry Hill Road
- Union Cemetery
- 170 Percy Street North (County Road 25)

### **7.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) should be completed following the determination of a Recommended Plan to identify impacts to heritage resources within, and adjacent to, the Study Area. The results of the HIA will be included in an updated version of this report. Depending on the selected alternative for the site, a property specific Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) may be needed prior to the completion of HIA. The additional CHERs will be completed during Detailed Design, as required.

### **7.3 DEPOSIT COPIES**

To assist in the retention of historic information, copies of this report should be deposited with local repositories of historic material and municipalities. Therefore, it is recommended that this report be deposited at the following locations:

**Cobourg Public Library**  
200 Ontario Street  
Cobourg, ON K9A 5P4

**Township of Alnwick/Haldimand Public Library**  
Centre Community Hall  
2363 County Road 23  
Grafton, ON K0K 2G0

**Township of Cramahe Public Library**  
6 King Street West  
Colborne, ON K0K 1S0



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## HIGHWAY 401 PLANNING STUDY FROM COBOURG TO COLBORNE (GWP 4060-11-00), CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

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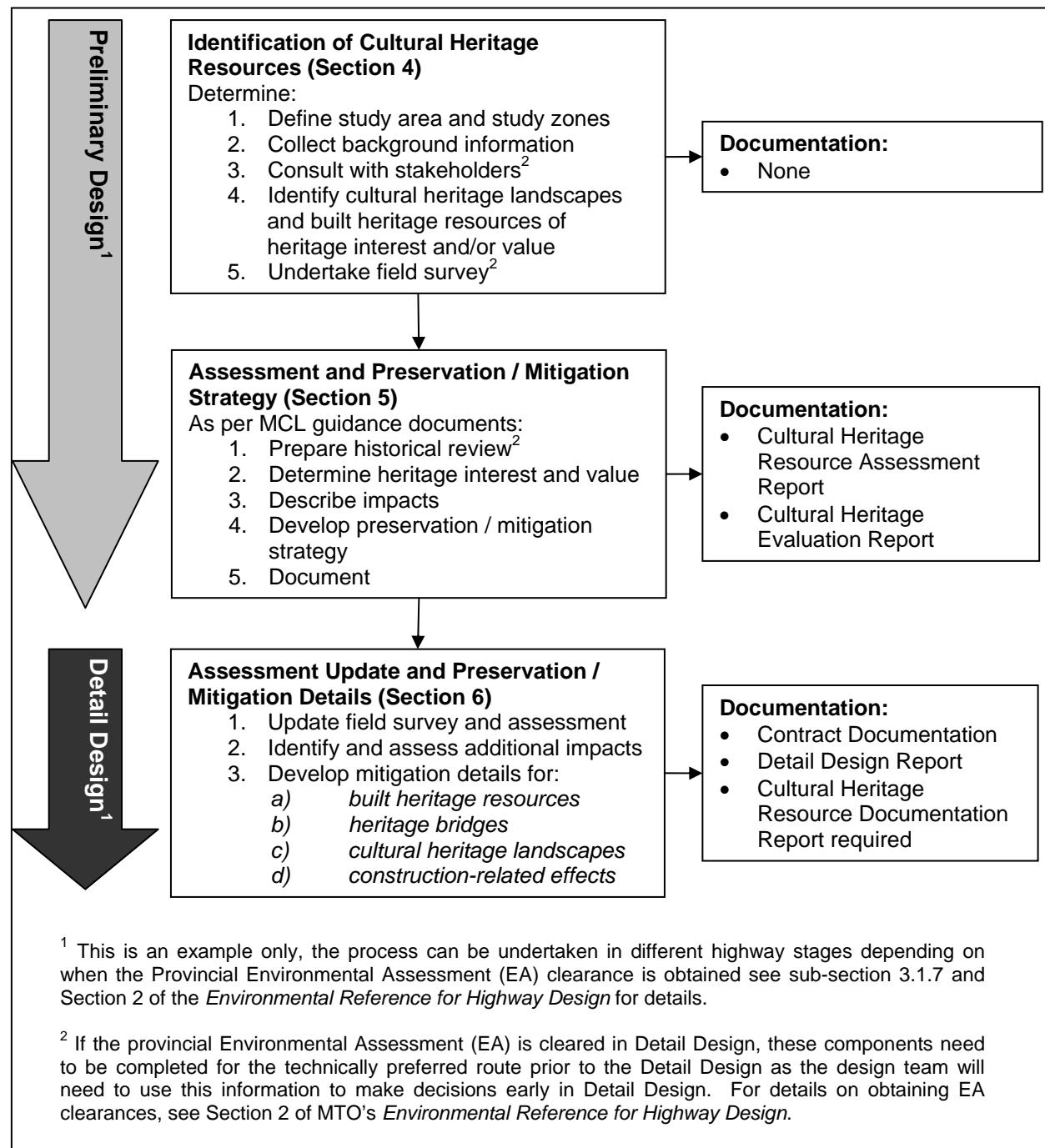


## **APPENDIX A**

### **MTO Process**



**Figure 3.1 Process for Undertaking Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment and Preservation / Mitigation within the Highway Design and Construction Process**



<sup>1</sup> This is an example only, the process can be undertaken in different highway stages depending on when the Provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) clearance is obtained see sub-section 3.1.7 and Section 2 of the *Environmental Reference for Highway Design* for details.

<sup>2</sup> If the provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) is cleared in Detail Design, these components need to be completed for the technically preferred route prior to the Detail Design as the design team will need to use this information to make decisions early in Detail Design. For details on obtaining EA clearances, see Section 2 of MTO's *Environmental Reference for Highway Design*.



## **APPENDIX B**

### **Cultural Heritage Resource Forms**



<p>CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 2200 Cunningham Road</p> <p>BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)</p>	
<p><b>Built Heritage Resource No.:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Lot:</b> 7</p> <p><b>Concession:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Municipality:</b> Township of Hamilton</p> <p><b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County</p> <p><b>Landscape Category:</b> Residence</p> <p><b>Landscape Feature:</b> Residence, garage, and mature cedar hedge</p> <p><b>Current Use:</b> Residence</p>	
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Heritage integrity intact. Residence is in good visual condition. The residence is a one and a half storey structure with a medium-pitched side gable roof, that has asphalt shingles and a brick chimney. The three-bay front (east) façade has a central entrance and central medium-pitched gabled dormer. The gable peak has a pointed arch window frame. The front entrance has a wood panelled surround with pilasters and plain pediment. The lower storey fenestrations are 2/2 sash windows and have brick voussoirs. The residence has a brick exterior, and an undetermined foundation. The property is bordered with a mature cedar hedge.</p>	
<p><b>Alterations:</b> Maintained, sympathetic alterations. The residence has some modern windows and a screen door. Adjacent to the residence is a modern double-car garage.</p>	
<p><b>Comments:</b> The property is situated adjacent to the Study Area.</p>	
<p><b>History:</b> According to historic mapping the residence was constructed post-1878. Its Ontario Gothic Revival architectural style dates the residence to the late 19th century, between 1878 and 1900.</p>	
<p><b>Association/Themes:</b> Representative of a late 19th century residence with some influence of Ontario Gothic Revival architectural style.</p>	
<p><b>Landmark:</b> No</p>	
<p><b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No</p>	
<p><b>Statement of Significance:</b>  (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)</p>	
<p>The residence is located at 2200 Cunningham Road, in the Township of Hamilton, within Northumberland County. The construction of this one and a half residence dates between 1878 and 1900. It is a representative example of a vernacular Ontario farmhouse with Ontario Gothic Revival influences. This residence has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the Township of Hamilton. This property supports the late 19th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.</p>	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 2247 Van Luven Road  
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)**Built Heritage Resource No.:** 2**Lot:** 6**Concession:** 1**Municipality:** Township of Hamilton**County/R.M.:** Northumberland County**Landscape Category:** Residence**Landscape Feature:** Residence, outbuilding, and mature maple trees**Current Use:** Residence

**Integrity:** Heritage integrity intact. Residence and outbuilding are both in good visual condition. A barn also known to be on the property is not visible from the roadway due to vegetation and set-back, but a structure is depicted east of the residence on topographic mapping. The residence is a two-storey stone structure with a medium-pitched side gable roof with bookend stone chimneys. The three-bay front (west) façade has a central entrance with an inset modern entrance door with wood sidelights and transom. The entrance has a wood panelled surround with pilasters, and simple entablature. The stone symmetrical exterior has 3/3 sash windows with stone flat arches. The structure has a T-shaped plan, with a rear one storey section that has a gable roof. The residence is set on a rise from the roadway. To the rear of the residence is a stone outbuilding with a gable roof, and a 6/6 wood sash window. The property has mature maple trees.

