

Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions

Durham Kawartha Power Line Project Class EA

Hydro One Networks Inc.

Project Number: 60738038

September 2025

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Executive Summary

In September 2024, Hydro One Networks Inc. (Hydro One) retained AECOM Canada ULC (“AECOM”) to provide a Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions (CHEC) to support the Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for Transmission Facilities (2024) for the Durham-Kawartha Power Line Project (the Project). The Project involves a new 53 km double-circuit 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line between the Clarington Transformer Station (TS) to Dobbin TS near Peterborough. The proposed transmission line will be constructed primarily within an existing Hydro One transmission corridor, requiring new easement rights. The Project includes the removal of existing transmission line components and work at the terminal stations to facilitate connections. Additionally, two route alternatives (Route Option A and Route Option B) have been identified for an approximately 3 km long section of the Project near the Clarington TS.

The objective of this CHEC is to identify known (i.e., listed and/or designated) and potential built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs) located within the Project Study Area. This CHEC will also evaluate the route options to determine the Preferred Route from a cultural heritage perspective. This CHEC will form part of the Class EA documentation that will be shared with external parties and will conform to *Hydro One Cultural Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (2019).

Based on data collection, including a review of municipal heritage registers and previous heritage reporting, the Hydro One *Class Environmental Assessment for Transmission Facilities (2024)*, stakeholder engagement, a field review conducted by qualified person, a review of Ontario architectural styles¹, professional knowledge/experience and using the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes: A Checklist for the Non-Specialist* (2022), the CHEC has found the following number of BHRs and CHLs.

- Route Option A:
 - One (1) potential BHR
 - Three (3) potential CHLs
- Route Option B:
 - Two (2) potential CHLs
- Existing Corridor:
 - One (1) known BHR
 - Five (5) potential BHRs
 - Nine (9) known CHLs
 - Thirty-eight (38) potential CHLs

¹ To identify architectural styles, sources were consulted including *Ontario Architecture: A Guide to Styles and Building Terms, 1784 to Present (1990)* by Blumenson, *Ontario House Styles: The Distinctive Architecture of the Provinces 18th and 19th Century Homes (2004)* by Robert Mikel, and www.OntarioArchitecture.com, as well as professional expertise, a review of the existing conditions and the municipal heritage registers.

Additionally, Hydro One acknowledges the importance of Indigenous Cultural Landscapes. While no specific Indigenous Cultural Landscapes have been identified in the Project Study Area to date, Hydro One welcomes input from Indigenous communities and remain committed to their inclusion should they be identified through ongoing engagement and review.

After completing this CHEC, which evaluated the existing conditions of Route Option A and Route Option B, the Preferred Route from a cultural heritage perspective is Route Option B. Route Option B has a lower number of BHRs and CHLs to be potentially directly and/or indirectly impacted by the Project. Additionally, within the existing corridor, fifty-three (53) known or potential BHRs and CHLs have been identified as potentially being directly and/or indirectly impacted by the Project.

Based on Hydro One's *Cultural Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (I&E Process) the next steps should follow the outlined methodology:

1. Hydro One will confirm and select the Preferred Route for the Project.
2. AECOM will complete the Preliminary HIA based on the Preferred Route
 - Conduct a Preliminary HIA to assess the direct or indirect impacts on BHRs and CHLs identified in the CHEC that are anticipated to be adversely impacted by the Preferred Route;
 - The Preliminary HIA shall provide recommendations for avoidance and mitigation measures, including a summary table of impacts and proposed mitigation; and
 - Following this assessment, the Preliminary HIA recommends next steps for each BHR or CHL located within the Preferred Route which may include, mitigation measures, further heritage studies (Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports), or that no additional action is required.
3. If required, Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHERs) will be completed.
 - If the Preliminary HIA identifies that certain BHRs and CHLs are to be directly adversely impacted by the Preferred Route, site-specific CHERs will be conducted; and
 - A CHER will evaluate the CHVI of the identified properties based on Ontario Regulations 9/06 and 10/06.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Study Purpose and Objectives

In September 2024, Hydro One Networks Inc. (Hydro One) retained AECOM Canada ULC (“AECOM”) to provide a Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions (CHEC) to support the Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for Transmission Facilities for the Durham-Kawartha Power Line Project (the Project). The Project involves a new 53 km double-circuit 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line between the Clarington Transformer Station (TS) to Dobbin TS near Peterborough. The proposed transmission line will be constructed primarily within an existing Hydro One transmission corridor, requiring new easement rights. The Project includes the removal of existing transmission line components and work at the terminal stations to facilitate connections. Additionally, two route alternatives (Route Option A and Route Option B) have been identified for an approximately 3 km long section of the Project near the Clarington TS.

The objective of this CHEC is to identify known (i.e., listed and/or designated) and potential built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs) located within the Project Study Area. This CHEC will also evaluate the route options to determine the Preferred Route from a cultural heritage perspective. This CHEC will form part of the Class EA documentation that will be shared with external parties and will conform to *Hydro One Cultural Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (2019).

Following guidelines provided by the *Class EA for Transmission Facilities* (2024) and the *Cultural Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (2019) this CHEC provides:

- An overview of the relevant heritage policies for identifying and protecting BHRs and CHLs in Ontario;
- A summary of the study’s objectives, scope, and the methods used to identify BHRs and CHLs in the Project Study Area;
- Development of an inventory of properties of known and potential BHRs and CHLs within the Project Study Area, including data from Indigenous Cultural Landscapes, as provided; and
- A description of the Project and an assessment of potential adverse effects to the identified known and potential BHRs and CHLs.

1.2 Project Description and Study Area

1.2.1 Project Study Area

For the purpose of this report, Hydro One has provided a “Project Study Area” (PSA) which consists of a 120 metre (m) buffer from the centreline of the existing easement and each route option (240 m width total). The route and options and the existing easement are shown on **Figure 1** with the routes referred to as “Route Option A” and “Route Option B.”

The implementation of the above buffers aligns with Hydro One’s *Cultural Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (I&E Process), approved by the MCM in 2020, which outlines that large corridor projects must identify existing baseline cultural heritage conditions within a study area and that study areas should include, at a minimum, the Project footprint. The I&E Process also states that adjacent properties should be reviewed depending on the nature of the work to be conducted. The project has not

entered the detailed engineering phase and therefore the temporary footprint associated with construction activities is not fully known. At this point in time, it is anticipated that temporary storage, stacking and working areas associated with construction will occur within the Project ROW, although there will be access roads that extend beyond the Project ROW. Further details on the project works will be provided once the preferred route alternative has been confirmed.

While potential direct and indirect impacts will be assessed during the Preliminary HIA phase of the Project, the CHEC buffers reflect research and consultation with AECOM's vibration specialists which determined a 60 m buffer adequate for capturing potential vibration impacts to physical heritage attributes such as BHRs. Historic structures, particularly of masonry construction, are susceptible to damage from vibration caused by pavement breakers, plate compactors, utility excavations, and increased heavy vehicle travel in the immediate vicinity. Note, there is no applicable policy defining the distance within which vibration impacts must be considered, however, 60 m is a standard screening radius used in State Departments of Transportation (Carman et. al. 2012:31) and is adopted in this report.

Additionally, consultation with Hydro One about the proposed project works, including the anticipated height and structure of infrastructure within the Project ROW, and past experience from transmission line projects in southwestern Ontario, determined that a 120 m buffer is appropriate to capture potential indirect impacts on contextual heritage attributes such as views, vistas, and the movement of construction materials and personnel. While final tower heights and design details are not yet confirmed, this buffer represents a minimum distance to account for potential visual prominence, noise, and activity during construction and operation. It also considers variations in topography and sightlines, ensuring potential impacts are not underestimated. The 120 m buffer was determined to be sufficient to encompass the area where indirect impacts from the Project may occur, ensuring that all potential adverse impacts on known and potential BHRs and CHLs are adequately captured. For BHRs and CHLs identified within the PSA, the full property parcel is screened as part of the CHEC and will be assessed through the Preliminary HIA if intersected by the Preferred Route. As a result, the CHEC study area often extends beyond the 120 m buffer, particularly where large farm properties are involved, to include the legal boundaries of known or potential BHRs and CHLs.

