

**CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT:  
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES**

**EXISTING CONDITIONS – IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**SIMCOE ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE RECOVERY CENTRE  
2976 HORSESHOE VALLEY ROAD WEST**

**FORMER TOWNSHIP OF FLOS, COUNTY OF SIMCOE  
TOWNSHIP OF SPRINGWATER, ONTARIO**

**FINAL REPORT**

Prepared for:

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

ASI was contracted by GHD (Toronto) to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment of 2976 Horseshoe Valley Road West of the proposed Simcoe Environmental Resource Recovery Centre, housing a Materials Management Facility and an Organics Processing Facility in the Township of Springwater, County of Simcoe. The proposed work involves an approximately 4.5 hectare footprint for the ERRC and use of approximately 750 metres of existing trail as an access road.

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, revealed a study area with both institutional and rural land use history dating back to the mid-nineteenth century. A total of one built heritage resource and three cultural heritage landscapes were identified within or adjacent to the Simcoe Environmental Resource Recovery Centre study area. Based on the location of the proposed facility footprint, no impacts to identified cultural heritage resources are expected.

Based on the results of background data collection, field review, and impact assessment, the following recommendations were developed for the Simcoe Environmental Resource Recovery Centre study area:

1. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources.
2. Should future work require an expansion of the Simcoe Environmental Resource Recovery Centre study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential cultural heritage resources.
3. Prior to finalization, this report should be submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport, Simcoe County and to the Township of Springwater for review and comment. Once the report is finalized, the report should be filed with the Simcoe County Archives.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.  
CULTURAL HERITAGE DIVISION**

**PROJECT PERSONNEL**

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

ASI was contracted by GHD (Toronto) to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment of 2976 Horseshoe Valley Road West for the proposed Simcoe Environmental Resource Recovery Centre (ERRC), which will house a Materials Management Facility and an Organics Processing Facility, in the Township of Springwater, County of Simcoe. Although an EA is not required, due to the operational scale of the proposed ERRC, the County of Simcoe (2015) has approached the project with this framework in mind. The proposed work involves an approximately 4.5 hectare footprint for the ERRC and use of approximately 1000 metres of existing trail, between the ERRC and Horseshoe Valley Road West, as an access road.

The purpose of this report is to present a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, identify existing conditions of the proposed ERRC study area, identify impacts to cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures. This research was conducted under the senior project management of Lindsay Graves, Assistant Manager of the Cultural Heritage Division, ASI.

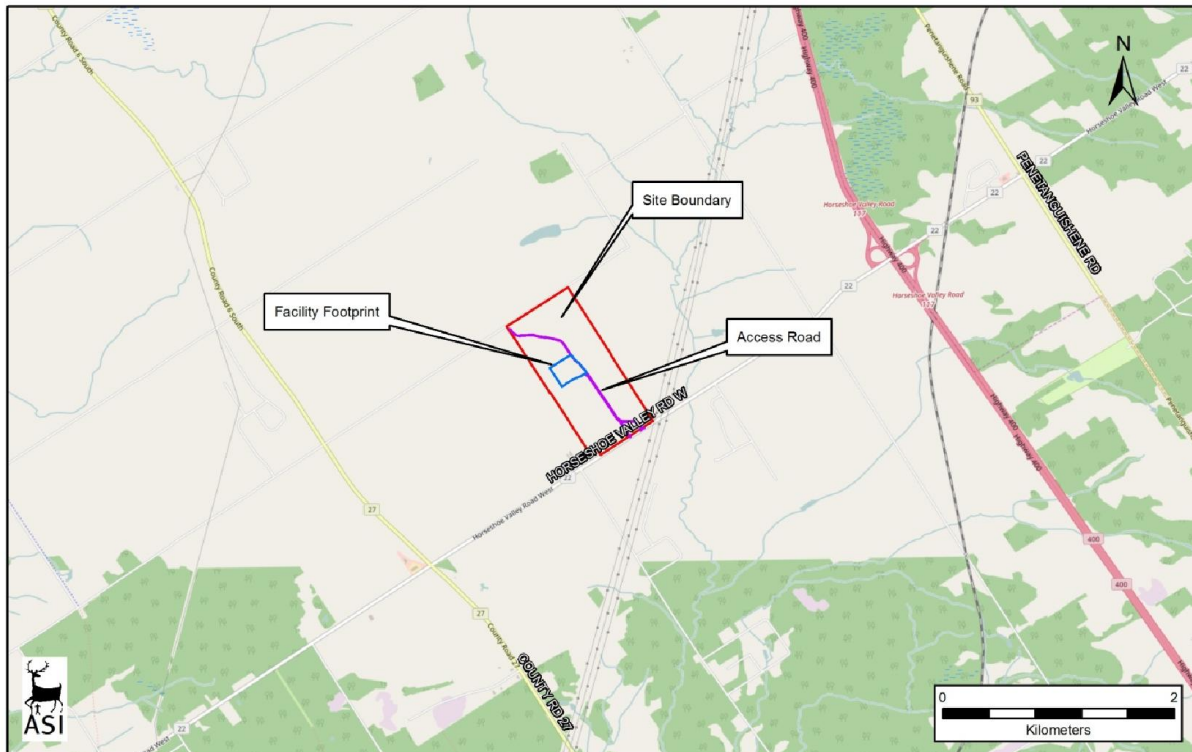


Figure 1: Location of the study area  
Base Map: ©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)

## 2.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

### 2.1. Legislation and Policy Context

This cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act*. This assessment addresses above ground cultural heritage resources over 40 years old. Use of a 40 year old threshold is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources (Ministry of Transportation 2006; Ministry of Transportation 2007; Ontario Realty Corporation 2007). While identification of a resource that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this threshold provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is slightly younger than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from retaining heritage value.

For the purposes of this assessment, the term cultural heritage resources was used to describe both cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual built heritage resources and other related features that together form farm complexes, roadscares and nucleated settlements. Built heritage resources are typically individual buildings or structures that may be associated with a variety of human activities, such as historical settlement and patterns of architectural development.

The analysis throughout the study process addresses cultural heritage resources under various pieces of legislation and their supporting guidelines. Under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1990) environment is defined in Subsection 1(c) to include:

- cultural conditions that influence the life of man or a community, and;
- any building, structure, machine, or other device or thing made by man.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is charged under Section 2 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario and has published two guidelines to assist in assessing cultural heritage resources as part of an environmental assessment: *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (1992), and *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (1981). Accordingly, both guidelines have been utilized in this assessment process.

The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (Section 1.0) states the following:

When speaking of man-made heritage we are concerned with the works of man and the effects of his activities in the environment rather than with movable human artifacts or those environments that are natural and completely undisturbed by man.

In addition, environment may be interpreted to include the combination and interrelationships of human artifacts with all other aspects of the physical environment, as well as with the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of the people and communities in Ontario. The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* distinguish between two basic ways



of visually experiencing this heritage in the environment, namely as cultural heritage landscapes and as cultural features.

Within this document, cultural heritage landscapes are defined as the following (Section 1.0):

The use and physical appearance of the land as we see it now is a result of man's activities over time in modifying pristine landscapes for his own purposes. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual man-made features into a whole. Urban cultural landscapes are sometimes given special names such as townscapes or streetscapes that describe various scales of perception from the general scene to the particular view. Cultural landscapes in the countryside are viewed in or adjacent to natural undisturbed landscapes, or waterscapes, and include such land uses as agriculture, mining, forestry, recreation, and transportation. Like urban cultural landscapes, they too may be perceived at various scales: as a large area of homogeneous character; or as an intermediate sized area of homogeneous character or a collection of settings such as a group of farms; or as a discrete example of specific landscape character such as a single farm, or an individual village or hamlet.

A cultural feature is defined as the following (Section 1.0):

...an individual part of a cultural landscape that may be focused upon as part of a broader scene, or viewed independently. The term refers to any man-made or modified object in or on the land or underwater, such as buildings of various types, street furniture, engineering works, plantings and landscaping, archaeological sites, or a collection of such objects seen as a group because of close physical or social relationships.

The Minister of Tourism, Culture, and Sport has also published *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (April 2010; Standards and Guidelines hereafter). These Standards and Guidelines apply to properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest. They are mandatory for ministries and prescribed public bodies and have the authority of a Management Board or Cabinet directive. Prescribed public bodies include:

- Agricultural Research Institute of Ontario
- Hydro One Inc.
- Liquor Control Board of Ontario
- McMichael Canadian Art Collection
- Metrolinx
- The Niagara Parks Commission.
- Ontario Heritage Trust
- Ontario Infrastructure Projects Corporation
- Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation
- Ontario Power Generation Inc.
- Ontario Realty Corporation
- Royal Botanical Gardens
- Toronto Area Transit Operating Authority
- St. Lawrence Parks Commission

The Standards and Guidelines provide a series of definitions considered during the course of the assessment:

A provincial heritage property is defined as the following (14):

Provincial heritage property means real property, including buildings and structures on the property, that has cultural heritage value or interest and that is owned by the Crown in right of Ontario or by a prescribed public body; or that is occupied by a ministry or a prescribed public body if the terms of the occupancy agreement are such that the ministry or public body is entitled to make the alterations to the property that may be required under these heritage standards and guidelines.