**Alterations:** Maintained, sympathetic alterations.

**Comments:** The property is situated adjacent to the Study Area.

**History:** A structure is depicted on the property on the 1878 Township of Hamilton Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure 3). The property owner associated with the structure is W. Blezard. Blezard is listed on the property in the 1880 County of Northumberland and the County of Durham Directory. He is listed as a farmer with 350 acres, including part lots 5, 6, and 7, Concessions 1 and 2 (Dodds & Bro. 1880: 307). The residence dates to the mid-19th century, as Blezard (age 30) is listed on the 1861 Census of Canada in the Township of Hamilton as a farmer, living in a two-storey stone residence. Blezard is listed on Lot 6, Concession 1, with 80 acres of cultivated land, out of a total 100 acres (Library and Archives Canada 1861).

**Association/Themes:** Representative of a mid-19th century Georgian style residence.

**Landmark:** No

**Associated BHR/CHL:** No

**Statement of Significance:**

(i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)

The residence is located at 2247 Van Luven Road, in the Township of Hamilton, within Northumberland County. The construction of this two storey stone residence dates between 1851 and 1861. It is a representative example of a Georgian residence. This residence has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the Township of Hamilton and the Blezard family. This property supports the mid-19th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: Cherry Hill Farm Road BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
<b>Built Heritage Resource No.:</b> 3	
<b>Lot:</b> 3	
<b>Concession:</b> 1	
<b>Municipality:</b> Township of Hamilton	
<b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County	
<b>Landscape Category:</b> Barn	
<b>Landscape Feature:</b> Barn	
<b>Current Use:</b> The property is currently for sale and appears to only be used for agricultural purposes.	
<b>Integrity:</b> The heritage integrity of the barn is intact. The residence associated with the barn has been demolished. The barn is set back from the roadway on a rise and is not visible from the roadway. A description of the barn was taken from a photograph available on the property's online real estate listing. The barn is a timber frame structure with a gambrel roof that is clad in metal. The barn has a concrete foundation. The property has a tree-lined laneway and agricultural fields.	
<b>Alterations:</b> The property has been altered with the removal of the residence.	
<b>Comments:</b> The property is situated adjacent to the Study Area.	
<b>History:</b> A structure is depicted on the property on the 1878 Township of Hamilton Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure 3). The owner listed with the structure is W. McKague. McKague is listed on the property in the 1880 County of Northumberland and the County of Durham Directory. He is listed as a farmer with 200 acres, including part lots 1, 2, and 3, Concessions 1 (Dodds & Bro. 1880: 318).	
<b>Association/Themes:</b> Representative of an early 20th century vernacular Ontario barn.	
<b>Landmark:</b> No	
<b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No	
<b>Statement of Significance:</b> (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
<p>The barn is located off Cherry Hill Farm Road, in the Township of Hamilton, within Northumberland County. The construction of this timber frame barn dates between 1900 and 1932. It is a representative example of a vernacular Ontario barn. This barn has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the Township of Hamilton. This property supports the early 20th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.</p>	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: Danforth Road East BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
<b>Built Heritage Resource No.:</b> 4	
<b>Lot:</b> 34	
<b>Concession:</b> 2	
<b>Municipality:</b> Township of Alnwick/Haldimand	
<b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County	
<b>Landscape Category:</b> Barn	
<b>Landscape Feature:</b> Barn	
<b>Current Use:</b> Unknown	
<b>Integrity:</b> The barn is in poor visual condition and the heritage integrity of the property has been altered with the removal of the associated residence. The timber frame barn has a gable roof that is clad in metal. The barn is set back from the roadway on a rise. The foundation is not visible from the roadway.	
<b>Alterations:</b> Removal of residence. No apparent alterations to the barn structure.	
<b>Comments:</b> The property is situated south of the Study Area.	
<b>History:</b> A structure is depicted on the property on the 1878 Township of Haldimand Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure 3). The owner associated with the structure is M. McKanney. McKanney is listed on the property in the 1880 County of Northumberland and the County of Durham Directory. He is listed as a farmer with 37 1/2 acres, including part lots 34 and 35, Concessions 1 and 2 (Dodds & Bro. 1880: 344). Three structures are depicted on the property on the 1969 Grafton, Ontario topographic map.	
<b>Association/Themes:</b> Representative of a late 19th to early 20th century vernacular Ontario barn.	
<b>Landmark:</b> No	
<b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No	
<b>Statement of Significance:</b> (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable) <p>The barn is located off Danforth Road in the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, within Northumberland County. The construction of this timber frame barn dates between 1878 and 1930. It is a representative example of a vernacular Ontario barn. This barn has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the former Township of Haldimand. This property supports the late 19th to early 20th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.</p>	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 10173 Danforth Road East BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
<b>Built Heritage Resource No.:</b> 5	
<b>Lot:</b> 32	
<b>Concession:</b> 1	
<b>Municipality:</b> Township of Alnwick/Haldimand	
<b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County	
<b>Landscape Category:</b> Residence	
<b>Landscape Feature:</b> Former residence (now office) and outbuilding	
<b>Current Use:</b> Commercial. Rock Ridges Landscape Supply Yard.	
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Heritage integrity of the former residence is intact. Former residence and outbuilding are in good visual condition. The integrity of the property has been altered, with change to a landscape supply yard. The former residence (now an office) is set back from the roadway off a long driveway. Distance and dirt piles obstruct the view of the residence. The former residence is a one and a half storey stone structure with a medium-pitched side gable roof with asphalt shingles and brick chimney. The three-bay front (west) façade has a central entrance. The front façade windows and door have stone flat arches. The structure has an addition on its north elevation. South of the residence is a stone outbuilding with a gable roof that is clad with asphalt shingles.</p>	
<p><b>Alterations:</b> Maintained, sympathetic alterations to the former residence. The property has been altered with the establishment of a landscape supply yard.</p>	
<p><b>Comments:</b> The property is situated adjacent to the Study Area.</p>	
<p><b>History:</b> Two structures are depicted on the property on the 1878 Township of Haldimand Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure 3). The owner associated with the structures is W. Spear. Spear (Spiers) is listed on the property in the 1880 County of Northumberland and the County of Durham Directory. He is listed as a farmer with 200 acres, including part lots 31 to 35, Concessions 1 and 2 (Dodds &amp; Bro. 1880: 349).</p>	
<p><b>Association/Themes:</b> Representative of a mid-to-late 19th century Ontario vernacular residence.</p>	
<p><b>Landmark:</b> No</p>	
<p><b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No</p>	
<p><b>Statement of Significance:</b> (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)</p> <p>The residence is located at 10173 Danforth Road, in the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, within Northumberland County. The construction of this one and a half storey stone residence dates between 1861 and 1878. It is a representative example of a vernacular Ontario residence. This residence has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the former Township of Haldimand and the Spear (Spier) family. This property supports the mid-19th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.</p>	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 105 Northumberland Heights BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
<b>Built Heritage Resource No.:</b> 6	
<b>Lot:</b> 31	
<b>Concession:</b> 2	
<b>Municipality:</b> Township of Alnwick/Haldimand	
<b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County	
<b>Landscape Category:</b> Residence	
<b>Landscape Feature:</b> Residence	
<b>Current Use:</b> Residence	
<b>Integrity:</b> Heritage integrity is intact. Residence is in good visual condition. Residence is a one and a half storey structure with a high-pitched front-facing gable roof that has asphalt shingles and a brick chimney. The structure has an asymmetrical exterior and is clad in aluminum siding. The south elevation has a medium- pitched gabled dormer with a central 3/3 wood sash window. The structure has a one storey rear addition. The residence has an undetermined foundation.	
<b>Alterations:</b> Modern windows and doors, and modern exterior cladding.	
<b>Comments:</b> The property is situated adjacent to the Study Area.	
<b>History:</b> This residence dates between 1878 to 1932, determined through historic and topographic mapping. A structure is depicted on the property on the 1932 Rice Lake, Ontario topographic map (Figure 4).	
<b>Association/Themes:</b> Representative of a late 19th century to early 20th century vernacular Ontario residence.	
<b>Landmark:</b> No	
<b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No	
<b>Statement of Significance:</b> (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
<p>The residence is located at 105 Northumberland Heights, in the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, within Northumberland County. The construction of this one and a half storey residence dates between 1878 and 1932. It is a representative example of a vernacular Ontario residence. This residence has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the former Township of Haldimand. This property supports the late 19th to early 20th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.</p>	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 305 Gully Road CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL)	
<b>Cultural Heritage Landscape No.: 1</b>	
<b>Lot:</b> 28	
<b>Concession:</b> 1	
<b>Municipality:</b> Township of Alnwick/Haldimand	
<b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County	
<b>Landscape Category:</b> Farmstead	
<b>Landscape Feature:</b> Residence, barn, outbuildings, and agricultural fields.	
<b>Current Use:</b> Farmstead	
<b>Integrity:</b> Heritage integrity is intact. The residence is in fair visual condition. The barn and outbuildings are in fair to good visual condition. The residence is a one and a half storey structure with a medium-pitched cross gable roof with asphalt shingles and brick chimney. The brick exterior of the residence has been painted white. The front (west) elevation has a front facing gable with a bay window that has 1/1 and 2/2 wood sash windows. The exterior has some 2/2 wood sash windows. The front elevation has a partial wood porch. The structure has a one-storey rear addition and an undetermined foundation. North of the residence, directly adjacent to the roadway is a timber frame bank barn with a gable roof that is clad in metal. The barn has a stone foundation with wood multi-pane fixed windows. The barn has two one-storey additions. At the rear of the barn are two cast-in-place concrete silos. The property has several side gable outbuildings with metal cladding and concrete foundations. The residence is surrounded by agricultural fields.	
<b>Alterations:</b> The brick exterior of the residence has been painted and the structure has at least one modern screen door.	
<b>Comments:</b> The property is situated adjacent to the Study Area.	
<b>History:</b> This residence and barn date between 1878 to 1930, determined through historic and topographic mapping. Two structures are depicted on the property on the 1930 Port Hope, Ontario topographic map (Figure 4).	
<b>Association/Themes:</b> Representative of a late 19th century to early 20th century vernacular Ontario residence.	
<b>Landmark:</b> No	
<b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No	