1.2.2 Project Description

The PSA primarily follows an existing Hydro One transmission corridor out of the Dobbin TS near Peterborough southwest towards the Clarington TS. The new transmission line route is approximately 53 km in length. Approximately 50 km of the route will follow an existing transmission line route south from Dobbin TS, with the final 3 km to Clarington TS has yet to be determined between Route Option A or Route Option B (see **Section 1.2.3** and **Section 1.2.4**). The route of the existing corridor passes through several municipalities including the Township of Selwyn and the Township of Cavan-Monaghan, both in the County of Peterborough; the City of Kawartha Lakes; and the Township of Scugog and the Municipality of Clarington, both in the Regional Municipality of Durham. The existing corridor passes through multiple lots and concessions in the Geographic Townships of Darlington, Manvers, and Cavan in the County of Durham, as well as the Geographic Townships of North Monaghan and Smith in the County of Peterborough. The existing corridor passes through primarily rural areas with it passing through the edges of the villages of Bethany in the City of Kawartha Lakes, and Burketon Station in the Municipality of Clarington.

As stated above, two route options have been identified, with Route Option A repurposing an existing wood pole line that would need to be widened, and Route Option B which would require a new right-of-way (ROW) through primarily agricultural lands. Each route option is located in the Municipality of Clarington, in the Regional Municipality of Durham. The two potential route options travel through primarily rural farmland in Lots 32 and 31 in Concession 9 and 8 of the Geographic Township of Darlington, Durham County. The Village of Enfield is located east of Route Option B. In addition, there are some wooded areas in Route Option A.

As described in **Section 1.2.1**, in accordance with the Hydro One *Class EA for Transmission Facilities* (2024) and the 2019 I&E Process, the PSA is delineated to encompass the potential area of Project effects, including the location of the proposed route options. The PSA includes all lands that may be impacted adversely either through displacement and/or disruption by the proposed construction of the existing and new easement, as well as the off-route zones adjacent or abutting the existing easement. The PSA for this report is comprised of the Project ROW and the 120 m buffer (**Figure 1**):

Project ROW

The Project ROW consists of up to 23 m on each side of the proposed route's centreline and will make up the easement for the Project. This is expected to be the preliminary construction disturbance area, which includes all land anticipated to experience direct (physical) construction impacts.

120 m Buffer

For the purpose of this report, Hydro One has provided a PSA which consists of a 120 m buffer from the centreline of the existing easement and each route option (240 m total). The 120 m buffer is located immediately beside the easement which has potential for associated land disturbance. The anticipated impacts are direct or indirect, permanent, or temporary, negative impacts from displacement, disruption, isolation, vibration, change to character of setting and full or partial removal, or demolition, etc.

A field review was conducted on November 27, 2024, by a qualified person, to examine the existing conditions of the PSA from within the road allowance. The following provides an overview of the existing conditions of the PSA.

1.2.3 Route Option A

Route Option A is approximately 3 km in length and runs from the existing transmission corridor in the Municipality of Clarington south towards the Clarington TS. The route begins north of Concession Road 9 and east of Enfield Road. The route travels south through Lot 32 in Concessions 8 and 9 in the Geographic Township of Darlington (**Photograph 1** and **Photograph 2**). The route ends at Regional Road 3, west of Langmaid Road, where the two route options meet and continue south to the Clarington TS (**Photograph 3**). At Regional Road 3 the two routes meet an existing hydro corridor entering the Clarington TS. Route Option A follows a wooden pole hydro corridor south. The route primarily travels through rural lands including active agricultural fields and wooded areas.



Photograph 1: View of Route Option A and existing wooden pole line looking north from Concession Road 9 (AECOM, November 2024)



Photograph 2: View of Route Option A, exiting wooden pole line, and existing hydro line entering Clarington TS looking north from Regional Road 3 (AECOM, November 2024)



Photograph 3: View of approximate location where Route Option A and B meet looking south from Regional Road 3 and Langmaid Road (AECOM, November 2024)



Photograph 4: View of exiting hydro line entering Clarington TS looking west from Regional Road 3 and Langmaid Road (AECOM, November 2024)

1.2.4 Route Option B

Route Option B is approximately 3 km in length and runs from the existing transmission corridor in the Municipality of Clarington south towards the Clarington TS. The route begins north of Concession Road 9 and east of Enfield Road. The route travels south through Lot 31 in Concessions 8 and 9 in the Geographic Township of Darlington (**Photograph 5** and **Photograph 6**). The route ends at Regional Road 3, west of Langmaid Road, where the two route options meet and continue south to the Clarington TS (**Photograph 3**). At Regional Road 3 the two routes meet an existing hydro corridor entering the Clarington TS. The route does not travel directly south to the intersection of Regional Road 3 and Langmaid Road, but instead travels south approximately halfway through Lot 31, Concession 8 before turning southwest and crosses over onto Lot 32, Concession 8 until the intersection. Route Option B travels through primarily agricultural fields with no existing hydro corridor.



Photograph 5: View of Route Option B looking north from Concession Road 9 (AECOM, November 2024)



Photograph 6: View of Route Option B looking south from Concession Road 9 (Google Street View, August 2024)

1.2.5 Existing Transmission Corridor

The remainder of the PSA follows an existing transmission corridor which is approximately 50 km in length. As highlighted in **Section 1.2**, this existing corridor will be upgraded as part of the Project. The existing corridor travels in a general southwest to northeast direction. The field review did not examine the entire corridor and only examined the existing corridor from Lot 32, Concession 9 in the Geographic Township of Darlington, now the Municipality of Clarington, to the Dobbin TS in the Township of Selwyn. The existing corridor travels through rural areas with a mix of agricultural properties and wooded areas. The ground of the corridor has been kept clear of trees and tall growing vegetation, allowing only crops or brush to grow within the corridor. A selection of photographs (**Photograph 7 to Photograph 21**) has been provided below showing the conditions of the existing corridor from various rights-of-way. These photographs show where the existing corridor cross different rights-of-way, as well as where the corridor can be seen crossing properties.



Photograph 7: View of existing corridor looking northeast from Fowler Line (AECOM, November 2024)



Photograph 8: View of existing corridor looking southwest from Fowler Line (AECOM, November 2024)



Photograph 9: View of existing corridor looking northeast from Mountjoy Road (AECOM, November 2024)



Photograph 10: View of existing corridor looking southwest from Mountjoy Road (AECOM, 2024)



Photograph 11: View of existing corridor looking southwest from Ballyduff Road (AECOM, November 2024)



Photograph 12: View of existing corridor crossing property at 525 Ballyduff Road (AECOM, November 2024)



Photograph 13: View of existing corridor looking northeast on Highway 7A (AECOM, November 2024)



Photograph 14: View of existing corridor looking southwest from Winslow Quarter Line and Sharpe Line (AECOM, November 2024)



Photograph 15: View of existing corridor crossing property of 528 Sharpe Line (AECOM, November 2024)



Photograph 16: View of existing corridor looking northeast from County Road 10 and Stewart Line (AECOM, November 2024)



Photograph 17: View of existing corridor looking southwest from County Road 10 and Stewart Line (AECOM, November 2024)