A provincial heritage property of provincial significance is defined as the following (14):

Provincial heritage property that has been evaluated using the criteria found in Ontario Heritage Act O.Reg. 10/06 and has been found to have cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance.

A built heritage resource is defined as the following (13):

...one or more significant buildings (including fixtures or equipment located in or forming part of a building), structures, earthworks, monuments, installations, or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history and identified as being important to a community. For the purposes of these Standards and Guidelines, “structures” does not include roadways in the provincial highway network and in-use electrical or telecommunications transmission towers.

A cultural heritage landscape is defined as the following (13):

... a defined geographical area that human activity has modified and that has cultural heritage value. Such an area involves one or more groupings of individual heritage features, such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites, and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form distinct from that of its constituent elements or parts. Heritage conservation districts designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trails, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value are some examples.

Additionally, the *Planning Act* (1990) and related *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)*, which was updated in 2014, make a number of provisions relating to heritage conservation. One of the general purposes of the *Planning Act* is to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions. In order to inform all those involved in planning activities of the scope of these matters of provincial interest, Section 2 of the *Planning Act* provides an extensive listing. These matters of provincial interest shall be regarded when certain authorities, including the council of a municipality, carry out their responsibilities under the *Act*. One of these provincial interests is directly concerned with:

2.(d) the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest

Part 4.7 of the *PPS* states that:





The official plan is the most important vehicle for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement. Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through official plans.

Official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. To determine the significance of some natural heritage features and other resources, evaluation may be required.

Official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions. Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and direct development to suitable areas.

In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up-to-date with this Provincial Policy Statement. The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement continue to apply after adoption and approval of an official plan.

Those policies of particular relevance for the conservation of heritage features are contained in Section 2-Wise Use and Management of Resources, wherein Subsection 2.6 - Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources, makes the following provisions:

2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.

A number of definitions that have specific meanings for use in a policy context accompany the policy statement. These definitions include built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

A *built heritage resource* is defined as: “a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community” (PPS 2014).

A *cultural heritage landscape* is defined as “a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association” (PPS 2014). Examples may include, but are not limited to farmscapes, historic settlements, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.

In addition, significance is also more generally defined. It is assigned a specific meaning according to the subject matter or policy context, such as wetlands or ecologically important areas. With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, resources of significance are those that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people (PPS 2014).

Criteria for determining significance for the resources are recommended by the Province, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used. While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation (PPS 2014).



Accordingly, the foregoing guidelines and relevant policy statement were used to guide the scope and methodology of the cultural heritage assessment.

## **2.2. Municipal Policies**

### ***2.2.1. Simcoe County***

Simcoe County provides cultural heritage policies in Part 4 Section 4.6 of its Official Plan (2013). Cultural heritage goals and policies relevant to this assessment are provided below:

The Official Plan aims:

To protect, conserve, and enhance the County's natural and cultural heritage;

This goal is achieved through plans addressing the following:

- 3.1.3. Protection and enhancement of the County's natural heritage system and cultural features and heritage resources:

The rich cultural heritage of the County has been partially documented at the Provincial and local levels and is to be protected through the requirements for appropriate archaeological and cultural heritage assessments. The Plan also contains provisions for gathering additional cultural heritage resource information and maintaining a registry.

Section 4.6 of the Official Plan addresses Cultural Heritage Conservation, relevant sections are provided below:

- 4.6.1 Significant built heritage resources, and significant cultural heritage landscapes, will be conserved.
- 4.6.2 The County will work with local municipalities and heritage committees to create and maintain an inventory of local and significant cultural features including but not limited to:
- a) heritage resources designated under Parts IV and V of the Ontario Heritage Act;
  - b) sites or areas having historical, archaeological, cultural, scenic, or architectural merit both on land and underwater;
  - c) cemeteries; and
  - d) other cultural heritage resources of community interest and significance
- 4.6.6 Development and site alteration shall not be permitted on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.
- 4.6.11 Local municipalities are encouraged to:
- a) Establish policies within their official plans that promote and encourage the designation of heritage properties under the Ontario Heritage Act, and include within

- these policies the criteria as set out in the Ontario Heritage Act amendment 2006 as Regulation #1 to be used to evaluate the architectural and historic significance;
- b) Create and support a heritage committee within their community to deal with heritage matters considered appropriate;
  - c) Zone sites containing significant cultural features sites to ensure preservation in accordance with Section 34(1) 3.3 of the Planning Act; and
  - d) Apply the objectives and criteria set out in the County's Cultural Heritage Guidelines.

### ***2.2.2. Township of Springwater***

The Township of Springwater provides cultural heritage policies in Section 27 of its Official Plan (1998, currently under review). Cultural heritage objectives and policies relevant to this assessment are provided below:

#### **Objectives:**

27.1.1 The maintenance of the Municipality's cultural heritage resources will contribute to the preservation of the Township's character by balancing the potential impact of new development and redevelopment, with the integrity of existing heritage resources. Consequently, it is the intent of the Plan that the Township's cultural heritage resources be conserved, preserved and maintained wherever possible and that all development shall occur in a manner which respects the Township's physical cultural heritage. The cultural heritage resources of the Township generally include, but are not limited to archaeological sites of historic and prehistoric origins including cemeteries and unmarked burials; buildings and structural remains of historical and architectural value; rural, village and urban areas of development which are of historic and scenic interest; identified heritage districts and cultural heritage landscapes. The specific objectives of this policy are the following: [Modified by OMB Sept. 23/09]

27.1.1.1 To prevent the demolition, destruction, inappropriate alteration or use of cultural heritage resources.

27.1.1.2 To encourage development which is adjacent to significant cultural heritage resources to be of an appropriate scale and character.

27.1.1.5 To create and maintain a heritage resource information base, resulting in comprehensive heritage site inventories and registers and heritage master plans. [Modified by OMB Sept. 23/09]

#### **Policies:**

27.2.2.1 Pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act, and in consultation with the Heritage Committee Council may, by by-law: [Modified by OMB Sept. 23/09]

- a) Designate properties to be of historic and/or architectural value or interest.



- b) Define the Township, or any area or areas within the Township as an area to be examined for designation as a heritage conservation district.
- c) Designate the Township, or any area or areas within the Township, as a heritage conservation district.

- 27.2.2.2 The identification of the Township's cultural heritage resources will comprise an important component of the preservation process. Council shall direct and cause to be prepared and published, an inventory or register of identified significant resources including buildings, structures, monuments or artifacts of historical and/or prehistoric value or interest and areas of unique, rare or effective urban composition, streetscape, landscape or archaeological value or interest. The listed resources will be described, documented and evaluated according to an established heritage resource evaluation criteria formulated by the Heritage Committee and adopted by Council. [Modified by OMB Sept. 23/09]
- 27.2.2.3 To assist in the preparation of the inventory or register and in the future identification of other cultural heritage resources, Council shall encourage both the public and private sectors including ministries, agencies, heritage consultants, and development proponents, to undertake analysis and/or surveys to identify sites of archaeological, historical and architectural significance. [Modified by OMB Sept. 23/09]
- 27.2.2.7 When inventoried or designated built heritage properties, features and districts are affected by development proposals, Council may require a heritage impact statement.
- 27.2.2.8 Council shall support the preparation of a Heritage Master Plan which is undertaken by specialized heritage consultants including individuals licensed under the Ontario Heritage Act or any successor legislation. The Heritage Master Plan will identify and map cultural heritage resources including known provincially registered archaeological sites, areas having archaeological potential, designated and listed heritage buildings, features, landscapes or districts. A Heritage Master Plan will also outline policies, programs and strategies to conserve significant cultural heritage resources. [Modified by OMB Sept. 23/09]
- 27.2.2.9 Council shall employ relevant legislation to encourage the preservation and enhancement of cultural heritage resources which may include the Heritage Act, the Planning Act, the Municipal Act, the Environmental Assessment Act, and the Aggregate Resources Act. [Modified by OMB Sept. 23/09]
- 27.2.2.12 In the heritage designation of real property under the current Parts IV and V of the Ontario Heritage Act, the Heritage Committee and Council will ensure that landowners are consulted and informed about all aspects of heritage conservation measures which may affect the subject property or buildings. Consent of the owners shall not be a condition of designation. [Modified by OMB Sept. 23/09]
- 27.2.2.14 In regard to major public works and any significant heritage properties under municipal ownership or stewardship, Council will have regard to these heritage policies in this Official Plan.



### 2.3. Data Collection

In the course of the cultural heritage assessment, all potentially affected cultural heritage resources are subject to inventory. Short form names are usually applied to each resource type, (e.g. barn, residence). Generally, when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources, three stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for and existence of cultural heritage resources in a particular geographic area.