**Statement of Significance:**

(i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)

The farmstead is located at 305 Gully Road, in the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, within Northumberland County. The construction of this one and a half storey residence dates between 1878 and 1930. It is a representative example of a vernacular Ontario residence. This farmstead has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the former Township of Haldimand. This property supports the late 19th to early 20th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 10568 County Road 2</b> <b>BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)</b>	
<b>Built Heritage Resource No.:</b> 7 <b>Lot:</b> 26 <b>Concession:</b> 1 <b>Municipality:</b> Township of Alnwick/Haldimand <b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County <b>Landscape Category:</b> Former residence <b>Landscape Feature:</b> Residence, plaques, wood fence, and mature maple tree.  <b>Current Use:</b> Museum. Owned and operated by the Ontario Heritage Trust. The property is a National Historic Site.	
<b>Integrity:</b> Heritage integrity is intact. Former residence is in excellent visual condition. The former residence is a two-storey structure with a front-facing gable roof with a brick chimney. The building's composition has a central temple structure with two flanking symmetrical wings. The front (south) façade has a pediment gable peak with a central fanlight and dentils. The off-set entrance door has pediment surround with pilasters and fanlight. The pilasters on the door surround are mirrored on the front façade. The wings have elliptical arches with pilasters. The structure has dentils around its eaves. The symmetrical wings both have brick chimneys. Fenestrations have multi-pane windows and louvred shutters. The structure has a stone foundation and a rear addition. The front yard has a wood fence, a mature maple tree, a provincial heritage plaque, and a National Historic Sites plaque.	
<b>Alterations:</b> Maintained, sympathetic. A rear modern addition was added to house facilities to support the house as a museum and community heritage resource centre.	
<b>Comments:</b> The property is situated south of the Study Area.	
<b>History:</b> This residence was constructed in 1819 for Eliakim Barnum, who settled in the former Township of Haldimand in 1807. Barnum, by 1819, had acquired 364 hectares (900 acres) in the township, and owned a milling business, tavern, and distillery. Barnum was influential in the township, as he was involved in local politics, served as Justice of the Peace, acted as Lieutenant-Colonel in the local militia, and helped to start the first school in the township. The residence remained within the Barnum family until 1917, when it was sold to Harry Prentice. In 1940, the residence was acquired by the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario who opened it as the province's first period house museum. Ownership passed to the township in 1958, and to the Ontario Heritage Trust in 1982. In 1959, Barnum House was designated a National Historic Site of Canada.	
<b>Association/Themes:</b> Barnum House is a rare example of an early 19th century Neo-Classical residence. The residence displays a high degree of craftsmanship through its decorative woodwork and classical form. The property has a direct association with Eliakim Barnum, an early settler in the former Township of Haldimand, and settlement of Grafton. The property is important in maintaining the early 19th century character of the area, is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings, and is a landmark.	
<b>Landmark:</b> Yes	
<b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No	

**Statement of Significance:**

(i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)

Barnum House is located at 10568 County Road 2, in the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, within Northumberland County. The residence was constructed in 1819 for Eliakim Barnum, an influential early settler in the settlement of Grafton and the former Township of Haldimand. Barnum House is rare example of an early 19th century Neo-Classical residence. The residence displays a high degree of craftsmanship through its decorative woodwork and classical form. It is one of the province's finest examples of Neo-Classical architecture.

Barnum House has a direct connection to Eliakim Barnum and his family and has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the former Township of Haldimand. This property supports the early 19th century character of the area and is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings. Barnum House is also a landmark structure in the township, west of the community of Grafton.