Photograph 18: View of existing corridor looking northeast from Hooton Drive and Howden Quarter Line (AECOM, November 2024)



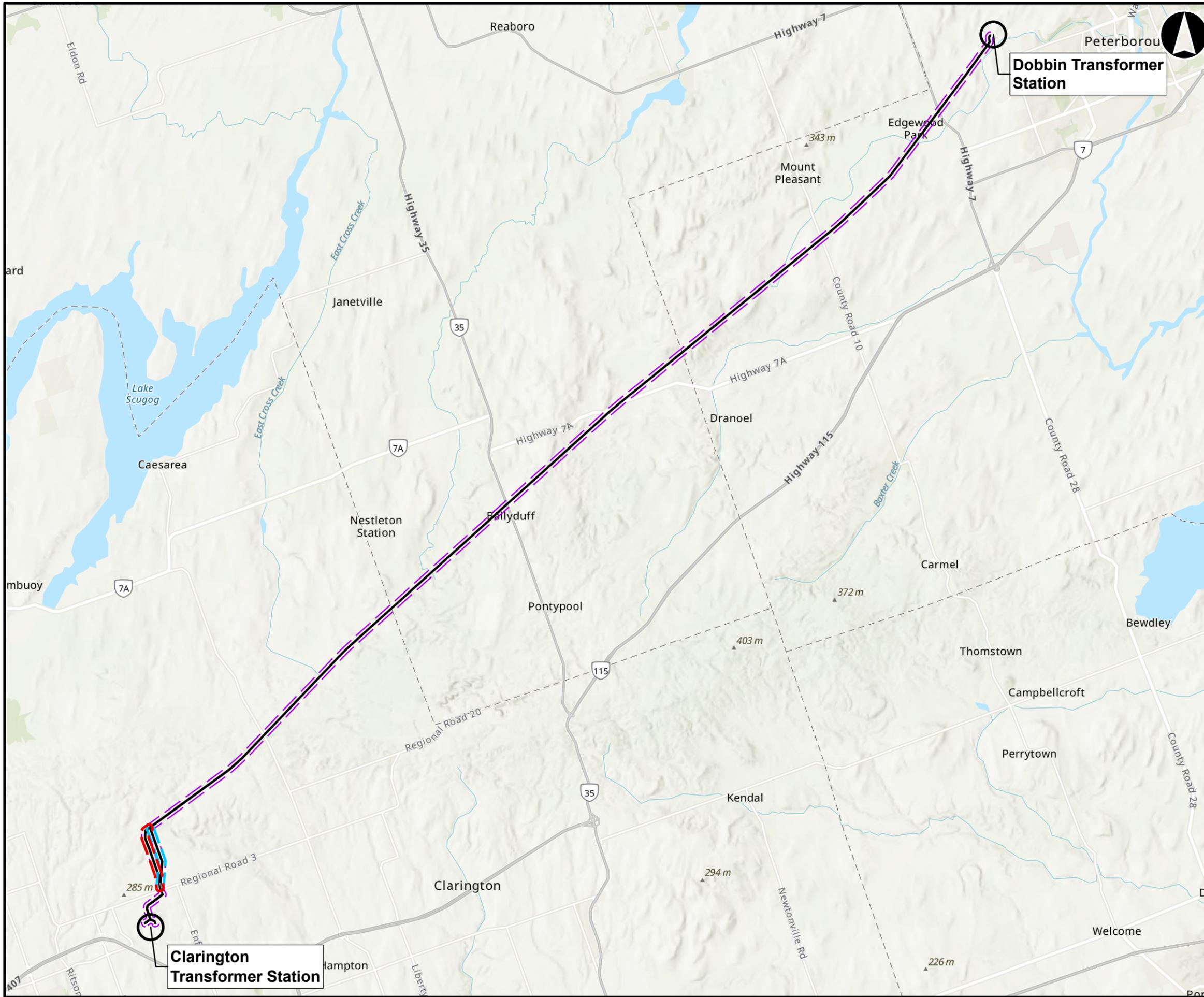
Photograph 19: View of existing corridor looking southwest from Hooton Drive and Howden Quarter Line (AECOM, November 2024)



Photograph 20: View of existing corridor looking northeast from County Road 9 (AECOM, November 2024)



Photograph 21: View of existing corridor looking southwest from County Road 9 (AECOM, November 2024)



- Legend**
- Transformer Stations
 - Existing Transmission Corridor**
 - ▭ Project Study Area
 - ▭ Existing Corridor Right of Way
 - Route Option A**
 - ▭ Project Study Area
 - Route Option B**
 - ▭ Project Study Area

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Location of the Project Study Area

0 2.5 5 10 km

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Jun, 2025	1:155,000	Data Sources: LIO
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Figure 1

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2. Policy Framework

BHRs and CHLs are recognized, protected, and managed through several provincial and municipal planning and policy frameworks, as well as guidance developed at the federal and international levels. These policies have varying levels of authority at the local level, though generally all inform decision-making on the identification and evaluation of BHRs and CHLs.

2.1 Federal and International Heritage Policies

Guidance for the conservation of federally protected heritage sites is found in Canada's Historic Places (CHP) Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada (Canada's Historic Places 2010; hereafter CHP Standards and Guidelines). These standards and guidelines were drafted in response to international and national agreements such as the 1964 International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter), 1979 Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter, updated 2013), and 1983 Canadian Appleton Charter for the Protection and Enhancement of the Built Environment. The CHP Standards and Guidelines define three conservation "treatments" — preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration— and outlines the process and required and recommended actions to meet the objectives for each treatment for a range of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

2.2 Provincial Legislative Framework

2.2.1 Ontario Heritage Act and Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) provides the primary statutory framework for the conservation of cultural heritage resources (which includes their identification, protection, and wise management) in Ontario. The conservation of cultural heritage resources is also a matter of provincial interest as reflected in provincial legislation such as the *Planning Act* and the *Environmental Assessment Act*, among others. Under the OHA, all Ontario government ministries and public bodies prescribed under Ontario Regulation 157/10, including Hydro One Inc., are required to follow the *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (hereafter OHA S&Gs), prepared under section 25.2 of the OHA, when making any decisions affecting cultural heritage resources on lands under their control.

Consistent with the OHA S&Gs, and with Hydro One's I&E Process (as approved by the Deputy Minister of MCM), Hydro One hires qualified person(s) to undertake technical heritage studies, e.g., to determine whether a property (or properties) under its ownership or control has cultural heritage value or interest based on the criteria under Ontario Regulations 9/06 and 10/06.

The criteria for determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) are defined in O. Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O. Reg. 522/69). This regulation was created to ensure a consistent approach to the identification of heritage properties under the OHA. All designations under the OHA made after 2006 must meet the criteria outlined in the regulation.

If a provincially or prescribed public body owned property meets one or more criterion of O. Reg. 9/06, it may be considered to possess CHVI for designation as a "provincial heritage property" (PHP), while a

property that meets one or more of the criteria under O. Reg. 10/06 may be considered for designation as a “provincial heritage property of provincial significance” (PHPPS). PHPs and PHPPS are formally described with a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value (SCHV) that includes a brief property description, a succinct statement of the property’s cultural heritage significance, and a list of its heritage attributes. Once determined to have CHVI, the identified BHRs or CHLs are then added to a list maintained by the MCM.

A property must meet at least one criterion outlined in O. Reg. 9/06 to possess CHVI at the local level:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;
2. The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit;
3. The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement;
4. The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;
5. The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture;
6. The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community;
7. The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;
8. The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings; and
9. The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.