Background historic research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary source research and historic mapping, is undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study area. This stage in the data collection process enables the researcher to determine the presence of sensitive heritage areas that correspond to nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement and development patterns. To augment data collected during this stage of the research process, federal, provincial, and municipal databases and/or agencies are consulted to obtain information about specific properties that have been previously identified and/or designated as retaining cultural heritage value. Typically, resources identified during these stages of the research process are reflective of particular architectural styles, associated with an important person, place, or event, and contribute to the contextual facets of a particular place, neighbourhood, or intersection.

A field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified cultural heritage resources. The field review is also utilized to identify cultural heritage resources that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases.

Several investigative criteria are utilized during the field review to appropriately identify new cultural heritage resources. These investigative criteria are derived from provincial guidelines, definitions, and past experience. During the course of the environmental assessment, a built structure or landscape is identified as a cultural heritage resource if it is considered to be 40 years or older, and if the resource satisfies at least one of the following criteria:

#### Design/Physical Value:

- It is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
- It displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
- It demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
- The site and/or structure retains original stylistic features and has not been irreversibly altered so as to destroy its integrity.
- It demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.

#### Historical/Associative Value:

- It has a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to: the Township of Springwater; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of the history of the: the Township of Springwater; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to: the Township of Springwater; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.
- It demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.



- It has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.
- It has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.

Contextual Value:

- It is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area.
- It is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings.
- It is a landmark.
- It illustrates a significant phase in the development of the community or a major change or turning point in the community's history.
- The landscape contains a structure other than a building (fencing, culvert, public art, statue, etc.) that is associated with the history or daily life of that area or region.
- There is evidence of previous historic and/or existing agricultural practices (e.g. terracing, deforestation, complex water canalization, apple orchards, vineyards, etc.)
- It is of aesthetic, visual or contextual important to the province.

If a resource meets one of these criteria it will be identified as a cultural heritage resource and is subject to further research where appropriate and when feasible. Typically, detailed archival research, permission to enter lands containing heritage resources, and consultation is required to determine the specific heritage significance of the identified cultural heritage resource.

When identifying cultural heritage landscapes, the following categories are typically utilized for the purposes of the classification during the field review:

Farm complexes:	comprise two or more buildings, one of which must be a farmhouse or barn, and may include a tree-lined drive, tree windbreaks, fences, domestic gardens and small orchards.
Roadscapes:	generally two-lanes in width with absence of shoulders or narrow shoulders only, ditches, tree lines, bridges, culverts and other associated features.
Waterscapes:	waterway features that contribute to the overall character of the cultural heritage landscape, usually in relation to their influence on historic development and settlement patterns.
Railscapes:	active or inactive railway lines or railway rights of way and associated features.
Historical settlements:	groupings of two or more structures with a commonly applied name.
Streetscapes:	generally consists of a paved road found in a more urban setting, and may include a series of houses that would have been built in the same time period.

Historical agricultural



landscapes: generally comprises a historically rooted settlement and farming pattern that reflects a recognizable arrangement of fields within a lot and may have associated agricultural outbuildings, structures, and vegetative elements such as tree rows.

Cemeteries: land used for the burial of human remains.

Results of the desktop data collection and field review are contained in Sections 3.0, while Sections 4.0 and 5.0 contain conclusions and recommendations with respect to potential impacts of the undertaking on identified cultural heritage resources.

### **3.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT**

#### **3.1. Introduction**

This section provides a brief summary of historical research and a description of identified above ground cultural heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed undertaking. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of Euro-Canadian settlement and land use. Historically, the study area is located in Lot 2, Concession 1 of the Former Township of Flos, Simcoe County.

#### **3.2. Township Survey and Settlement**

##### ***3.2.1. Township of Flos***

The land within Flos Township was first settled after its initial survey in 1822, later than other neighboring townships due to the dense forests it contained and the lack of transportation routes. After the Penetanguishene Road (now Highway 93) was cut through from Kempenfeldt Bay to Georgian Bay by the British government in 1814, the township was opened up for settlement, although many preferred to inhabit less densely treed areas elsewhere. By 1842, the population of the township was around 200 inhabitants. The Township of Flos was incorporated in January of 1854 and detached from the Municipality of Vespra, Flos and Sunnidale. The Township of Flos was also divided into five wards at this time.

The first church in the township was Apto (St. Patrick's) Roman Catholic Church, constructed on part of Lot 2, Concession 1, along Vespra Townline Road, present day Horseshoe Valley Road West, between the Villages of Craighurst and Apto (Figure 2). The associated cemetery lands were donated by Patrick McAvoy [McEvoy] in 1855, officially deeded to the Roman Catholic Church in 1856, however several McAvoy family members are buried there starting in 1847, suggesting that the land began as a family cemetery. The first resident priest was Father John J. Gribbin [Gibbon?], a visiting priest from Barrie, in 1865. He was replaced after only 3 months by Father Arthur Patrick Mullen, who was then appointed pastor (St. Patrick Phelpston 1965). It was during Father Mullen's time with St. Patrick, between 1865 and 1875, that a large frame Presbytery was built (Figure 3). When the North Simcoe Railway was built through the western portion of the township in 1879, settlement shifted north and west, positioning the church at a more inconvenient distance from most parishioners (Springwater News 2015). The church building and presbytery stood until 1904 when they were sold and eventually demolished. The parish

relocated to Phelpston, where a new church had been built in 1891, and a new cemetery was established in Midhurst (St Patrick's Catholic Parish n.d.). The old cemetery remained active until 1908. In 1950 the remaining headstones were gathered into a cairn position between three family monuments, still standing in their original position (Ontario Genealogical Society 1977; Thompson, Marcellus, and Marley 1985).

The first school was opened along Penetanguishene Road in Hillsdale, which bordered Medonte Township. Mid-nineteenth-century industry consisted primarily of farming and lumbering, where goods were sent primarily via Penetanguishene Road to Barrie, or later by rail when the North Simcoe Branch of the Northern Railway was opened in 1879 (Archives Association of Ontario n.d.; Mika and Mika 1981).



Figure 2: The Apto Cemetery, date unknown

Source: Thompson, Marcellus, and Marley 1985



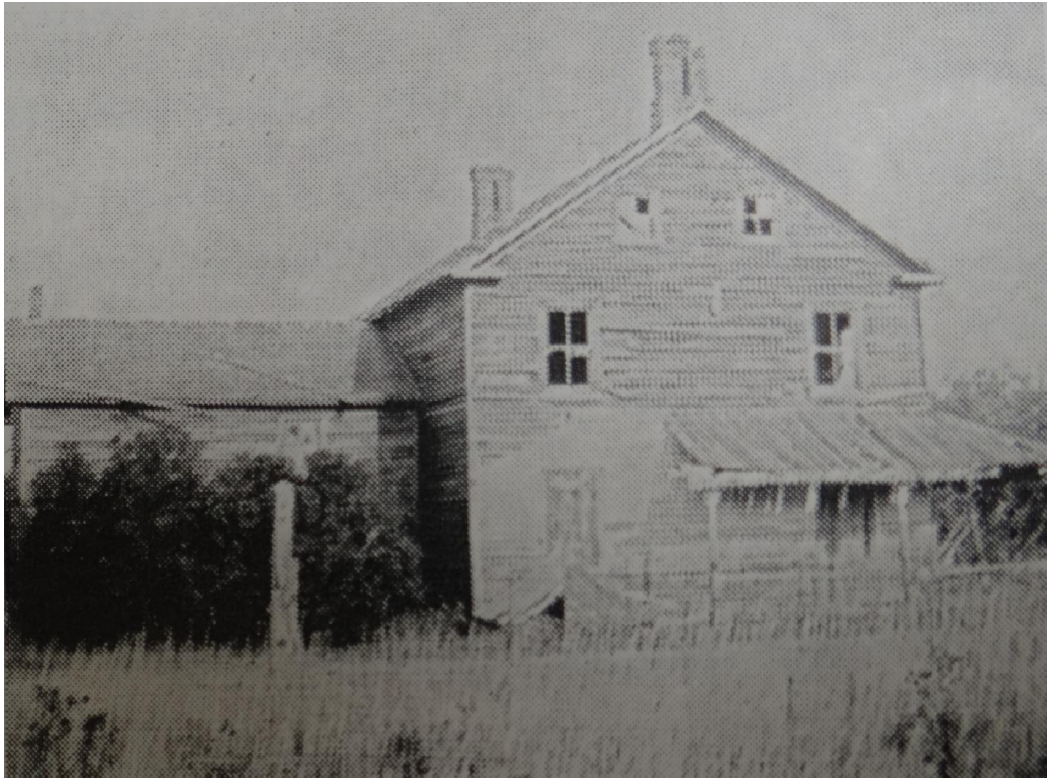


Figure 3: The Presbytery at Apto (St. Patrick's) Roman Catholic Church, date unknown  
Source: St. Patrick Phelpston 1965

### ***3.2.2. The Village of Apto***

The Village of Apto, located to the west of the study area, was the first settlement to develop in the township, when Dennis Gallagher, a pensioned soldier, settled there in 1851. A post office opened soon after, in 1857, at the boundary between Flos and Vespra Townships, present day County Road 27 and Horseshoe Valley Road West. In 1859 the post office was moved north along County Road 27 to its current location where Flos Road 4 crosses, and Mr. Gallagher became post master as well as the school teacher for the settlement (Hunter 1909).