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 652 Brimley Road North</b> <b>BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)</b>	
<b>Built Heritage Resource No.:</b> 8 <b>Lot:</b> 25 <b>Concession:</b> 1 <b>Municipality:</b> Township of Alnwick/Haldimand <b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County <b>Landscape Category:</b> Residence <b>Landscape Feature:</b> Residence, stone piers, gravel laneway, and ornamental gardens. <b>Current Use:</b> Residence	
<b>Integrity:</b> Heritage integrity is intact. View of the residence is obstructed from the roadway by vegetation. Visible portions of the residence appear in good visual condition. The residence is a one and a half storey structure with a medium-pitched cross gable roof that has asphalt shingles and multiple brick chimneys. The structure has a red brick exterior with some three-pane casement windows. The east elevation gable peak has wood vergeboard. The south elevation has a covered porch. The property has a gravel laneway that leads to the residence. The laneway is marked at the roadway with two stone piers. The property is heavily vegetated and has ornamental gardens.	
<b>Alterations:</b> Undetermined.	
<b>Comments:</b> The property is situated south of the Study Area.	
<b>History:</b> Two structures are depicted on the property on the 1878 Township of Haldimand Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure 3). The owner associated with the structures is R.Z. Rogers. Rogers is listed on the property in the 1880 County of Northumberland and the County of Durham Directory. He is listed as a farmer with 200 acres, on Lot 25, Concession 1 (Dodds & Bro. 1880: 349).	
<b>Association/Themes:</b> Representative of a late 19th century vernacular Ontario residence.	
<b>Landmark:</b> No	
<b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No	
<b>Statement of Significance:</b> (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable) <p>The residence is located at 652 Brimley Road North, in the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, within Northumberland County. The construction of this one and a half storey residence dates between 1861 and 1878. It is a representative example of a vernacular Ontario residence. This residence has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the former Township of Haldimand. This property supports the late 19th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.</p>	

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 203 Edwardson Road</b> <b>BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)</b>	
<b>Built Heritage Resource No.:</b> 9 <b>Lot:</b> 25 <b>Concession:</b> 1 <b>Municipality:</b> Township of Alnwick/Haldimand <b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County <b>Landscape Category:</b> Residence <b>Landscape Feature:</b> Residence, mature spruce trees, and long straight laneway. <b>Current Use:</b> Residence	
<b>Integrity:</b> Heritage integrity intact. The residence is set back from the roadway off a long straight gravel laneway. Distance and vegetation obstruct the view of the residence. The visible portions of the residence appear in good visual condition. The residence is a single storey structure with a medium-pitched cross gable roof that has three brick chimneys. The structure has modern windows and doors. Directly adjacent to the residence are mature spruce trees. <b>Alterations:</b> Modern windows and doors.	
<b>Comments:</b> The property is situated adjacent to the Study Area.	
<b>History:</b> The structure does not appear on the 1878 Township of Haldimand Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure 3). The owner associated with the property at the time is R.Z. Rogers, whose residence was located to the south of the lot. The structure appears on the 1932 Rice Lake, Ontario topographic map (Figure 4).	
<b>Association/Themes:</b> Representative of a late 19th century to early 20th century vernacular Ontario residence.	
<b>Landmark:</b> No	
<b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No	
<b>Statement of Significance:</b> (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)  The residence is located at 203 Edwardson Road, in the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, within Northumberland County. The construction of this single storey residence dates between 1878 and 1932. It is a representative example of a vernacular Ontario residence. This residence has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the former Township of Haldimand. This property supports the late 19th to early 20th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.	

<p>CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 412 Lyle Street North</p> <p>BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)</p>	
<p><b>Built Heritage Resource No.:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Lot:</b> 23</p> <p><b>Concession:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Municipality:</b> Township of Alnwick/Haldimand</p> <p><b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County</p> <p><b>Landscape Category:</b> Residence</p> <p><b>Landscape Feature:</b> Residence and outbuilding.</p> <p><b>Current Use:</b> Residence</p>	
<p><b>Integrity:</b> The heritage integrity has been compromised with modern alterations. The residence is a single storey structure with a medium-pitched side gable roof with asphalt shingles. The front (east) elevation has a projecting gabled bay. The asymmetrical exterior is clad in modern siding and has modern windows and doors. The windows are set within flat head wood frames. The residence has a concrete foundation. North of the residence is a single storey gabled roof outbuilding. Its roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and its exterior in modern siding.</p>	
<p><b>Alterations:</b> Modern windows and doors.</p>	
<p><b>Comments:</b> The property is situated adjacent to the Study Area.</p>	
<p><b>History:</b> The residence was constructed between 1942 and 1969 according to topographic mapping.</p>	
<p><b>Association/Themes:</b> N/A</p>	
<p><b>Landmark:</b> No</p>	
<p><b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No</p>	
<p><b>Statement of Significance:</b> (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)</p>	
<p>N/A</p>	

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 417 Lyle Street North</b> <b>BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)</b>	
<b>Built Heritage Resource No.:</b> N/A	
<b>Lot:</b> 22	
<b>Concession:</b> 1	
<b>Municipality:</b> Township of Alnwick/Haldimand	
<b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County	
<b>Landscape Category:</b> Industrial building	
<b>Landscape Feature:</b> Industrial building	
<b>Current Use:</b> Maintenance Facility	
<b>Integrity:</b> Integrity appears intact. The main industrial building is a single storey flat roof concrete structure. The north elevation has garage door openings. The south elevation has two steel entrance doors and sliding metal windows.	
<b>Alterations:</b> Maintained, sympathetic alterations.	
<b>Comments:</b> Within the Study Area.	
<b>History:</b> The main structures on the property were constructed between 1950 and 1969 and are associated with the construction of Highway 401.	
<b>Association/Themes:</b> Highway 401 construction.	
<b>Landmark:</b> No	
<b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No	
<b>Statement of Significance:</b> (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	

<p>CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 1360 SHELTER VALLEY ROAD</p> <p>BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)</p>	
<p><b>Cultural Heritage Landscape No.:</b> CHL-2</p> <p><b>Lot:</b> 16</p> <p><b>Concession:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Municipality:</b> Township of Alnwick/Haldimand</p> <p><b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County</p> <p><b>Landscape Category:</b> Farmstead</p> <p><b>Landscape Feature:</b> Residence, barn, outbuildings, laneway, and wood fencing.</p> <p><b>Current Use:</b> Farmstead</p>	
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Heritage integrity is intact. The residence is set back from the roadway off a long laneway and behind vegetation. The residence is not visible from the roadway. The barn and outbuildings appear in fair to good visual condition. The barn is a timber frame structure with a gambrel roof that is clad in metal and has ventilators. The foundation was not determined. The property contains a mixture of wood and metal gable roof outbuildings. The property is bordered in wood fencing adjacent to the roadway.</p> <p><b>Alterations:</b> Maintained, sympathetic alterations on the barn. Undetermined alterations to the residence.</p> <p><b>Comments:</b> The property is situated south of the Study Area.</p> <p><b>History:</b> According to historic and topographic mapping the structures on the property date between 1878 and 1932 (Figures 3 and 4).</p> <p><b>Association/Themes:</b> Representative of a late 19th to early 20th century vernacular Ontario farmstead.</p> <p><b>Landmark:</b> No</p> <p><b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No</p>	

**Statement of Significance:**

(i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)

The residence and barn are located at 1360 Shelter Valley Road, in the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, within Northumberland County. The construction of the structures on the property date between 1878 and 1932. It is a representative example of a vernacular Ontario farmstead. This property has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the former Township of Haldimand. This property supports the late 19th to early 20th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 1498 Shelter Valley Road  
CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL)

**Cultural Heritage Landscape No.: 3**

**Lot:** 15

**Concession:** 1

**Municipality:** Township of Alnwick/Haldimand

**County/R.M.:** Northumberland County

**Landscape Category:** Residence (former farmstead)

**Landscape Feature:** Residence, outbuilding, barn, silo, and mature trees.

**Current Use:** Residence



**Integrity:** Heritage integrity is intact. The residence is in good visual condition. The outbuilding is in fair visual condition and the barn is in poor visual condition. The view of the front (southeast) façade is obstructed by mature spruce trees. The residence is a one and a half storey structure with a medium-pitched side gable roof that is clad in metal and has a concrete chimney. The exterior is clad in modern siding and has multi-pane sash windows. The north elevation has a covered partial porch with wood columns. The structure has a single storey rear addition. The outbuilding is a one and a half storey structure with a medium-pitched gable roof that is clad in metal. Its exterior is clad in Insulbrick-type shingle and has modern windows and doors. The south end of the structure has a one storey metal clad addition, and the north elevation has a shed roof addition. The outbuilding has a concrete block foundation. The timber frame barn has a side gable roof that is clad in metal. Adjacent to the barn is a wood silo. Southeast of the barn and outbuilding is a wood fence. The property has mature spruce and cedar trees.