A property may possess CHVI at the provincial level if it meets at least one of the following criteria outlined in O. Reg. 10/06:

1. The property represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario’s history;
2. The property yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario’s history;
3. The property demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario’s cultural heritage;
4. The property is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province;
5. The property demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period;
6. The property 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;
7. The property 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; and

8. The property is located in an unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property. O. Reg. 10/06, s. 1 (2).

2.2.1.1 Provincial Standards & Guidelines

As mentioned above, heritage conservation on provincial properties must comply with the OHA S&Gs. After introducing the requirement for the S&Gs and key definitions, the document outlines the overall principles, general provisions, and a series of comprehensive policies for how Ministries and public bodies shall operate to maintain, use, and dispose of provincial heritage properties. The S&Gs also require all provincial ministries and public bodies to develop their own “evaluation process to identify provincial heritage properties” (Section B.2). To address this requirement, Hydro One developed the *Hydro One Cultural Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (2019). Additional documents drafted to support implementing the OHA S&Gs include the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties – Heritage Identification & Evaluation Process* (2014), which provides detailed explanations of the O. Reg. 9/06 and O. Reg. 10/06 criteria and their application, and *Information Bulletin 3*, which describes how to organize the sections of a heritage impact assessment and the range of possible impacts and mitigation measures.

The province, through the MCM, has also developed a series of products to advise municipalities, organizations, and individuals on heritage protection and conservation. One product is the MCM *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes: A Checklist for the Non-Specialist* (MCM Criteria Checklist) which helps to identify if a study area contains or is adjacent to known BHRs and CHLs, provides general direction on identifying potential BHRs and CHLs, and aids in determining the next stages of evaluation and assessment.

For heritage evaluations, criteria to identify cultural landscapes is provided in greater detail in the Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments (1980:7), while recording and documentation procedures are outlined in the Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments (1992:3-7).

2.2.2 Environmental Assessment Act and Ontario Energy Board Act

The *Environmental Assessment Act* (EAA) was legislated to ensure that Ontario’s environment is protected, conserved, and wisely managed. Under the EAA, “environment” includes not only natural elements such as air, land, water and plant and animal life, but also the “social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of humans or a community”, and “any building, structure, machine or other device or thing made by humans”.

Cultural heritage resources including archaeological resources, BHRs and CHLs are included in the cultural component of the environment. To determine the potential environmental effects of a new development, the EA process was created to standardize decision-making. A class environmental assessment is a document that sets out a standardized planning process for classes or groups of activities. It applies to projects that are carried out routinely and have predictable environmental effects that can be readily managed. For this project, this procedure is outlined in the *Class Environmental Assessment for Transmission Facilities* (2024).

The Project is also subject to Section 92 by the Ontario Energy Board [OEB] Act, 1998, which requires that transmitters and distributors obtain approval from the OEB. Once the OEB approves a project it will grant the transmitter or distributor a “Leave to Construct”.

3. Scope and Method

3.1 Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions (CHEC)

The objective of the CHEC is to identify known and potential BHRs and CHLs within the PSA through desktop and field reviews. Analysis of all property parcels that are wholly or partially intersected by the PSA was undertaken.

BHRs and CHLs are defined by the Hydro One *Class Environmental Assessments for Transmission Facilities* (2024) document and are used in this report:

- **Built Heritage Resource (BHR)** – One or more significant buildings (including fixtures or equipment located in or forming part of a building), structures, earthworks, monuments, installations, or remains that have cultural heritage value or interest.
- **Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL)** – 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, main streets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trails, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value are some examples.

For the purpose of this report, BHRs and CHLs can be categorized as either:

- **Known BHR/CHL** – means built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes that have an existing level of municipal, provincial, or federal heritage protection, designation, or recognition.
- **Potential BHR/CHL** – means properties identified during the desktop screening and during the field review that contains a building or structure that appears to be older than 40 years of age, that, informed by the *Class Environmental Assessment for Transmission Facilities* list of typical data types and sources and combined with a review of historical maps, architectural style, and professional judgement, has been determined in this study to have potential CHVI.

In the course of the cultural heritage assessment, all potentially impacted properties are subject to inventory. Generally, when conducting a preliminary identification of known or potential BHRs and CHLs, several stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for and existence of known or potential BHRs and CHLs in a geographic area.

The CHEC portion of this report aims to screen for BHRs and CHLs utilizing the *Class Environmental Assessment for Transmission Facilities* and the *MCM Checklist* lists of typical data types and sources as a guide which are indicators of CHVI including, but not limited to (Hydro One, February 2024):

- Properties of cultural heritage value, as defined by Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*
- Properties designated, or subject to a notice of intention to designate, under Part IV or B of the *Ontario Heritage Act*;
- Properties subject to an agreement, easement or covenant under the *Ontario Heritage Act*;
- Properties designated as a historic site under Regulation 880 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*;

- Provincial heritage properties;
- Properties listed on a register or inventory of heritage properties maintained by the municipality;
- Properties subject to a municipal, provincial or federal plaque;
- National historic sites;
- Known or reported burial sites;
- Properties that contain structures over 40 years old;
- Properties situated on a parcel of land that contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape (e.g., Indigenous trail, park, relationship to a Canadian Heritage River, designed garden, historic road or rail corridor, unique landforms, etc.);
- Properties that are considered a landmark in the local community or contain any structures or sites that are important to defining the character of the area (e.g., prominent buildings or landscape features, complexes of buildings, monuments, etc.);
- Properties that have special association with a community, person, or historical event (e.g., Indigenous sacred site, traditional use areas, battlefield, birthplace of an individual of importance to the community, etc.);
- Properties designated as an archaeological site under Regulation 875 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*;
- Known or reported archaeological sites;
- Areas of archaeological potential;
- Properties in the Canadian Register of Historic Places;
- Properties in the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings;
- Protected heritage properties as defined by the Provincial Planning Statement; and,
- Municipal Heritage Registers of Listed and Designated Properties.

In addition to the above list, this report also includes a review of the following resources to screen for known and potential BHRs and CHLs within the PSA of the Project:

- A review of the PSA overlaid on historical and topographic maps including:
 - 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham*;
 - 1879 *County of Peterborough*;
 - 1930, 1931, and 1932 National Topographical System Map; and
 - 1954 aerial photography.
- A review of online searchable databases including:
 - Municipality of Clarington Municipal Heritage Register;
 - Township of Scugog Municipal Heritage Register;
 - City of Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Register;
 - Township of Cavan Monaghan Municipal Heritage Register;
 - Township of Selwyn Municipal Heritage Register;
 - Ontario Heritage Trust Conservation Easements;
 - Ontario Heritage Trust's Places of Worship Inventory;
 - Ontario Heritage Trust's provincial Plaque Program;
 - Ontario Heritage Trust's *Ontario Heritage Act* Register;
 - Ontario Historical Society's Ontario Heritage Directory and Map;
 - Ontario Genealogical Society's Cemetery Index;
 - Parks Canada's National Historic Sites;
 - Parks Canada's The Canadian Register of Historic Places on *Canada's Historic Places* website;

- Parks Canada's Directory of Federal Heritage Designations;
 - Parks Canada's Directory of Designated Heritage Railway Stations;
 - Parks Canada's Heritage Lighthouses of Canada;
 - Canadian Heritage River System website; and,
 - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites.
- While no specific Indigenous Cultural Landscapes have been identified in the PSA to date, Hydro One welcomes input from Indigenous communities and actively supports the identification and inclusion of Indigenous Cultural Landscapes. Hydro One remains committed to their recognition and incorporation should they be identified through ongoing engagement and review.
 - A field review completed on November 27, 2024, by Cultural Heritage Specialist, Liam Ryan, along with a review of Google Earth and Google Street View to identify potential BHRs and CHLs based on architectural styles and historical mapping to screen for properties that may be over 40 years old but have not been previously identified and have no existing heritage recognition. The field review documented properties from the road allowance using the camera on a Samsung Galaxy S20; and
 - Completion of a table that identifies known and potential BHRs and CHLs within the PSA. The properties were screened using O. Reg. 9/06 and O. 10/06 to determine if the property is a potential Hydro One PHP or PHPPS.