### ***3.2.3. Village of Craighurst***

Craighurst is located to the east of the study area in former Medonte Township along what is now Horseshoe Valley Road West. It was originally called Morrison's Corners, after John Morrison who had an inn on Penetanguishene Road for people travelling the road to Barrie (Rayburn 1997). Morrison also operated stage coaches along the road starting in 1847, with a subcontract for carrying mail, and built the first mill in town (Hunter 1909:120). Some of the first settlers included Alexander Laing, whose son John opened the first blacksmith shop in 1848, and Thomas Craig, who lived on Lots 43 and 44 in 1821 with two sons, John who became post master and Thomas Jr. who surveyed the township's roads in 1844 (Hunter 1909:120-121).

### 3.2.4. Review of Historic Mapping

Several nineteenth-century maps were reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of historical features within or adjacent to the study area including: the 1820s era *No. 53 Flos Township Survey Plan*, the 1843 Flos Township Survey Plan, and the 1881 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Simcoe*, both the overall and the detail land owners map (Figure 4 to Figure 7). It should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

Historically, the subject property is located in the County of Simcoe, in the former Township of Flos, on Lot 2, Concession 1. A summary of historical features and historical property owners depicted on the 1881 maps is provided in Table 1, no features were shown on earlier maps.

**Table 1: Nineteenth-century property owners and historical features**

Lot #	Con #	Property Owner(s) (1881)	Property Owner(s) (1881 detail)	Historical Features (1881)	Historical Feature(s) (1881 Detail)
2	1	Not included	West half: Rev. A. P. Mullen East half: A. Gribbon	Church	None pictured

Dating to the mid to late 1820s, the *No. 53 Flos Township Survey Plan* demonstrates that Horseshoe Valley Road West and Rainbow Valley Road East are both historically surveyed roads (Figure 4). Horseshoe Valley Road West is shown as the southern boundary of the Township of Flos. This survey map shows the subject property as being one of 47 properties highlighted in grey. A number of other properties are highlighted in pink and some concession roads are highlighted in green, including a segment of Rainbow Valley Road East adjacent to the subject property to the north. It is unknown what these indicate as no legend accompanies this map, but it is likely (based on later mapping) that the road segments highlighted in green mean that they are either planned segments which have yet to be cleared or that they are currently trails or dirt roads. No structures are shown on this map at all. Matheson Creek is shown flowing in a north south direction through Lot 1, Concession 1; adjacent to the east.

The 1843 Flos Township Survey Plan shows no structures or ownership information, illustrating only property boundaries and waterways. This map demonstrates that the study area changed little in the decades since the *No. 53 Flos Township* map. It is worthwhile to note, however, that this map also has the subject property marked, with an X (Figure 5). One of 52 properties marked as such. Again, it is unknown what these indicate as no legend accompanies this map, but the subject property is consistently marked between the 1820s and 1843.

The 1881 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Simcoe* shows Horseshoe Valley Road West and Rainbow Valley Road East in their present alignments (Figure 6). The segment of Rainbow Valley Road East which makes up the northern boundary of the study area, shown in green on the 1820s survey map, is depicted as surveyed but not yet cleared. Matheson Creek is illustrated flowing in a north and south direction, terminating in Lot 1, Concession 2. A church is illustrated on the south portion of the subject property. The detail of Flos Township in the 1881 Historical Atlas shows Lot 2 as divided into east and west halves. The west half is owned by A. Gribbon and the east half is owned by Rev. A. P. Mullen.





Figure 4: The study area overlaid on the 1820s Ministry of Natural Resources survey map  
Source: Ministry of Natural Resources (c.1820s)

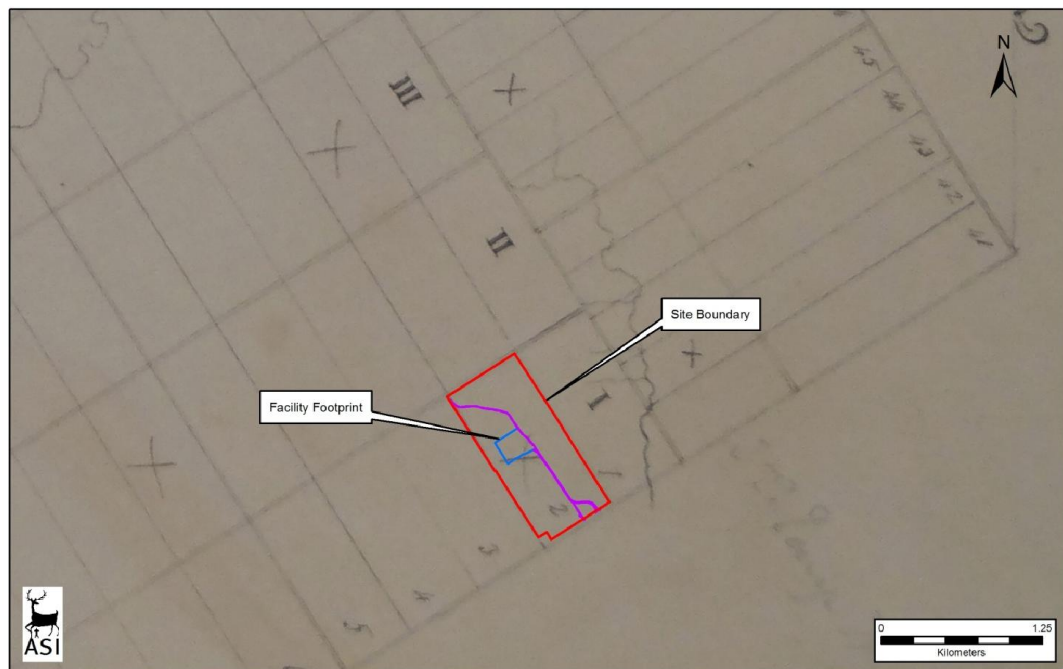


Figure 5: The study area overlaid on the 1843 township survey map  
Base Map: Flos, Simcoe District (Park 1843)

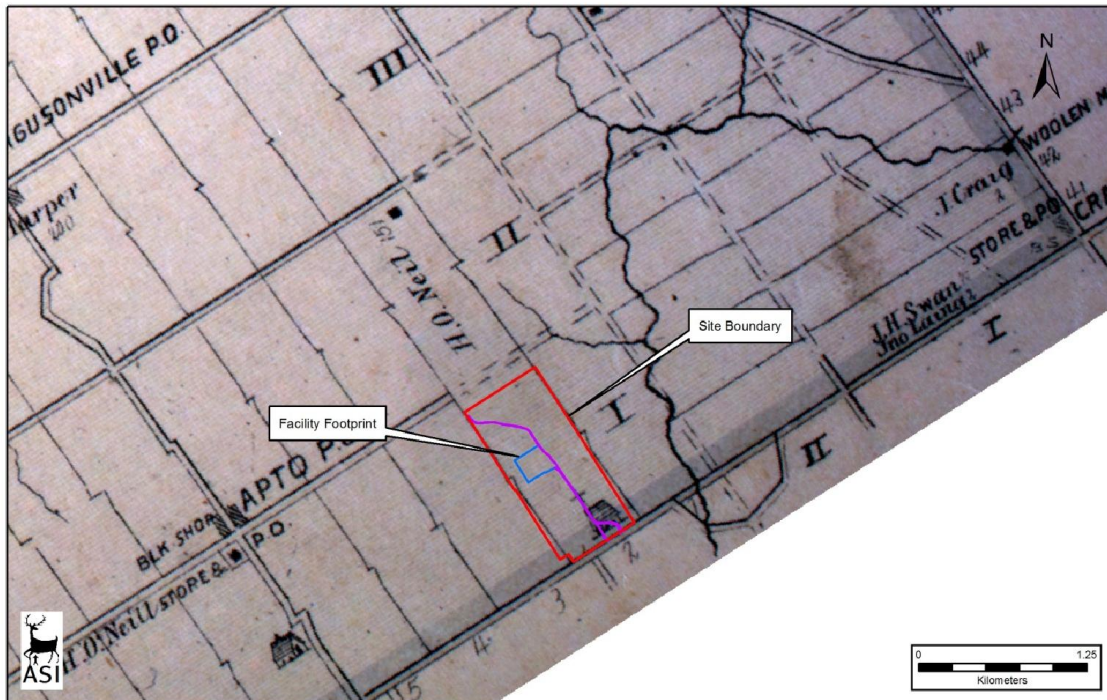


Figure 6: The study area overlaid on the 1881 Historical Atlas  
Base Map: *Simcoe Supplement in Illustrated atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (H. Belden 1881)