**Alterations:** Exterior cladding on the residence.

**Comments:** The property is situated south of the Study Area.

**History:** The residence is depicted on the property on the 1878 Township of Haldimand Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure 3). The owner associated with the structures is G. Greenwood. Greenwood is listed on the property in the 1880 County of Northumberland and the County of Durham Directory. He is listed as a farmer with 100 acres, on Lot 15, Concession 1 (Dodds & Bro. 1880: 349).

**Association/Themes:** Representative of a late 19th century vernacular Ontario residence.

**Landmark:** No

**Associated BHR/CHL:** No

**Statement of Significance:**

(i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)

The residence is located at 1498 Shelter Valley Road, in the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, within Northumberland County. The construction of this one and a half storey residence dates between 1860 and 1878. It is a representative example of a vernacular Ontario residence. This residence has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the former Township of Haldimand. This property supports the late 19th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: Cherry Hill Road CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL)	
<b>Cultural Heritage Landscape No.:</b> 4	
<b>Lot:</b> 19	
<b>Concession:</b> 1	
<b>Municipality:</b> Township of Alnwick/Haldimand	
<b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County	
<b>Landscape Category:</b> Undetermined	
<b>Landscape Feature:</b> Undetermined	
<b>Current Use:</b> Unknown	
<b>Integrity:</b> Undetermined. The structures are set far back from the public roadway off a long winding gravel private road.	
<b>Alterations:</b> Undetermined.	
<b>Comments:</b> The property is situated adjacent to the Study Area. Additional assessment is required to confirm the presence/integrity of structures.	
<b>History:</b> Three structures are depicted on the property on the 1878 Township of Haldimand Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure 3). The owner associated with the property at the time is R. Standly. Standly (Stanley) is listed on the property in the 1880 County of Northumberland and the County of Durham Directory. He is listed as a gentleman with 200 acres, on Lots 18,19, and 20, Concession 1 (Dodds & Bro. 1880: 349). The current structures are also depicted on the 1932 Rice Lake, Ontario topographic map (Figure 4).	
<b>Association/Themes:</b> The structures may contribute to the late 19th century rural character of the area and could be physically and historically linked to its surroundings.	
<b>Landmark:</b> No	
<b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No	
<b>Statement of Significance:</b> (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
Pending additional assessment.	

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 136 Jiggs Road</b> <b>BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)</b>	
<b>Built Heritage Resource No.:</b> 10 <b>Lot:</b> 15 <b>Concession:</b> 1 <b>Municipality:</b> Township of Alnwick/Haldimand <b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County <b>Landscape Category:</b> Residence <b>Landscape Feature:</b> Residence. Small barn situated adjacent to driveway of residence possibly associated with the residence. <b>Current Use:</b> Residence	 
<b>Integrity:</b> Heritage integrity is intact. The residence is in good visual condition. The barn is in fair condition. Vegetation obstructs the view of the residence. The residence is a one and a half storey structure with a medium-pitched cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior is clad in board and batten siding and has modern windows and doors. The west elevation of the structure has a covered partial porch with wood beams. The foundation of the structure was undetermined. Adjacent to the driveway is a small timber frame barn with a side gable roof. The barn has a stone foundation.	
<b>Alterations:</b> Exterior cladding, and modern windows and doors.	
<b>Comments:</b> The property is situated south of the Study Area.	
<b>History:</b> The residence is depicted on the property on the 1878 Township of Haldimand Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure 3). The owner associated with the structures is G. Greenwood. Greenwood is listed on the property in the 1880 County of Northumberland and the County of Durham Directory. He is listed as a farmer with 100 acres, on Lot 15, Concession 1 (Dodds & Bro. 1880: 349).	
<b>Association/Themes:</b> Representative of a late 19th century vernacular Ontario residence.	
<b>Landmark:</b> No	
<b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No	

**Statement of Significance:**

(i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)

The residence is located at 136 Jiggs Road in the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, within Northumberland County. The construction of this one and a half storey residence dates between 1860 and 1878. It is a representative example of a vernacular Ontario residence. This residence has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the former Township of Haldimand. This property supports the late 19th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 164 Skyview Road  
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)

**Built Heritage Resource No.:** 11

**Lot:** 14

**Concession:** 1

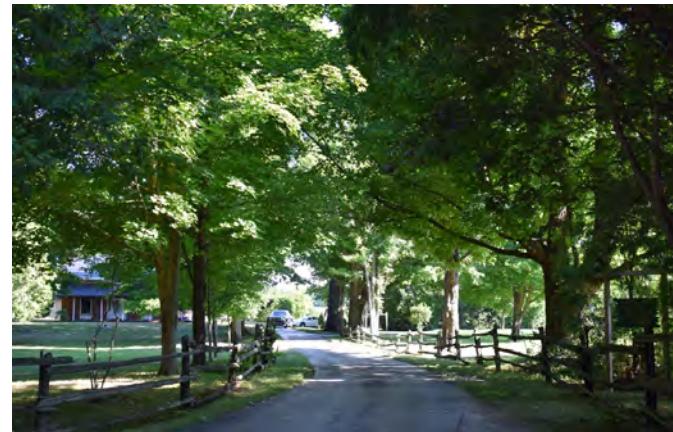
**Municipality:** Township of Alnwick/Haldimand

**County/R.M.:** Northumberland County

**Landscape Category:** Residence

**Landscape Feature:** Residence, cedar fencing, and mature maple trees.

**Current Use:** Residence



**Integrity:** Heritage integrity is intact. The residence is in good visual condition. Vegetation obstructs a clear view of the residence from the roadway. The residence is a one and a half storey structure with a medium-pitched side gable roof. The front (south) façade has a medium-pitched gabled dormer with vergeboard. The three-bay front façade has a central entrance with sidelights and transom and a full width covered porch. The red brick structure has modern windows and doors, and a stone foundation. The residence has a rear addition. The driveway that leads to the residence is bordered by cedar post fencing. The property has mature maple trees.

**Alterations:** Modern windows and doors.

**Comments:** The property is situated adjacent to the Study Area.

**History:** According to historic and topographic mapping the residence was constructed between 1878 and 1932 (Figure 3 and 4). The Gothic Revival style influence on the structure and its stone foundation dates the structure to the late 19th century, between 1878 and 1900.

**Association/Themes:** Representative of a late 19th century vernacular Ontario residence with Gothic Revival design influences.

**Landmark:** No

**Associated BHR/CHL:** No

**Statement of Significance:**

(i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)

The residence is located at 164 Skyview Road in the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, within Northumberland County. The construction of this one and a half storey residence dates between 1878 and 1900. It is a representative example of a vernacular Ontario residence with Gothic Revival design influences. This residence has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the former Township of Haldimand. This property supports the late 19th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 105 Jiggs Road BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
<b>Built Heritage Resource No.:</b> 12	
<b>Lot:</b> 14	
<b>Concession:</b> 1	
<b>Municipality:</b> Township of Alnwick/Haldimand	
<b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County	
<b>Landscape Category:</b> Residence	
<b>Landscape Feature:</b> Residence	
<b>Current Use:</b> Residence	
<b>Integrity:</b> Undetermined. Vegetation obstructs the view of the structure from the roadway. The residence is a one and a half storey structure with a gable roof. The structure is clad in modern siding.	
<b>Alterations:</b> Undetermined.	
<b>Comments:</b> The property is situated south of the Study Area. Additional assessment is required to confirm the presence/integrity of structures.	
<b>History:</b> The residence is depicted on the property on the 1878 Township of Haldimand Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure 3).	
<b>Association/Themes:</b> Possibly representative of a late 19th century vernacular Ontario residence.	
<b>Landmark:</b> No	
<b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No	<p><b>Statement of Significance:</b> (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)</p> <p>Pending additional assessment.</p>

**CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 295 Vernonville Road**  
**CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL)**

**Cultural Heritage Landscape No.: 5**

**Lot: 10**

**Concession: 1**

**Municipality:** Township of Alnwick/Haldimand

**County/R.M.:** Northumberland County

**Landscape Category:** Farmstead

**Landscape Feature:** Residence, barn,  
lavender beds, ornamental gardens

**Current Use:** Farmstead. Operated as Cuttle  
Cottage Lavender.



**Integrity:** Heritage integrity is intact. The residence is in good visual condition. Vegetation obstructs the view of the barn and a clear view of the residence. The residence is a one and a half storey structure with a medium-pitched side gable roof that is clad in metal. The front (east) façade has a central medium-pitched gabled dormer. The exterior of the residence is clad in wood board and batten siding. The front façade has a central entrance set within a wood frame. The property has lavender beds and ornamental gardens. The timber frame barn has a side gable roof that is clad in metal.