Properties were also screened (i.e. to determine properties over 40 years old) using historical maps including: the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham*; the 1879 *County of Peterborough*; the 1930, 1931, and 1932 National Topographic Series (NTS) maps; and 1954 aerial photography. These maps were utilized to identify properties with potential heritage features based on the presence of built or landscape features identified on these maps. Each of the maps provide different perspectives of the PSA at the time they were created.

The 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham* shows the PSA passing through the historic townships of Darlington, Manvers and Cavan, Durham County (**Figure 3**). The 1878 Atlas provides details on property including their boundaries, size in acres, houses, and owners. Other details include features such as schools, churches, and the location of post offices. Settlements including villages, towns, and major waterways are shown in 1878 Atlas.

The 1879 *County of Peterborough* like the 1878 Atlas shows the PSA passing through the historic townships Ennismore and Smith, Peterborough County (**Figure 3**). The 1879 map lacks in details as it provides the division of the townships by lot and concession, the location of schools, waterways, and the Grand Trunk Railway (no longer extant). Details on buildings, property boundaries, or property owners are not provided.

The NTS maps from 1930, 1931, and 1932 cover the PSAs (**Figure 4**). The NTS maps include the location of woodlots, forests, more details on the location of creeks and streams, railway lines including the Canadian Pacific Line and Canadian National Lines (no longer extant) as well as landscape features such as gravel pits, swamps, and settlements. The NTS maps do not indicate property boundaries, but do indicate the location of structures including houses, barns, and significant outbuildings. No details on material these structures are constructed out of is provided.

The 1954 aerial photographs provide images of the PSA (**Figure 5**). The aerial photographs do not provide details on property boundaries but does provide images of the farmsteads throughout the PSA, allowing for views of farmhouses, barns, outbuildings, windrows, hedges, woodlots, agricultural fields, forests, and waterways including seasonal tributaries. The photographs label major railway lines, waterways, and settlements. The lots are not shown but the photographs do label the different concessions for each township.

3.1.1 Stakeholder Engagement

As part of the data collection, AECOM reached out via email to staff at the MCM, the Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT), and the heritage or planning departments of the Municipality of Clarington, Township of Scugog, City of Kawartha Lakes, Township of Cavan Monaghan, and Township of Selwyn to identify known BHRs or CHLs within the PSA. The result of the correspondence is provided in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Results of Stakeholder Engagement

Contact	Organization	Date of Email	Notes
Karla Barboza Team Lead, Heritage karla.barboza@ontario.ca	MCM	December 17, 2024	AECOM inquired if any Provincial Heritage Properties and/or Provincial Heritage Properties of Provincial Significance were in the PSA. As well, an inquiry was made about any provincial plaques in the PSA.
		December 27, 2024	Karla Barboza responded confirming that no Provincial Heritage Property or Provincial Heritage Properties of Provincial Significance were in the PSA. No information on any provincial plaques in the PSA was provided.
Samuel Bayefsky Real Property Coordinator Samuel.Bayefsky@heritagetrust.on.ca	OHT	December 17, 2024	AECOM inquired if the OHT owns or protects via easement any properties within or immediately adjacent to the PSA.
		December 30, 2024	Samuel Bayefsky responded identifying two properties protected by the OHT close to the PSA. After reviewing the maps provided by Samuel Bayefsky, it was determined that one property, the Happe Property on Lot 19,

Contact	Organization	Date of Email	Notes
			Concession 1 in the Township of Scugog was in the PSA. The second property identified as Fleetwood Creek in the City of Kawartha Lakes, was outside the PSA.
		January 2, 2024	AECOM replied to Samuel Bayefsky’s email with a request for further information on the Happe Property, identified as a protected property in the existing easement of the PSA.
		January 9, 2025	Samuel Bayefsky responded identifying the Happe Property as being under the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan and as a “generalized sensitive area” per the Kawartha Conservation’s East Cross Forest Natural Heritage Study (2005). He also identified the meadow marsh on the north end of the property that is an important breeding ground and that the forest is an important year-round habitat for some uncommon species and species-at-risk. He outlined OHT mitigation suggests including no heavy machinery in any wet areas any time of the year, and that all visitors brush or clean equipment before and after entering to avoid introduction and/or spread of invasive species, especially from spring to fall.
		January 9, 2025	AECOM responded with further questions on the type of protections and/or easements OHT has on the property for clarity and for recommendations on the property.

Contact	Organization	Date of Email	Notes
		January 15, 2025	Samuel Bayefsky responded, clarifying that OHT has a heritage conservation easement agreement on the Happe Property to protect the natural features including mature deciduous and mixed forest along with a regenerating pine plantation and the smaller meadow and wetlands from his previous email. He notes that easement is subject to two pre-existing easements in favour of Ontario Hydro.
Jane Wang Senior Planner, Community Planning heritage@clarington.net	Municipality of Clarington	December 17, 2024	AECOM inquired if any properties on the municipal heritage register were in the PSA.
		December 18, 2024	Jane Wang responded identifying one property (1640 Concession Road 9) as being in proximity to the PSA. Review of the mapping confirmed it was not in the PSA.
Christy Harrison Committee Coordinator Associate charrison@scugog.ca	Township of Scugog	December 17, 2024	AECOM inquired if any properties on the municipal heritage register were in the PSA.
			No response has been received at the time of draft submission.
Emily Turner Economic Development Officer- Heritage Planning eturner@kawarthalakes.ca	City of Kawartha Lakes	December 17, 2024	AECOM inquired if any properties on the municipal heritage register were in the PSA.
			No response has been received at the time of draft submission.
Brigid Ayotte Economic Development & Communications Officer bayotte@cavanmonaghan.net	Township of Cavan Monaghan	December 17, 2024	AECOM inquired if any properties on the municipal heritage register were in the PSA.
			No response has been received at the time of draft submission.
Robert Kelly Manager of Building and Planning	Township of Selwyn	December 17, 2024	AECOM inquired if any properties on the municipal

Contact	Organization	Date of Email	Notes
rkelly@selwyntownship.ca			heritage register were in the PSA.
		December 18, 2024	Robert Kelly responded via email, identifying two properties (272 Lily Lake Road and 646 Lily Lake Road) as being in proximity to the PSA. Review of the mapping confirmed the two properties were not in the PSA.

3.1.2 Indigenous Community Involvement

Hydro One has been engaging with various Indigenous communities on the Class EA for the Project, since the Notice of Commencement in June 2024 by means of email, meetings and invitations for Indigenous Community Open Houses.

In January 2025 Hydro One informed Indigenous communities that the draft CHEC report for the Project will be ready for Indigenous community review in February. Should communities believe there are potential cultural heritage landscapes missing from the draft report, or simply areas of interest that have value to community values or cultural identity, communities can discuss with Hydro One. Should this information be considered sensitive or Indigenous Knowledge, Hydro One will work with communities to understand how this should be included in this report and the overall Project. This draft CHEC will be available for review and comment for 30-days.

4. Historical Context

4.1 Pre-Contact Overview of Southern Ontario

The *Stage I Archaeological Assessment for the Class EA for Transmission Facilities – Hydro One Networks Inc., Durham-Kawartha Power Line Project* (prepared by TMHC Inc., 2025) includes extensive research on pre-contact histories and archaeological findings within the PSA and across the municipalities through which the project extends. For detailed information on the region's pre-contact history and known archaeological resources, please refer to the draft Stage I Archaeological Assessment.