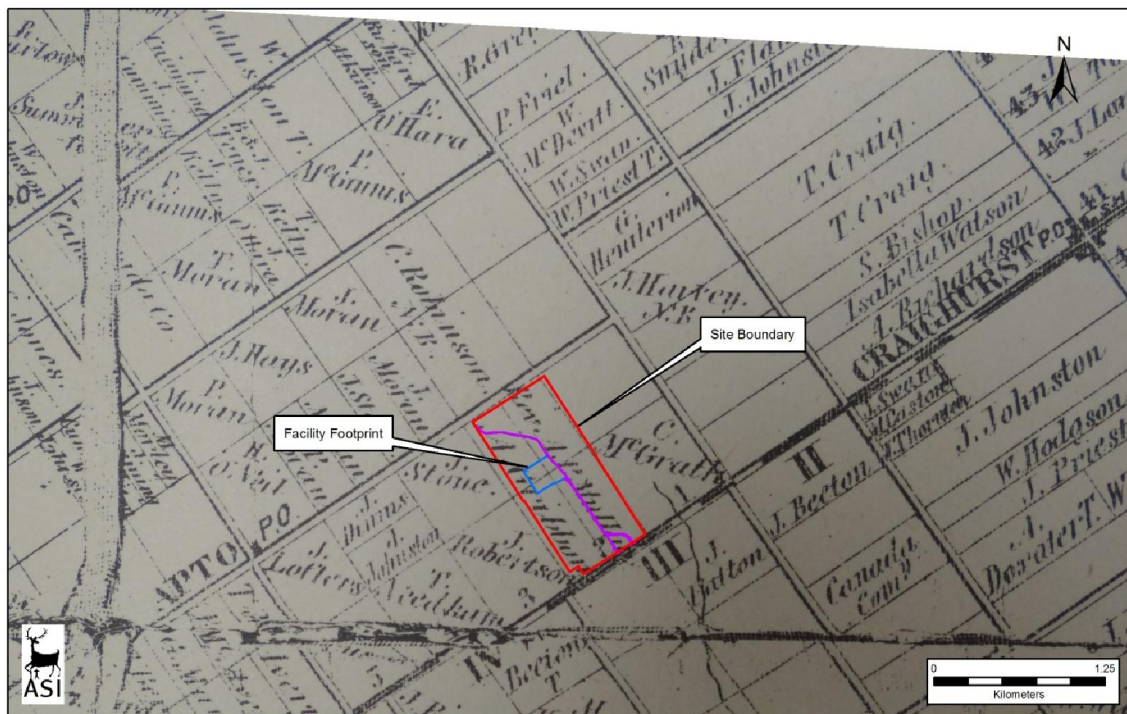


Figure 7: The study area overlaid on the 1881 Historical Atlas detail  
Base Map: *Simcoe Supplement in Illustrated atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (H. Belden 1881)

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historical mapping and aerial photographs for the twentieth century were examined. This report presents maps from 1950, 1973, and 1994, as well as aerial photography from 1954 (Figure 8 to Figure 11). These do not represent the full range of maps consulted for the purpose of this study but were judged to cover the full range of land uses that occurred in the area during this period.

The 1950 topographic map shows that the study area underwent minimal growth in the early twentieth century, and retained a rural agricultural character (Figure 8). Horseshoe Valley Road West and Rainbow Valley Road East are both shown in their present day alignment. Rainbow Valley Road East is shown terminating at Baseline Road, suggesting that the proposed continuation east to Old Second Road South shown on the nineteenth century mapping did not come to fruition. Matheson Creek is shown flowing through the adjacent property. The Apto Cemetery (CHL 2) is pictured on the map adjacent to the subject property for the first time. The extant farmstead on the south side of Rainbow Valley Road East (CHL 1), as well as the farmstead on the north side of Horseshoe Valley Road West, both west of the subject property, are depicted for the first time as a frame structures (CHL 3). Generally the southwest half of the subject property is depicted as cleared, while the northeast half is shown as treed.

The 1954 aerial photograph shows the study area in much the same way as depicted by the 1950 topographic map; in a sparsely populated, rural, agricultural context (Figure 9). It is clear that most of the south half of the subject property is cleared, with mature tree lines subdividing the property. The access road running in a north south direction through the subject property between Horseshoe Valley Road West and Rainbow Valley Road East is visible in this photograph. The Matheson Creek and surrounding watershed area is clearly visible to the east of the study area. The farmstead at 1476 Rainbow Valley Road East (CHR 1) is visible, as is the farmstead at 3088 Horseshoe Valley Road West (CHR 3). However, the number of structures present and nature of plantings and circulation routes are indeterminable due to the resolution of the photograph.

The 1973 topographic map shows that the study area underwent few changes (Figure 10). The entire subject property is forested. The cemetery (CHR 2) is again shown. The farmstead at 1476 Rainbow Valley Road East (CHR 1) includes a farmhouse and barn illustrated. The farmstead at 3088 Horseshoe Valley Road West (CHR 3) is shown to have expanded to include a barn and a greenhouse in addition to the farmhouse. The extant hydro corridor is shown running in a generally southwest and northeast direction.

The 1994 topographic map shows that the study area underwent little changes between the mid and late twentieth century (Figure 11). The subject property, adjacent cemetery (CHR 2), and farmstead at 1476 Rainbow Valley Road East (CHR 1) are shown with no changes since the 1973 topographic map was produced. The adjacent hydro corridor is again illustrated. The farmstead at 3088 Horseshoe Valley Road West (CHR 3) has added a second barn structure and removed the greenhouse. The house at 3007 Horseshoe Valley Road West, located across the street from the subject property, is shown for the first time; as is the house at 1601 Rainbow Valley Road East, located adjacent to the subject property to the east. Matheson Creek, east of the study area is depicted along the same alignment as in the nineteenth century mapping.



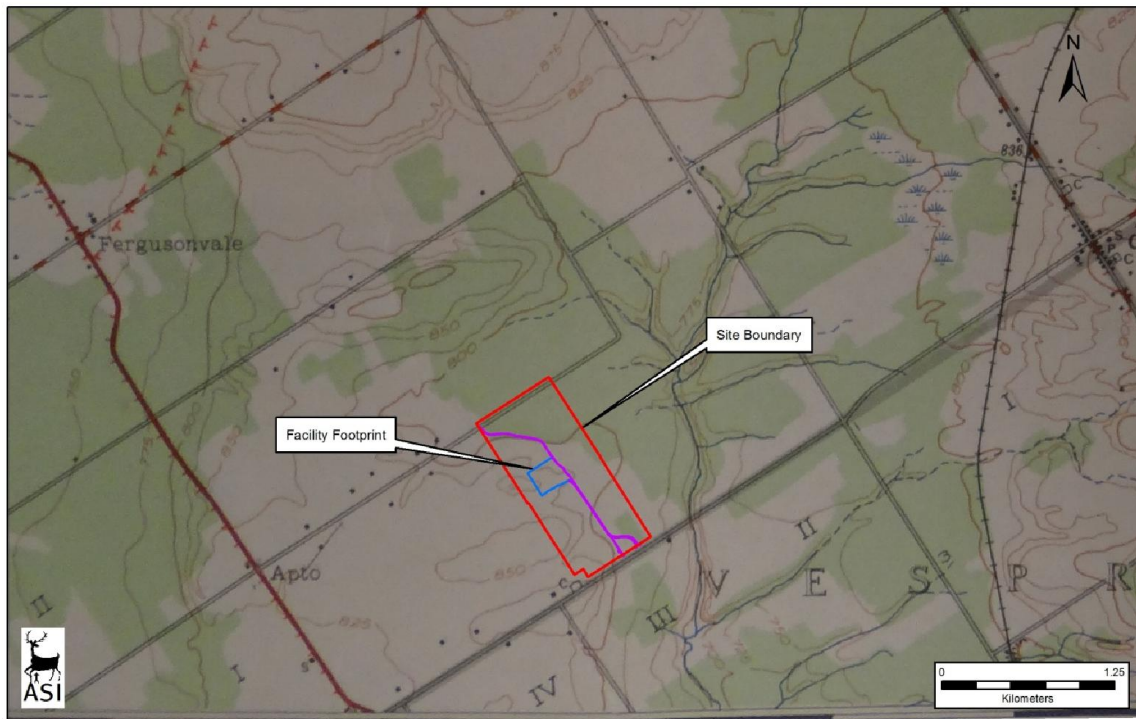


Figure 8: The study area overlaid on the 1950 topographic map of Orr Lake  
Base Map: Sheet 31 D/12 (Army Survey Establishment, 1950)