**Alterations:** Modern windows.

**Comments:** The property is situated adjacent to the Study Area.

**History:** No structure is depicted on the property on available historic and topographic mapping. No structure is depicted on the 1970 Castleton, Ontario topographic map. However, the architecture style and materials suggest that the structure dates to late 19th century, therefore it was included in this inventory as a potential heritage resource. The property hosted the Shelter Valley Folk Festival from 2004 to 2015.

**Association/Themes:** Representative of a late 19th century vernacular Ontario residence with Gothic Revival design influences.

**Landmark:** No.

**Associated BHR/CHL:** No

**Statement of Significance:**

(i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)

The residence is located at 295 Vernonville Road in the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, within Northumberland County. It is a representative example of a late 19th century vernacular Ontario residence.

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: Dudley Road BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
<b>Built Heritage Resource No.:</b> N/A	
<b>Lot:</b> 9	
<b>Concession:</b> 1	
<b>Municipality:</b> Township of Alnwick/Haldimand	
<b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County	
<b>Landscape Category:</b> Residence	
<b>Landscape Feature:</b> Residence and outbuilding.	
<b>Current Use:</b> Residence	
<p><b>Integrity:</b> The heritage integrity of the structure has been compromised with modern alterations. The heavily modified structure has few remaining heritage attributes. The residence is in good visual condition. The residence is a one and a half storey structure with a medium-pitched cross gable roof that is clad in asphalt shingles. The front (south) façade has a central medium-pitched gabled dormer. The exterior is clad in modern siding and has modern windows and doors. The front façade has a covered full width modern wood porch. The structure has a single storey board and batten addition on its east elevation. The residence is set back behind chestnut, black locust, and spruce trees. A gravel laneway leads to the residence. North of the residence is a metal outbuilding.</p>	
<p><b>Alterations:</b> Modern windows and doors, modern siding, and new wood porch.</p>	
<p><b>Comments:</b> The property is situated adjacent to the Study Area.</p>	
<p><b>History:</b> The structure is depicted on the 1878 Township of Haldimand Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham in relation to the current structure (Figure 3). The property owner listed on the map is Mrs. Dorr. The structure is depicted on the 1932 Trenton, Ontario topographic map (Figure 4)</p>	
<p><b>Association/Themes:</b> 19th century settlement in the former Township of Haldimand.</p>	
<p><b>Landmark:</b> No</p>	
<p><b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No</p>	
<p><b>Statement of Significance:</b>  (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)</p>	
<p>N/A</p>	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 296 Dudley Road  
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)

**Built Heritage Resource No.:** 13

**Lot:** 8

**Concession:** 1

**Municipality:** Township of Alnwick/Haldimand

**County/R.M.:** Northumberland County

**Landscape Category:** Farmstead

**Landscape Feature:** Residence, outbuildings, barn, and wood post and metal fencing.

**Current Use:** Farmstead



**Integrity:** The heritage integrity of the barn is intact. The residence appears to be a mid-20th century structure. The residence is in good visual condition, as is the barn. Vegetation and fencing obstructs a clear view of the residence from the roadway. The residence is a one-storey structure with a medium-pitched side gable roof that is clad in metal and has a brick chimney. The structure is clad in brick and has modern windows. The barn is a timber frame structure with a side gable roof that is clad with metal. The foundation of the structure was not determined due to the set-back of the barn from the roadway. The property has numerous smaller wood and metal outbuildings. The property is bordered in metal fencing, and wood post and metal fencing. The fencing is used to keep livestock.

**Alterations:** Addition of a mid-20th century residence.

**Comments:** The property is situated adjacent to the Study Area.

**History:** Structures are depicted on the property on the 1878 Township of Haldimand Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham in relation to the current structure (Figure 3). The property owner listed on the map is S.A. Boyce. Structures are depicted on the property in relation to the current structures on the 1932 Trenton, Ontario topographic map (Figure 4).

**Association/Themes:** The barn is representative of a late 19th century vernacular Ontario barn.

**Landmark:** No

**Associated BHR/CHL:** No

**Statement of Significance:**

(i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)

The barn is located at 296 Vernonville Road in the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, within Northumberland County. It is a representative example of a late 19th century vernacular Ontario barn. This barn has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the former Township of Haldimand. This property supports the late 19th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 338 Dudley Road</b> <b>BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)</b>	
<b>Built Heritage Resource:</b> N/A <b>Lot:</b> 7 <b>Concession:</b> 1 <b>Municipality:</b> Township of Alnwick/Haldimand <b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County <b>Landscape Category:</b> Residence <b>Landscape Feature:</b> Residence, outbuilding, laneway, and mature maple trees. <b>Current Use:</b> Residence	
<b>Integrity:</b> The heritage integrity of the residence has been compromised with modern alterations. The heavily modified structure has few remaining heritage attributes. The residence is in good visual condition. The residence is a two-storey structure with a medium-pitched side gable roof with a brick chimney and returned eaves. The residence is clad in modern siding and has modern windows and doors. The three-bay front (south) façade has a full width covered wood porch. The structure has a one-storey rear addition. A gravel laneway leads to the residence. North of the residence is a metal outbuilding. The property has mature maple trees.	
<b>Alterations:</b> Modern windows and doors, modern exterior cladding, and modern wood porch.	
<b>Comments:</b> The property is situated adjacent to the Study Area.	
<b>History:</b> The residence is depicted on the property on the 1878 Township of Haldimand Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure 3). The property owner listed on the map is W. Alger. William Alger is listed on the property in the 1880 County of Northumberland and the County of Durham Directory. He is listed as a farmer on Lot 7, Concession 1 (Dodds & Bro. 1880: 332).	
<b>Association/Themes:</b> 19th century settlement in the former Township of Haldimand.	
<b>Landmark:</b> No	
<b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No	
<b>Statement of Significance:</b> (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable) N/A	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 239 Boyce Road  
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)

**Built Heritage Resource No.:** 14

**Lot:** 6

**Concession:** 1

**Municipality:** Township of Alnwick/Haldimand

**County/R.M.:** Northumberland County

**Landscape Category:** Residence

**Landscape Feature:** Residence, barn, gravel laneway, wood fencing, and ornamental gardens.

**Current Use:** Residence



**Integrity:** The heritage integrity of the residence has been compromised with modern alterations. The residence is in good visual condition. The barn retains heritage integrity and is in good visual condition. The residence is a two-storey structure with medium-pitched hip roof with asphalt shingles. Its exterior is clad in aluminum siding and has modern windows and doors. The front (south) façade has a covered partial wood porch. The residence has a concrete foundation. The small barn is a timber frame structure with a gambrel roof that is clad in metal. The barn has modern doors. A gravel laneway leads to the residence and barn. The property has some wood fencing and ornamental gardens.

**Alterations:** Modern windows and doors, modern exterior cladding, and modern wood porch.

**Comments:** The property is situated adjacent to the Study Area.

**History:** The residence is depicted on the property on the 1878 Township of Haldimand Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure 3). The property owner listed on the map is H.K. Boyce.