4.2 Post-Contact History

4.2.1 Treaty History

Indigenous communities continue to live in the area to the present day and have remained on the land after contact and settlement by Euro-Canadians. Fur traders from France and Britain were the first to enter into the study area as part of expeditions into the interior of the continent to trade with Indigenous communities. Settlement did not begin until the late 18th century when British colonial officials began negotiating treaties to secure land surrenders for the colony of Upper Canada. The study area is part of two separate treaties, the Johnson-Butler Purchase and the Rice Lake Purchase (Treaty 20).

The Johnson-Butler Purchase was made in 1788 by representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabe peoples. The treaty covered the north shore of Lake Ontario from the eastern boundary of the Toronto Purchase to the Bay of Quinte on the western boundary of the Crawford Purchase. The treaty was also known as the "Gunshot Treaty" because it included all the land north of the lake that could hear a gunshot from the shore (Government of Ontario, 2024). Due to the ambiguity of the treaty, the lands involved were confirmed by the Williams Treaties in 1923 between seven Anishinaabe First Nations and representatives of the Crown. The Williams Treaties addressed lands that had not been surrendered by a previous treaty, as well as confirming the limits of ambiguous treaties (Government of Ontario, 2024). The Johnson-Butler Purchase and the Williams Treaties cover the western end of the study area.

The Rice Lake Purchase, Treaty 20, was signed in 1818 by representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabe peoples. The treaty covered the area around Rice Lake, primarily the area of the County of Peterborough. The treaty was one of the last to be signed in south-central Ontario and was part of the first treaties moving north of the Great Lakes. The Rice Lake Purchase covers approximately the eastern two-thirds of the study area.

In 2018, the governments of Canada and Ontario with the Williams Treaties First Nations agreed to the Williams Treaties First Nations Settlement Agreement. The Settlement Agreement recognized pre-existing treaty harvesting rights, apologies from the federal and provincial governments for the negative impacts of the Williams Treaties on First Nations, financial compensation of \$666 million from the federal government and \$444 million from the provincial government, and the ability for First Nations to acquire and apply to add up to 11,000 acres to their reserve land base (Government of Canada, 2018). The Settlement Agreement was an acknowledgment by the Crown, represented by the federal and provincial

governments, that they did not act honourably when making and implementing the Williams Treaties including the poor compensation and lands not provided in 1923, as well as unjustly denying First Nations' harvesting rights.

4.2.2 Euro-Canadian Settlement and Municipal History

4.2.2.1 Durham County

Durham County was first formed in 1792 as part of the Home District on the north shore of Lake Ontario. Durham County neighboured York and Northumberland Counties (Ontario Government, n.d.). The county was named after the northern English county (Gardiner, 1899: 192). In 1826 during the revisions of the districts, Durham County became part of Newcastle District alongside Northumberland County. In 1837 the northern section of Durham County was severed into the newly formed Colbourne District. At this time Durham County consisted of nine townships. In 1845, Durham County lost the three northern townships that became part of the newly formed Peterborough Township. With the end of the district system in Southern Ontario, Durham County was merged with Northumberland County to form the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham in 1850. The two counties primarily operated independently of each other (Ontario Government, n.d.). In 1878, Durham County consisted of six townships, Darlington, Clarke, Hope, Cartwright, Manvers, and Cavan. The county was primarily rural, with the largest settlements in the south half of the county with the towns of Hampton and Bowmanville in Darlington Township, Newcastle in Clarke Township, and Port Hope in Hope Township.

The Regional Municipality of Durham was formed in 1974 as a new regional municipality in the amalgamation of parts of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, and Ontario County, while also severing parts of Durham County. The Townships of Darlington and Clarke merged to form the Municipality of Clarington, while the Township of Cartwright merged with the Townships of Reach and Scugog from Ontario County to form the Township of Scugog. The Townships of Hope, Manvers, and Cavan were severed, with Hope joining Northumberland County, while Manvers joined Victoria County, and Cavan joined Peterborough County. Today the Regional Municipality of Durham consists of the Town of Ajax, the Township of Brock, the Municipality of Clarington, the City of Oshawa, the City of Pickering, the Township of Scugog, the Township of Uxbridge, and the Town of Whitby (Durham Region, n.d.).

4.2.2.2 Municipality of Clarington

The Municipality of Clarington is made up of the historic townships of Darlington and Clarke in Durham County. The Township of Darlington was named after the English town of the same name in the English Durham County (Gardiner, 1899: 194). Clarke Township was named after the Alured Clarke, a British army officer and the Lieutenant-Governor of Canada in 1792 when the township was created (Gardiner, 1899: 193). The Municipality of Clarington was created in 1974 with the Regional Municipality of Durham when parts of Durham County merged with Ontario County and was originally known as the Town of Newcastle. As a Village of Newcastle was part of the municipality, confusion ensued and after a referendum in 1993 the name was changed to the Municipality of Clarington which combined the names of the two former townships (Rayburn, 1997: 71).

4.2.2.3 Township of Scugog

The Township of Scugog is made up of the historic townships of Reach and Scugog from Ontario County, and Cartwright from Durham County. Reach Township was named after the English village of

Reach in Bedfordshire (Gardiner, 1899: 211). The original Scugog Township was created in 1851 after Lake Scugog was created by a dam in the Town of Lindsay in 1834, creating the Island of Scugog between Reach and Cartwright Townships, with the island becoming a new township (Gardiner, 1899: 215). The name of “Scugog” is Indigenous in origin, however, the meaning is not clear as Herbert Gardiner states it means “submerged land” (Gardiner, 1899: 215), while Alan Rayburn states it means “waves leap over a canoe” (Rayburn, 1997: 310). Cartwright Township was created in 1816 and was named after Richard Cartwright, a prominent loyalist and politician in Upper Canada who had died the year before (Gardiner, 1899: 196-197). The new Township of Scugog was created in 1974 when parts of Durham County and Ontario County merged to form the Regional Municipality of Durham.

4.2.2.3.1 Durham East Cross Forest Conservation Area

The Durham East Cross Forest Conservation Area is a local conservation area operated by Kawartha Conservation in the Township of Scugog. It is located on the Oak Ridges Moraine and is home to cold springs and wetlands that form the headwaters for the East Cross Creek and the Pigeon River. The conservation area consists of a mix of mature woodlands and meadows with a rich biodiversity. The conservation area has over 7 km of trails for visitors to hike and explore the area all year round (Kawartha Conservation, n.d.).

The Durham East Cross Forest Conservation Area was established in 2009 by the Township of Scugog. The Township set up a task force in 2002 to address ongoing issues in what became the conservation area to manage illegal activity including off-road activities, trespassing, and the dumping of waste. The core of the conservation area was started in 2006 when Erast Huculak donated 552 acres with the help of Nature Conservancy of Canada to the Township. This was supplemented in 2007 with the Township purchasing a further 255 acres and receiving 302 acres in partial donations to form the conservation area. Before opening to the public, volunteers spent two years cleaning the forest, removing the build-up of waste which included cars, tires, and hazardous materials before it opened to the public in 2009 (Kawartha Conservation, n.d.).