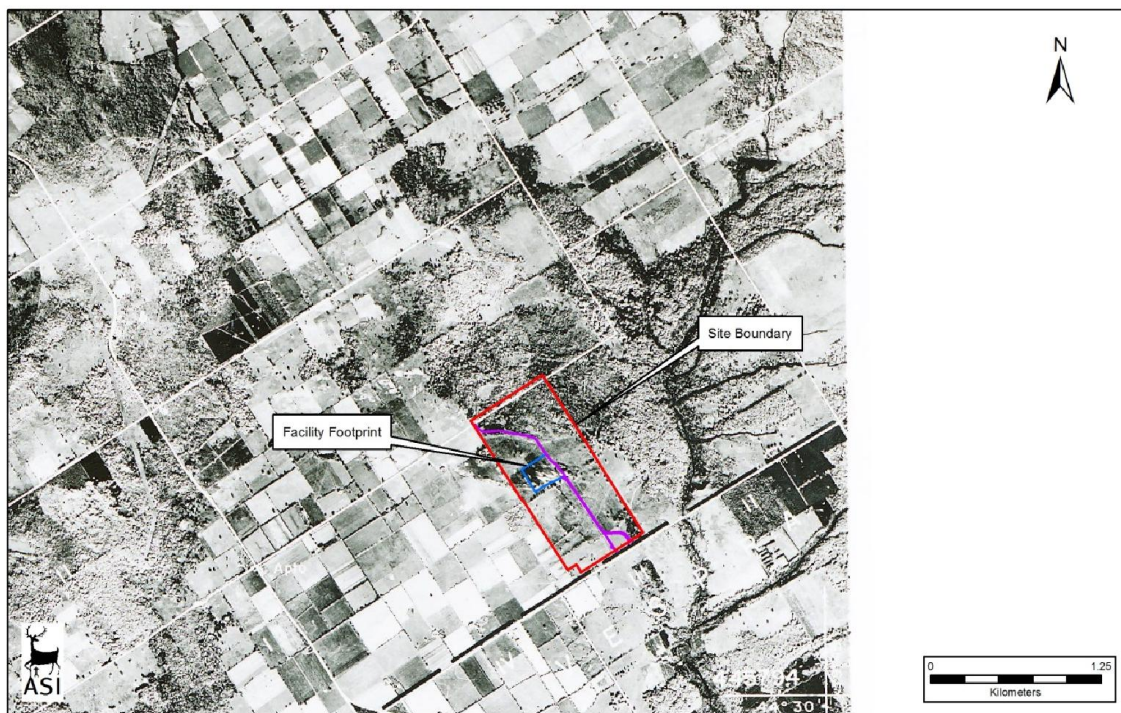


Figure 9: The study area overlaid on the 1954 aerial photograph of Southern Ontario  
Base Map: Plate No. 445.794 (Hunting Survey Corporation 1954)

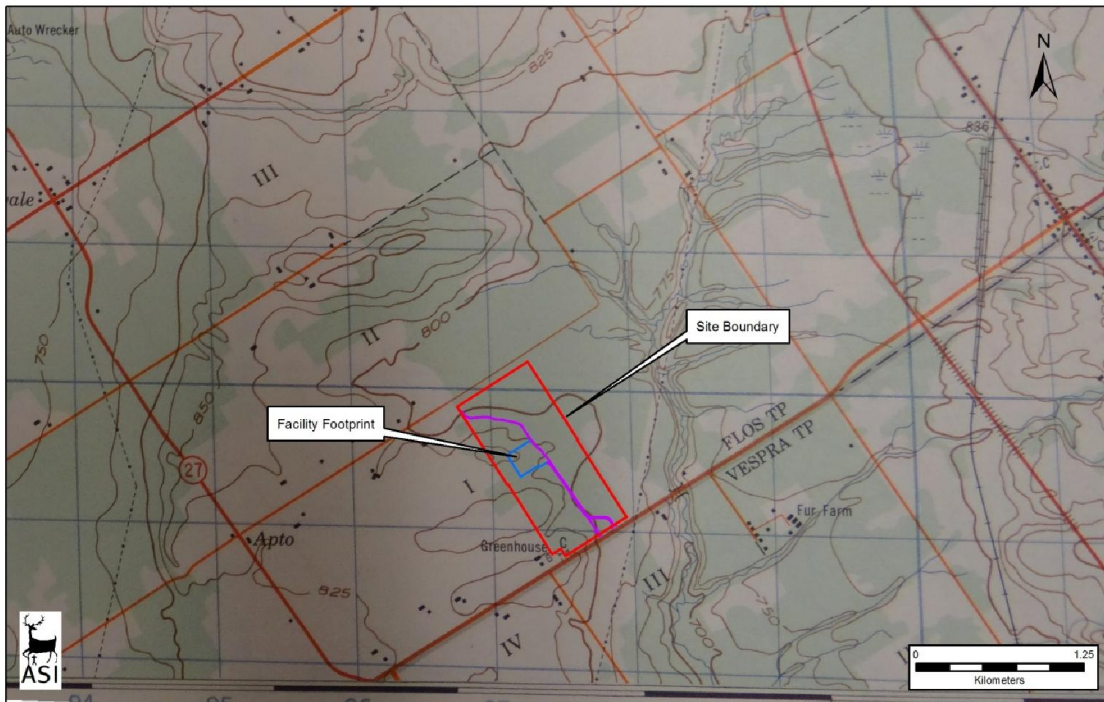


Figure 10: The study area overlaid on a 1973 topographic map of Elmvale  
Base Map: Sheet 31 D/12 (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1973)

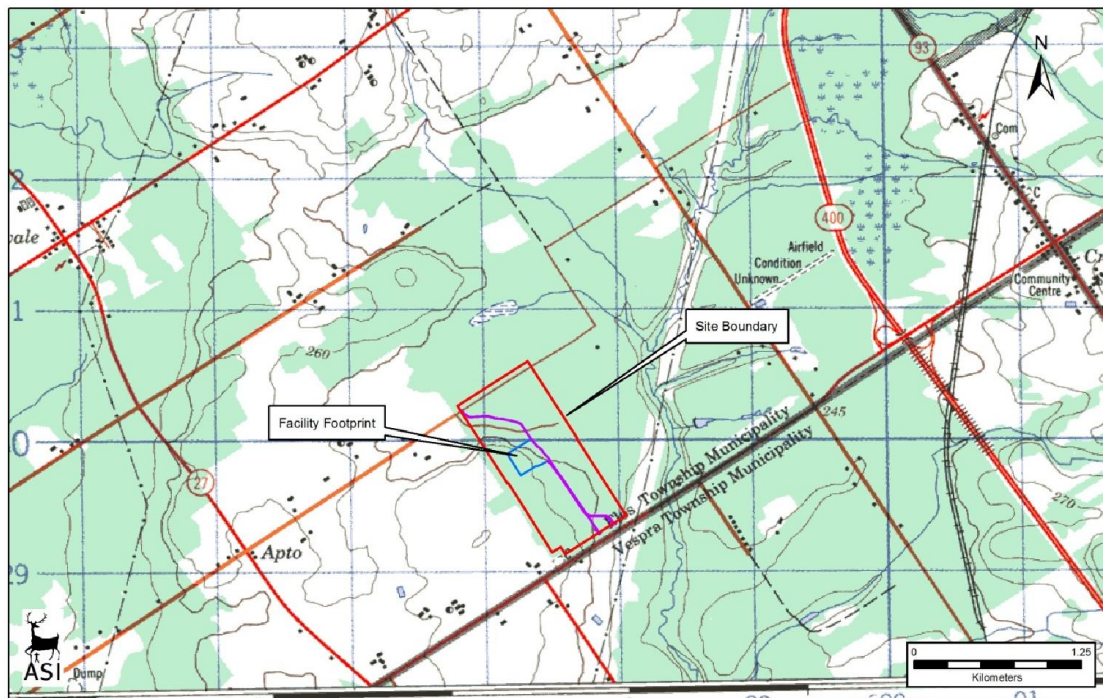


Figure 11: The study area overlaid on a 1994 NTS map of Elmvale  
Base Map: NTS Sheet 31 D/12 (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1994)

### 3.3. Existing Conditions

In order to make a preliminary identification of existing cultural heritage resources within the study area, the following resources were consulted:

- The Township of Springwater's Heritage Register which provides an inventory of cultural heritage resources that are designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and an inventory of listed properties that are of cultural heritage value or interest to the township<sup>1</sup>;
- Ontario Heritage Trust's *Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide*<sup>2</sup>;
- *Ontario's Historical Plaques* website: available online, the database provides an inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust plaques, including photos and transcripts<sup>3</sup>;
- Parks Canada's *Canada's Historic Places* website: available online, the searchable register provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial, and national levels<sup>4</sup>; and,
- The Township of Springwater was contacted directly to gather any information on cultural heritage resources within the study area<sup>5</sup>.

Based on the review of available data, there is one previously identified resource within and/or adjacent to the study area.