**Association/Themes:** Representative of a late 19th century vernacular Ontario residence.

**Landmark:** No

**Associated BHR/CHL:** No

**Statement of Significance:**

(i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)

The residence is located at 239 Boyce Road in the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, within Northumberland County. The construction of this two-storey residence dates prior to 1878. It is a representative example of a vernacular Ontario residence. This residence has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the former Township of Haldimand. This property supports the late 19th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 426 Dudley Road</b> <b>BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)</b>	
<b>Built Heritage Resource.: 15</b> <b>Lot: 6</b> <b>Concession: 1</b> <b>Municipality:</b> Township of Alnwick/Haldimand <b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County <b>Landscape Category:</b> Residence <b>Landscape Feature:</b> Residence, outbuilding, and ornamental gardens. <b>Current Use:</b> Residence	
<b>Integrity:</b> The heritage integrity of the residence has been compromised with modern alterations. The residence is in good visual condition. It is a one and a half storey structure with a high-pitched gambrel roof that is clad in metal. The residence is clad in modern siding and has modern windows and doors. The front (south) façade has a central entrance and a modern bay window. The structure has a shed roof addition on its west elevation, and a one storey rear gable roof addition. The property has a metal shed roof outbuilding and ornamental gardens.	
<b>Alterations:</b> Modern windows and doors and modern exterior cladding.	
<b>Comments:</b> The property is situated south of the Study Area.	
<b>History:</b> A structure is depicted on the property on the 1878 Township of Haldimand Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure 3). The property owner listed on the map is S.A. Boyce. The current residence appears to be a former barn. The residence is depicted on the property on the 1932 Trenton, Ontario topographic map.	
<b>Association/Themes:</b> Representative of a late 19th to early 20th century vernacular Ontario residence.	
<b>Landmark:</b> No	
<b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> Same historic lot as 464 Dudley Road.	
<b>Statement of Significance:</b> (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable) <p>The residence is located at 426 Dudley Road in the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, within Northumberland County. The construction of this one and half storey residence dates to late 19th to early 20th century. This residence has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the former Township of Haldimand. This property supports the late 19th to early 20th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.</p>	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 464 Dudley Road  
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)

**Built Heritage Resource No.:** 16

**Lot:** 6

**Concession:** 1

**Municipality:** Township of  
Alnwick/Haldimand

**County/R.M.:** Northumberland County

**Landscape Category:** Residence

**Landscape Feature:** Residence

**Current Use:** Residence



**Integrity:** The heritage integrity of the residence has been compromised with modern alterations. The residence is a one-storey structure with high-pitched pyramidal roof that has asphalt shingles. Its exterior has modern board and batten siding and modern windows and doors. The structure appears to have a stone foundation.

**Alterations:** Modern windows and doors and modern siding.

**Comments:** The property is situated south of the Study Area.

**History:** The structure is depicted on the 1878 Township of Haldimand Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure). The property owner listed on the map is S.A. Boyce and the structure is labelled as a cheese factory. Boyce is listed on the property in the 1880 County of Northumberland and the County of Durham Directory. He is listed as a gentleman with 175 acres on Lot 6, Concessions 1 and 2 (Dodds & Bro. 1880: 333).

**Association/Themes:** 19<sup>th</sup> century development of the former Township of Haldimand.

**Landmark:** No

**Associated BHR/CHL:** Same historic lot as 426 Dudley Road.

**Statement of Significance:**

(i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)

The residence is located at 464 Dudley Road in the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, within Northumberland County. The construction of this one-storey residence dates prior to 1878. This residence has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the former Township of Haldimand. This property supports the late 19th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 714 Dudley Road  
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)

**Built Heritage Resource No.:** 17

**Lot:** 3

**Concession:** 1

**Municipality:** Township of Alnwick/Haldimand

**County/R.M.:** Northumberland County

**Landscape Category:** Residence

**Landscape Feature:** Residence and mature trees.

**Current Use:** Residence



**Integrity:** The heritage integrity of the residence has been compromised with modern alterations. The residence is a former schoolhouse, H.S.S. No. 10. The residence is in good visual condition. The residence is a one and a half storey structure with a medium-pitched front facing gable roof with asphalt shingles. Its exterior is clad in horizontal wood siding and has modern windows and doors. The front (south) façade has a central entrance set within a flat head wood frame. Above the entrance is a date marker for H.S.S. No. 10 and a fanlight window. The residence has multiple single storey additions on its east and north elevations. The structure has a concrete foundation. The property contains mature spruce trees.

**Alterations:** Modern windows and doors and new additions.

**Comments:** The property is situated south of the Study Area.

**History:** The structure is depicted as H.S.S. No. 10 on the 1878 Township of Haldimand Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure 3). The high school was constructed in 1874.

**Association/Themes:** Late 19<sup>th</sup> century educational development in the former Township of Haldimand.

**Landmark:** No

**Associated BHR/CHL:** No.

**Statement of Significance:**

(i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)

The residence is located at 714 Dudley Road in the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, within Northumberland County. The construction of this one storey residence dates to 1874 when it opened as H.S.S. No. 10. This residence has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of late 19th century education development in the former Township of Haldimand. This property supports the late 19th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 892 Dudley Road</b> <b>CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE (CHL)</b>	
<b>Cultural Heritage Landscape No.: 6</b> <b>Lot: 1</b> <b>Concession: 1</b> <b>Municipality:</b> Township of Alnwick/Haldimand <b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County <b>Landscape Category:</b> Farmstead <b>Landscape Feature:</b> Residence, wood fencing, horse yards, and outbuildings. <b>Current Use:</b> Horse farm. Occupant is Silver Lake Stables.	
<b>Integrity:</b> The heritage integrity of the residence has been compromised with modern alterations. The residence is in good visual condition. The residence is a one and a half storey structure with medium-pitched side gable roof that is clad with metal and has a chimney. Its exterior is clad in modern board and batten siding and has modern windows and doors. The three-bay front façade has a central medium-pitched gabled dormer, and a central entrance with partial wood porch. The structure has a stone foundation and rear one-storey additions. The property is bordered with wood fencing and has outbuildings to the rear of the residence. The residence is set on a rise from the roadway and the outbuildings are not visible. The property has pasture lands and horse yards.	
<b>Alterations:</b> Modern windows and doors, modern siding, and new roofing.	
<b>Comments:</b> The property is situated adjacent to the Study Area.	
<b>History:</b> The structure is depicted on the 1878 Township of Haldimand Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure 3). The property owner listed on the map is D. Campbell.	
<b>Association/Themes:</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> century development of the former Township of Haldimand.	
<b>Landmark:</b> No	
<b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No.	
<b>Statement of Significance:</b> (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable) <p>The residence is located at 892 Dudley Road in the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand, within Northumberland County. The construction of this one and a half storey residence dates prior to 1878. This residence has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the former Township of Haldimand. This property supports the late 19th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.</p>	