4.2.2.4 Map Review of Darlington and Cartwright Townships, Durham County

The 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas shows the LSAs passing through the historic townships of Darlington and Cartwright as seen in **Figure 3 (Appendix B)**. The Atlas shows that Darlington County in the study area was primarily agricultural in the late 19th century with the Village of Enfield south of the existing easement. Bowmanville Creek is crossed by the existing easement in Darlington as it travels southwest. The CP Railway line was not yet constructed and is not on the 1878 Atlas. The 1930 NTS map of Darlington Township indicates that the area was still rural with the lack of settlements and primarily rural housing along the roads (**Figure 4, Appendix B**). The CP railway is shown on the 1930 NTS map, as well as the Village of Burketon Station north of the existing easement. As a topographical map, the 1930 NTS map also shows the Oak Ridges Moraine as it passes through Darlington Township, though the map does not label it and it is visible via the changes in elevation through the Township around Burketon Station. The 1954 aerial photographs of Darlington Township further indicate the area was rural with the agricultural fields clearly defined by hedges or treelines throughout the area (**Figure 5, Appendix B**). The LSAs cross Lots 15 to 35, Concessions 7 to 10 in the former Darlington Township. The number of farmsteads seen between 1878 and 1954 have remained approximately the same, with a greater reduction of farmsteads seen between 1954 and present day, particularly around the Village of Burketon Station that has grown in size in the second half of the 20th century.

The 1878 Atlas shows the LSAs passing through the historic township of Cartwright as seen in **Figure 3 (Appendix B)**. The Atlas shows that Cartwright Township in the study area was primarily agricultural with no settlements close to the LSAs in township. The area that is the Durham East Cross Conservation Area is shown to be primarily agricultural with farmhouses present in the area. The 1930 NTS map of Cartwright Township indicates that the area was still rural with the lack of settlements and primarily rural farmhouses along the main concession roads (**Figure 4, Appendix B**). The woodland covering parts of the future conservation site of Durham East Cross Conservation Area (established in 2009) are present, but they are primarily in the interior of the properties rather than along the rights-of-way. As well, the Oak Ridge Moraine can be seen in the changing elevations on the 1930 NTS map in the area of the future Durham East Cross Conservation Area. The 1954 aerial photographs of Cartwright Township further indicate the area was rural with the agricultural fields clearly defined by hedges or treelines throughout the area (**Figure 5, Appendix B**). The woodlands that will become the Conservation Area can be seen but are much smaller than their current size (**Figure 2, Appendix B**). The LSAs cross Lot 15 to 24, Concession 1 to 2 in the former Cartwright Township. The number of farmsteads seen between 1878 and 1954 remained approximately the same, with a reduction in farmsteads between 1954 and present day, particularly in the current Durham East Cross Conservation Area that has seen farmland become naturalized.

4.2.2.5 City of Kawartha Lakes

The City of Kawartha Lakes was formed in 2001 when Victoria County was incorporated into a single-tier municipality. The name was chosen due to the prominence of Kawartha Lakes in the centre of the municipality. The name “Kawartha” is from Martha Whetung, a resident of the Curve Lake Indian Reserve in 1895 that meant “land of reflections.” The name was misinterpreted and has been changed to mean “bright waters and happy lands” (Rayburn, 1997: 176).

The townships that made up Victoria County were originally part of Durham County in 1826. The northern counties were first severed in 1837 with the creation of the Colbourne District, with the remaining southern counties in 1845. At this time, they were part of Peterborough County. With the end of the district system, Victoria County was separated from Peterborough County and was part of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. They were formally severed in 1863. Victoria County continued to add townships to the north as settlement moved north of Lake Ontario with the new townships severed out to form new part of the District of Muskoka, Haliburton County, and Simcoe County (Government of Ontario, n.d.). In 1878 Victoria County consisted of the townships of Mariposa, Ops, Emily, Eldon, Fenelon, Verulan, Carden, Bexley, Somerville, Laxton, Dalton, Digby, and Longford.

In 1974, Victoria County increased in size with the addition of Manvers Township from Durham County after the creation of the Regional Municipality of Durham.

4.2.2.6 Manvers Township

Manvers Township was first surveyed in 1816 and 1817, with the first settlers entering the township in 1817 (Carr, 1967: 6). While settlement in Manvers started in that year, the Township did not organize as a political entity until 1850 when the first by-laws and meetings were held in the Village of Bethany (Carr, 1967: 9). The first minute books from 1857 show the township meetings moved around, with villages and hamlets around the township playing host (Carr, 1967: 10). The first grist mill was constructed by James Preston in what became the Village of Bethany shortly after the first settlers entered the township, though he soon entered into a commercial competition with his brother Porter Preston who opened a mill just

after two miles up Pigeon Creek from the early mill (Carr, 1967: 25). The Village of Bethany grew up in response to the new railway from Port Hope to Lindsay in 1856, resulting in the creation of the village as a station along the route (Carr, 1967: 29). Bethany developed into a major settlement for Manvers Township, serving as a key economic, social, and recreational hub for the surrounding farmers (Carr, 1967: 30-34). In 1911, a devastating fire ripped through the Village of Bethany, causing many families to depart and the village was slow to recover. The Canadian Pacific Railway was building a new line through the village and demolished some buildings after the fire to make space for their new line (Carr, 1967: 48). The original railway came under the ownership of the Canadian National Railway, and they halted running through Bethany in 1928 (Carr, 1967: 85). The CPR continued running their line but stopped using the station in Bethany in 1957 (Carr, 1967: 86).

4.2.2.7 Map Review of Manvers Township, Durham County

The 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas shows the LSAs passing through the historic township of Manvers as seen in **Figure 3 (Appendix B)**. The Atlas shows that Cartwright Township in the study area was primarily agricultural with the villages of Lotus, Ballyduff, and Bethany all located near the LSAs. The Canadian National Railway line in Bethany (no longer extant) is crossed over by the existing easement north of the village. The 1930 NTS map of Manvers Township indicates that the area was still rural with primarily rural housing along the roads (**Figure 4, Appendix B**). Only the villages of Ballyduff and Bethany are shown on the 1930 NTS map as near the LSAs. Greater detail is provided on Fleetwood Creek west of the Village of Bethany, showing the wetlands around the creek where the existing easement passes over it. The 1954 aerial photographs of Manvers Township further indicate the area was rural with the agricultural fields clearly defined by hedges or treelines throughout the area (**Figure 5, Appendix B**). Forested areas are clearly defined in the aerial photographs. The existing easement can be seen in the photographs passing over Fleetwood Creek where trees on both banks have been removed. The LSAs cross Lots 1 to 25, Concessions 4 to 8 in the former Manvers Township. The number of farmsteads between 1878 and 1954 remained approximately the same while a reduction in farmsteads occurred between 1954 and the present day, particularly around the Village of Bethany that has grown in size in the second half of the 20th century.

4.2.2.8 Peterborough County

The first settlers to what became Peterborough County arrived in 1818, settling south of the current City of Peterborough in the newly surveyed Smith Township (Mulvany, 1884: 229-230). The first grist mill was established in Cavan Township on Galloway Creek (Mulvany, 1884: 233). The Town of Peterborough was settled in 1825 when land developer Peter Robinson assisted a group of Irish immigrants. The settlers named their new settlement Peterborough after Peter Robinson (Cameron, 2008). Connections were greatly established when two steamships began sailing the waters of Rice Lake around 1833, connecting Peterborough County with the more established counties to the south on Lake Ontario (Mulvany, 1884: 234). At the same time, work began on the Trent Canal that would connect Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario through the Bay of Quinte, passing through Peterborough County. Work began at this time, but due to lack of government investment, as well as the unstable political situation from the 1837 rebellions and the union of the provinces in 1840, the project was put on hiatus until after confederation in the 1870s and 1880s when it was renewed (Mulvany, 1884: 234-235). The project, now known as the Trent-Severn Waterway, would continue with sections completed in sporadic bursts until 1922 when the final stages were completed (Legget, 2006).