A field review was undertaken by Johanna Kelly, Cultural Heritage Assistant, ASI, on 10 August 2016 to document the existing conditions of the study area. The field review was preceded by a review of available, current and historic, aerial photographs and maps (including online sources such as Bing and Google maps). These large-scale maps are reviewed for any potential cultural heritage resources that may be extant in the study area. The existing conditions of the study area are described below. A list of identified cultural heritage resources is presented in Section 3.3.3 and Section 7.0, and mapping of these resources is presented in Section 8.0 (Figure 12).

#### 3.3.1. Geography and Physiography

The subject property is located within the Simcoe Uplands physiographic region. This region consists of broad, rolling, till plains separated by steep-sided flat-floored valley, and encircled by ancient shorelines, suggesting they were islands within glacial Lake Algonquin (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 182). The area covers approximately 1036 square kilometres between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe north of Kempenfelt Bay. On the Penetang Peninsula the uplands were submerged in Lake Algonquin resulting in boulder pavement, sand, and silt appearing at the surface in that area. The till contains PreCambrian rock, compared to the limestone till east of Lake Simcoe, which is gritty loam and bouldery becoming sandy in the north, with some heavier, calcareous till occurs near Lake Simcoe and near Midland (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 182-183). A weakly developed shorecliff along the eastern edge of drumlinized till plains intersects the study area. The region also includes the Oro Moraine, a kame moraine between Orillia and

<sup>1</sup> Reviewed 13 July 2016 (Township of Springwater 2012a and 2012b)

<sup>2</sup> Reviewed 13 July 2016 (<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/Resources-and-Learning/Online-Plaque-Guide.aspx>)

<sup>3</sup> Reviewed 13 July 2016 (<http://www.ontarioplaques.com/>)

<sup>4</sup> Reviewed 13 July 2016 (<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/about-apropos.aspx>)

<sup>5</sup> Email communication 25 August 2016, asked to confirm location of listed resource at 1476 Rainbow Valley Road East or West; response received 15 September 2016 from Yvonne Aubichon confirming that the listed resource is located at 1476 Rainbow Valley Road West, which is not adjacent to the study area.



Craighurst. This moraine is a broad belt of sandhills that may have formed during a split between two lobes of the Wisconsin glacier, or it may be from an earlier lobe of the Georgian Bay glacier (Chapman and Putnam 1984:54). The Oro Moraine is the headwaters for watersheds draining west to Nottawasaga Bay, north to Severn Sound and south to Lake Simcoe, and remains an important water source (NVCA and LSRCA 2010).

The subject property is located in proximity to the main branch of Matheson Creek within the Willow Creek subwatershed. Matheson Creek begins in the forested slopes of the Oro Moraine near Craighurst and flows south to northwest of Midhurst where it converges with Willow Creek and discharges into the Nottawasaga River (NVCA 2013).

### ***3.3.2. Existing Conditions***

The study area is comprised of an area measuring approximately 1.4 km by 0.6 km that extends between Horseshoe Valley Road West, to the south, and Rainbow Valley Road East, to the north (Plate 1 and Plate 2). The study area consists primarily of wooded land made up of deciduous and coniferous vegetation. Vegetation appears to be most dense in the north corner of the subject property. The overall topography ranges from gently sloping to rolling hills (Plates 3 to 5). A dirt and gravel trail bisects the study area in a generally northwest to southeast direction with entrances at both Horseshoe Valley Road West and Rainbow Valley Road East (Plate 5 and Plate 6). The study area is located in a rural area with actively cultivated farmlands to the south and west, and densely treed land to the north and east.

A stone foundation is located in the south corner of the subject property, adjacent to the inactive Apto (St. Patrick's) Cemetery, approximately 50 metres from the east edge of the cemetery (Plates 8 to 12). Made of coursed fieldstone, this is likely the foundations for either the church, built in 1855, or the presbytery, built between 1865 and 1875, both associated with the now inactive adjacent cemetery.



Plate 1: Horseshoe Valley Road West on the south side of the study area, facing northeast.



Plate 2: The west corner of the study area with adjacent farmland in the foreground, looking northeast along Rainbow Valley Road East.



Plate 3: Trees and vegetation within the southern portion of the study area, looking west.



Plate 4: Trees and vegetation within the northern portion of the study area, looking east.

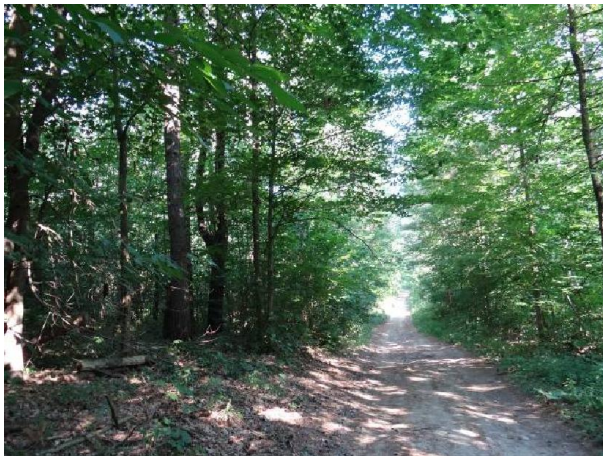


Plate 5: Gently rolling topography and dirt access road, looking northwest.



Plate 6: Looking southeast along the access road.



Plate 7: Fieldstone foundations, looking north



Plate 8: Interior view of south foundation wall, note the design of the alternating stone courses.



Plate 9: Adjacent Apto (St. Patrick's) Roman Catholic Cemetery, study area is visible in the background, looking northeast.



Plate 10: McAvoy (McEvoy) family headstone

### 3.3.3. Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the results of the background research and field review, three cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) and one built heritage resource (BHR) were identified within and/or adjacent to the proposed ERRC study area (Table 2). A detailed inventory of these cultural heritage resources is presented in Section 7.0 and mapping of these features is provided in Section 8.0 of this report.

**Table 2: Summary of cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) and built heritage resources (BHR) in the study area**

Resource	Type	Location	Recognition
CHL 1	Farmstead	1476 Rainbow Valley Road	Identified during field review
CHL 2	Cemetery	3050 Horseshoe Valley Road West	Identified during field review
CHL 3	Farmstead	3088 Horseshoe Valley Road West	Identified during field review
BHR 1	Stone Foundations	2976 Horseshoe Valley Road West	Identified during field review

### 3.4. Screening for Potential Impacts

To assess the potential impacts of the undertaking, identified cultural heritage resources are considered against a range of possible impacts as outlined in the document entitled *Screening for Impacts to Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (MTC November 2010) which include:

- Destruction, removal or relocation of any, or part of any, significant heritage attribute or feature (III.1).
- Alteration which means a change in any manner and includes restoration, renovation, repair or disturbance (III.2).
- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the exposure or visibility of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden (III.3).

- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context, or a significant relationship (III.4).
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas from, within, or to a built or natural heritage feature (III.5).
- A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces (III.6).
- Soil disturbance such as a change in grade, or an alteration of the drainage pattern, or excavation, etc (III.7)

A number of additional factors are also considered when evaluating potential impacts on identified cultural heritage resources. These are outlined in a document set out by the Ministry of Culture and Communications (now Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport) and the Ministry of the Environment entitled *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (October 1992) and include:

- Magnitude: the amount of physical alteration or destruction which can be expected;
- Severity: the irreversibility or reversibility of an impact;
- Duration: the length of time an adverse impact persists;
- Frequency: the number of times an impact can be expected;
- Range: the spatial distribution, widespread or site specific, of an adverse impact; and
- Diversity: the number of different kinds of activities to affect a heritage resource.

For the purposes of evaluating potential impacts of development and site alteration, MTC (2010) defines “adjacent” as: “contiguous properties as well as properties that are separated from a heritage property by narrow strip of land used as a public or private road, highway, street, lane, trail, right-of-way, walkway, green space, park, and/or easement or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan.”

Where any above-ground cultural heritage resources are identified, which may be affected by direct or indirect impacts, appropriate mitigation measures should be developed. This may include completing a heritage impact assessment or documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.

### **3.5. Potential Impacts of the Proposed Facility to Cultural Heritage Resources**

The proposed ERRC footprint and access roads were reviewed to determine possible impacts to identified heritage resources. The following table (Table 3) considers the impacts of the footprint on identified cultural heritage resources, based on the Ministry of Tourism and Culture document entitled *Screening for Impacts to Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (November 2010).

**Table 3: Impacts to Identified Cultural Heritage Resources and Recommended Mitigation Strategies**

<b>Resource</b>	<b>Impacts</b>	<b>Mitigation Strategies</b>
CHL 1	Based on the available facility location information, there are no anticipated impacts to this cultural heritage resource.	No further work is required.
CHL 2	Based on the available facility location information, there are no anticipated impacts to this cultural heritage resource.	No further work is required.
CHL 3	Based on the available facility location information, there are no anticipated impacts to this cultural heritage resource.	No further work is required.
BHR 1	Based on the available facility location information, there are no anticipated impacts to this cultural heritage resource.	No further work is required.