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 218 Orchard Road</b> <b>CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE (CHL)</b>	
<b>Cultural Heritage Landscape No.: 7</b> <b>Lot: 34</b> <b>Concession: 3</b> <b>Municipality:</b> Township of Cramahe <b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County <b>Landscape Category:</b> Farmstead <b>Landscape Feature:</b> Residence, barn, laneway, mature trees, outbuildings, and wood post and metal fencing. <b>Current Use:</b> Vacant	
<b>Integrity:</b> The heritage integrity of the property is intact. The residence and barn are both in poor visual condition and appear abandoned. The residence and barn are set back from the roadway off a long laneway. Vegetation and distance obstruct the view of the residence and outbuildings. The residence is a one storey structure with a medium-pitched hip roof that has asphalt shingles and two brick chimneys. Its exterior is clad in modern siding and has 2/2 wood sash windows. The front (south) façade has a projecting entrance bay. The foundation of the structure was not visible from the roadway. The barn is a timber frame structure with a gambrel roof that is clad in metal. The foundation of the barn was not visible from the roadway. The property has mature willow trees.	
<b>Alterations:</b> Sympathetic alterations.	
<b>Comments:</b> The property is situated adjacent to the Study Area.	
<b>History:</b> The structure is depicted on the property on the 1878 Township of Cramahe Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure 3). The property owner listed on the map is Henry Alger. The structure is also depicted on the property on the 1932 Trenton, Ontario topographic map (Figure 4).	
<b>Association/Themes:</b> Representative of a late 19 <sup>th</sup> century vernacular Ontario residence.	
<b>Landmark:</b> No	
<b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No	
<b>Statement of Significance:</b> (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable) <p>This farmstead is located at 218 Orchard Road in the Township of Cramahe, within Northumberland County. The construction of this single storey residence dates prior to 1878. This residence has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the former Township of Cramahe. This property supports the late 19th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.</p>	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: Union Cemetery CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE (CHL)	
<b>Cultural Heritage Landscape No.:</b> 8	
<b>Lot:</b> 33	
<b>Concession:</b> 3	
<b>Municipality:</b> Township of Cramahe	
<b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County	
<b>Landscape Category:</b> Cemetery	
<b>Landscape Feature:</b> Grave markers, metal fencing, and mature cedar trees.	
<b>Current Use:</b> Cemetery	
<b>Integrity:</b> The heritage integrity is intact. Cemetery is in good visual condition. The cemetery contains early 19th to 21st century grave markers. The property is bordered with a metal fence, with two laneway entrances, one off Orchard Road, and the other off Percy Street (County Road 25). The property is grassed and intermixed with trees and bushes. Trees border the west side of the property.	
<b>Alterations:</b> Maintained. New grave markers added to the site.	
<b>Comments:</b> The property is situated adjacent to the Study Area.	
<b>History:</b> The cemetery is depicted on the 1878 Township of Cramahe Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure 3). The earliest burials in the cemetery date to the 1820s.	
<b>Association/Themes:</b> Representative of an early 19 <sup>th</sup> century rural Ontario cemetery.	
<b>Landmark:</b> Yes	
<b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No	
<b>Statement of Significance:</b> (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
<p>The cemetery is located on the northwest side of Percy Street (County Road 25) and Orchard Road in the Township of Cramahe, within Northumberland County. The cemetery dates to the early 19th century, with the earliest grave markers from the 1820s. This cemetery has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the former Township of Cramahe. This property supports the early 19th to early 20th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.</p>	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 170 Percy Street (County Road 25) BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE	
<b>Built Heritage Resource No.:</b> 18	
<b>Lot:</b> 33	
<b>Concession:</b> 3	
<b>Municipality:</b> Township of Cramahe	
<b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County	
<b>Landscape Category:</b> Residence	
<b>Landscape Feature:</b> Residence	
<b>Current Use:</b> Residence	
<b>Integrity:</b> The heritage integrity is intact. The residence is in fair visual condition. The residence is a one and a half storey structure with a medium-pitched side gable roof that is clad in metal. The structure is clad in modern siding and has modern windows and doors. A one-storey addition on the south side has one older wood sash window. The three-bay front (east) façade has a central entrance with an enclosed projecting entrance porch. The structure has west and south elevation one-storey additions. The foundation of the residence was undetermined. The property has a mature blue spruce tree.	
<b>Alterations:</b> Modern windows and doors, modern siding, modern roofing.	
<b>Comments:</b> The property is situated adjacent to the Study Area.	
<b>History:</b> The structure is depicted on the 1878 Township of Cramahe Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure 3). The property owner listed on the map is Henry Alger. The residence was constructed prior to 1851, as Alger is listed on the 1851 census as living in a one and a half storey frame residence. Alger (1827-1915) was born in the Township of Cramahe to Peter Alger and Mary Cummings. Alger is listed as the freeholder on the property in the 1866 Gazetteer and General Business Directory for the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Sutherland & Co. 1865: 34)	
<b>Association/Themes:</b> Representative of a mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century vernacular Ontario residence.	
<b>Landmark:</b> No	
<b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No.	
<b>Statement of Significance:</b> (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable) <p>The residence is located at 170 Percy Street (County Road 25) in the Township of Cramahe, within Northumberland County. The construction of this one and a half storey residence dates prior to 1851. This residence has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the former Township of Haldimand, and the Alger family. This property supports the mid 19th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.</p>	

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 256 Purdy Road</b> <b>BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)</b>	
<b>Built Heritage Resource.: 19</b> <b>Lot: 31</b> <b>Concession: 3</b> <b>Municipality:</b> Township of Cramahe <b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County <b>Landscape Category:</b> Residence <b>Landscape Feature:</b> Residence and garage <b>Current Use:</b> Residence	
<b>Integrity:</b> The heritage integrity of the residence has been compromised with modern alterations. The residence and garage are both in good visual condition. The residence is a one-storey structure with a medium-pitched front-facing gable roof that is clad in asphalt shingles. Its exterior is clad in aluminum siding and has modern windows and doors. The structure has a lower one storey section on its west elevation. The foundation of the residence was undetermined. The one-storey garage has a gable roof with asphalt shingles. The structure has a single-car garage. The front yard has maple trees.	
<b>Alterations:</b> Modern windows and doors and modern siding.	
<b>Comments:</b> The property is situated south of the Study Area.	
<b>History:</b> The residence is the former S.S. 10, Purdy's School, also known as Pine Grove. The structure is depicted on the property as a school on the 1878 Township of Cramahe Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure 3).	
<b>Association/Themes:</b> Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century education development in the Township of Cramahe.	
<b>Landmark:</b> No	
<b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No	
<b>Statement of Significance:</b> (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable) <p>The residence is located at 256 Purdy Road in the Township of Cramahe, within Northumberland County. The construction of this one-storey residence dates to the late 19th century when it opened as S.S. No. 10. This residence has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of late 19th century education development in the Township of Cramahe. This property supports the late 19th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.</p>	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 296 Purdy Road BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
<b>Built Heritage Resource No.:</b> 20	
<b>Lot:</b> 30	
<b>Concession:</b> 3	
<b>Municipality:</b> Township of Cramahe	
<b>County/R.M.:</b> Northumberland County	
<b>Landscape Category:</b> Residence	
<b>Landscape Feature:</b> Residence, outbuildings, and laneway.	
<b>Current Use:</b> Residence	
<b>Integrity:</b> The heritage integrity is intact. The residence is in fair condition. The residence is a one and a half storey structure with a medium-pitched front facing gable roof with metal cladding and a brick chimney. The residence has a lower west elevation addition with a gable roof that is clad in metal and has a brick chimney. The exterior of the residence is clad in aluminum siding. The front (south) façade has an enclosed partial porch with an asymmetrical entrance door. The lower exterior has modern flat head sliding windows, while the second storey has 2/2 sash windows. The structure has an undetermined foundation. A straight laneway leads from the roadway to the residence. The property has a detached one storey single-car garage and a concrete outbuilding. The front yard has maple trees.	
<b>Alterations:</b> Modern windows and doors and modern siding.	
<b>Comments:</b> The property is situated adjacent to the Study Area.	
<b>History:</b> The structure is depicted on the 1878 Township of Cramahe Map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Figure 3). The property owner listed on the map is S. McCracken.	
<b>Association/Themes:</b> Representative of a late 19 <sup>th</sup> century vernacular Ontario residence.	
<b>Landmark:</b> No	
<b>Associated BHR/CHL:</b> No	
<b>Statement of Significance:</b> (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable) <p>The residence is located at 296 Purdy Road in the Township of Cramahe within Northumberland County. The construction of this one and a half storey residence dates between 1866 and 1878. This residence has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the former Township of Cramahe. This property supports the late 19th century rural character of the area and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.</p>	