## 4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, revealed a study area with both institutional and rural land use history dating back to the mid-nineteenth century. The field review confirmed that this area retains a number of late nineteenth and early twentieth century cultural heritage resources. Based on the location of the proposed footprint and access road, no impacts to identified cultural heritage resources are expected. The following provides a summary of the assessment results.

### 4.1. Key Findings

- A total of four cultural heritage resources were identified within and/or adjacent to the proposed Simcoe ERRC study area;
- Three cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) and one built heritage resource (BHR) were identified within and/or adjacent to the study area. All four properties were identified during field review;
- Of the four cultural heritage resources, two are farmscapes (CHL 1 and CHL 3), and two are the ruins of a church and the associated inactive cemetery (BHR 1 and CHL 2); and
- Identified cultural heritage resources are historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with mid nineteenth to mid twentieth-century land use patterns in the Township of Springwater.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the study area determined that four cultural heritage resources are located within or adjacent to the proposed Simcoe ERRC. Based on the location of the proposed facility footprint and access roads, no impacts to identified cultural heritage resources are expected.

Based on the results of this assessment, the following recommendations have been developed.

1. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources.
2. Should future work require an expansion of the Simcoe ERRC study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential cultural heritage resources.
3. Prior to finalization, this report should be submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport, Simcoe County and to the Township of Springwater for review and comment. Once the report is finalized, the report should be filed with the Simcoe County Archives.



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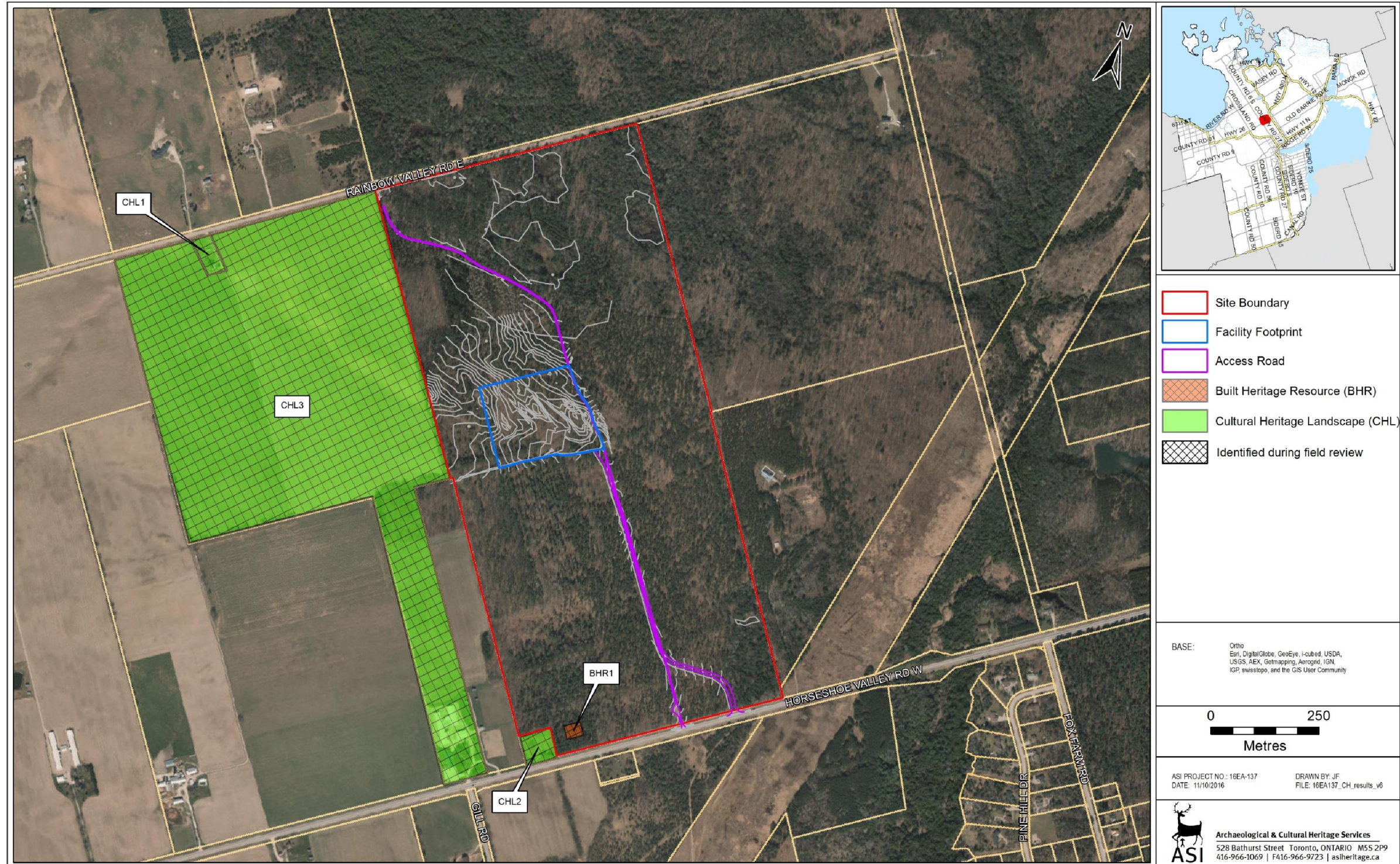
## 7.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

**Table 4: Inventory of cultural heritage resources (CHR) in the study area**

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 1	Farmstead	1476 Rainbow Valley Road East	Identified during field review	<p><b>Historical:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-In location of farmstead depicted in 1950 Topographical map of the study area</li> </ul> <p><b>Design:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-One-and-a-half storey Ontario Gothic farmhouse featuring red brick, L-shaped massing, an asphalt-shingled gabled roof with overhanging eaves and central gabled dormer</li> <li>-Symmetrical fenestration on the north elevation composed of one-over-one sash windows topped with polychromatic segmental brick arches</li> <li>-Main entrance featuring a doorway with a flat, single light transom, and polychromatic segmental brick arch matching those topping the windows</li> <li>-Degraded quoins on north façade</li> </ul> <p><b>Context:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Associated with a barn and smaller outbuildings and fenced yards</li> <li>-Retains original entrance drive, and fields to the south, east, and west of the house</li> <li>-Possibly associated with 3088 Horseshoe Valley Rd. W. (CHL 3), as there is a roadway connecting the two</li> </ul>	 <p>North elevation of the homestead at 1476 Rainbow Valley Road E.</p>
CHL 2	Cemetery	3055 Horseshoe Valley Road West	Identified during field review	<p><b>Historical:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-In location of church depicted in 1881 historical atlas</li> <li>-In location of cemetery depicted in 1950 Topographical map of the study area.</li> </ul> <p><b>Design:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-This small cemetery consists of a number of early pioneer graves with original and modern gravemarkers where the originals have been damaged or are heavily corroded.</li> <li>-The cemetery is separated from the study area by a barbed wire fence supported by wooden posts.</li> </ul> <p><b>Context:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Associated with church or presbytry ruins (BHR 1) adjacent to the cemetery property within the study area</li> <li>-Retains original headstones (no longer in situ, collected and arranged into a cairn) as well as later monuments to early settling families</li> </ul>	 <p>East view across the cemetery towards the study area</p>

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 3	Farm Complex	3088 Horseshoe Valley Road West	Identified during field review	<p><b>Historical:</b>                      -In location of farmstead depicted in 1950 Topographical map of the study area</p> <p><b>Design:</b>                      -One-and-a-half storey residence featuring rectangular massing and a gabled roof, with a double gabled façade, and overhanging eaves                      -Symmetrical fenestration on the south elevation composed of two lancet windows on the upper storey and one centered lancet window on the main floor                      -Verandah on south elevation features an offset gabled roof and open wooden baluster railing                      -Single storey addition on the east elevation                      -Later additions to the property include one and a half storey rectangular massed market building and associated agricultural production facilities</p> <p><b>Context:</b>                      -Associated with market and smaller outbuildings, fenced yards, established circulation routes, and mature plantings                      -Possibly associated with 1476 Rainbow Valley Rd. E. (CHL 1), as there is a roadway connecting the two                      -Retains original farmhouse, drive, and fields to the north of the farmhouse</p>	 <p>South façade view of the homestead at 3088 Horseshoe Valley Road W.</p>
BHR 1	Stone Foundations	2976 Horseshoe Valley Rd. W.	Identified during field review	<p><b>Historical:</b>                      -In location of church property depicted in 1881 historical atlas</p> <p><b>Design:</b>                      -Five course fieldstone foundation, alternating large round stones with flat rectangular stones                      -Likely supported a frame structure, either the church or the presbytery.</p> <p><b>Context:</b>                      -Associated with inactive cemetery (CHL 2) and early pioneer settlement of Apto</p>	 <p>Looking east across stone foundation ruins</p>

8.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE LOCATION MAPPING



16EA-137: CHRA Fieldwork Results Mapping

Figure 12: Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)