The townships that made up Peterborough County were incorporated as part of the Counties of Durham and Northumberland in 1826 (Government of Ontario, 1969). In 1839, the townships around the Town of Peterborough were separated into a new district, the Colborne District (Mulvany, 1884: 236). A new county was created with these townships, Peterborough County, when the district system was ended. In 1862, the county was re-divided to account for increased settlement and growth. The northern townships were separated, forming Haliburton County, while the western townships were separated to form Victoria County (Government of Ontario, 1969). As settlement moved northward, more townships were added in the middle of the 19th century to Peterborough County, with a number later severed to join Haliburton County. In 1879 Peterborough County consisted of the townships of North Monaghan, Otonabee, Asphodel, Ennismore, Smith, Douro, Dummer, Belmont, Harvey, Burleigh, Methuen, Galway, Cavendish, Anstruther, and Chandos (Miles & Co, 1879).

The southern townships of Peterborough County experienced increased growth with the introduction of the railway in the 1850s. Attempts to connect the Town of Port Hope on Lake Ontario to the Town of Peterborough proved difficult due to construction over Rice Lake and a lack of political will, resulting in the first railway to bypass the Town of Peterborough and travel from Cobourg to Lindsay. When the railway to the Town of Peterborough opened, it provided increased wealth to the southern townships of Peterborough County and diversified the economy (Mulvany, 1884: 238-239). The result was that southern Peterborough County came to reflect other counties across Ontario with cleared land for agriculture, while northern Peterborough County retained more wilderness with a growing number of mines (Mulvany, 1884: 240).

In 1905, the Town of Peterborough was incorporated as city and was removed from Peterborough County. In 1974, Peterborough County expanded with the inclusion of Cavan Township and the Village of Millbrook from Durham County, and South Monaghan from Northumberland County. The reorganization of municipalities in the late 1990s and early 2000s saw the townships in Peterborough County merge to create eight municipalities: Asphodel-Norwood, Cavan-Monaghan, Douro-Dummer, Havelock-Belmont-Methuen, North Kawartha, Otonabee-South Monaghan, Selwyn, and Trent Lakes.

4.2.2.9 Township of Cavan-Monaghan

The Township of Cavan-Monaghan originally consisted of the townships Cavan and North Monaghan. The Township of Cavan was originally part of Durham County, but was severed, along with the Village of Millbrook, and joined Peterborough County in 1974 with the creation of the Regional Municipality of Durham. North Monaghan on the other hand was originally part of Peterborough County. In 1998, the two townships were merged into a single township of Cavan-Millbrook-North Monaghan. In 2001 the name was shortened to Cavan-Monaghan for convenience.

The Township of North Monaghan is closely associated with the City of Peterborough, which was originally part of the Township until it was incorporated as a Town in 1850. The Township of North Monaghan was first surveyed in 1818, and saw settlers arrive the next year. Due to its proximity to the City of Peterborough, and its size, the smallest in Peterborough County, North Monaghan did not develop many large settlements with most visiting the city for commercial, social, and other services (Mulvany, 1884: 402-404).

4.2.2.10 Township of Selwyn

The Township of Selwyn originally consisted of the Townships of Ennismore and Smith in Peterborough County. As part of the reorganization of municipalities in 1998 the two were merged into a single township known as Smith-Ennismore. In 2001 the township was expanded to include the formerly independent Village of Lakefield, creating the Township of Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield. In 2012 the township changed its name to reduce confusion and settled on Selwyn.

The Township of Smith was the first to be settled in Peterborough County, with the first settlers arriving just after the survey of the township was completed in 1818. Settlement was slowed due to poor communication with other municipalities as the first settlers travelled to the Township by canoe. Further hampering growth was the lack of mills, with the first opened in 1823 but was small and placed on Galloway's Creek which was not conducive for milling. It was not until 1826 and 1827, when mills were constructed where the City of Peterborough is currently located that Smith Township experienced a boom in both economics and population (Mulvany, 1884: 375-376).

The Township of Ennismore was first surveyed in 1825, with the first settlers being part of the group that founded the Town of Peterborough that same year. Settlement was slow to get started in Ennismore due to the lack of roads and the number of lakes in the area. It was not until the 1830s when steamships began plying the lakes that settlement increased with the ease of access to the area (Mulvany, 1884: 404-406).

4.2.2.11 Historical Map Review of Cavan Township, Durham County, and Ennismore and North Monaghan Townships, Peterborough County

The 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas shows the LSAs passing through the historic township of Cavan as seen in **Figure 3 (Appendix B)**. The Atlas shows that Cartwright Township in the LSAs was primarily agricultural with no villages or settlements near the Project study area. Several important community buildings, including a school, are within or near the existing easement on the Atlas. At the eastern side of Cavan is Jackson Creek that the existing easement passes over. The 1930 and 1932 NTS map of Cavan Township indicates that the area was still rural with primarily rural housing along the roads (**Figure 4, Appendix B**). The topographical features show that the existing easement travelled over high ground above Trout Creek south of the Project study area. The 1954 aerial photographs of Cavan Township further indicate the area was rural with the agricultural fields clearly defined by hedges or treelines throughout the area (**Figure 5, Appendix B**). Forested areas are clearly defined in the aerial photographs. The existing easement can be seen in the photographs passing over Jackson Creek where trees on both banks have been removed. The LSAs cross Lots 1 to 23, Concessions 10 to 14 in the former Cavan Township. The number of farmsteads between 1878 and 1954 remained approximately the same, as well as with the number of farmsteads between 1954 and present day.

The 1879 *County of Peterborough* map shows the Project study area passing through the historic township of Ennismore and North Monaghan Townships as seen in **Figure 3 (Appendix B)**. The Map, as mentioned above in **Section 3**, does not provide any significant details on properties in the townships. In Ennismore Township, the Grand Trunk Railway line (no longer extant) crosses through the Project study area. The NTS map of Ennismore and North Monaghan Townships indicates that the area was still rural with primarily rural housing along the roads (**Figure 4, Appendix B**). The Grand Trunk Railway has been bought by the Canadian National Railway in Ennismore Township. The 1954 aerial photographs of Ennismore and North Monaghan Townships further indicate the area was rural with the agricultural fields

clearly defined by hedges or treelines throughout the area (**Figure 5, Appendix B**). The railway line is still present in the photograph, directly south of Dobbin TS which is present in the photograph. The LSAs cross Lots 1 to 3, Concession 13 in the former Township of North Monaghan, and Lots 4 to 6, Concession 1 in the former Township of Ennismore. The number of farmsteads between the 1932 NTS map and 1954 appears to be approximately the same, while a reduction in the number of farmsteads can be seen between 1954 and present day.

5. Results and Next Steps

5.1 Project Study Area

Based on data collection including a review of municipal heritage registers, the Hydro One *Class Environmental Assessment for Transmission Facilities (2024)*, stakeholder engagement, a field review conducted by qualified person, a review of Ontario architectural styles², professional knowledge/experience and using the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes: A Checklist for the Non-Specialist (2022)*, **Table 2** summarizes and describes the known and potential BHRs and CHLs within the PSA. The property descriptions are based on information that was obtained during the field review from the road allowance, and the municipal heritage register. **Table 2** below provides a summary table. The known and potential BHRs and CHLs are mapped on **Figures 2-1 to 2-10**.

The following explanatory notes provide additional clarification on the information contained in **Table 2**:

- Each property has been assigned a feature identification number, which includes either a BHR or CHL;
- Known or potential BHRs and CHLs were identified by their property boundaries and municipal addresses where applicable; and
- Heritage recognition refers to existing cultural heritage recognition that may be conferred to a property, such as municipal designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, listing on a municipal heritage register, cultural heritage easement or PHP/PHPPS.

The CHLs and BHRs identified using the desktop and field review are listed below in **Table 2** with a feature identification, the address and name (if applicable), the existing heritage recognition, and location of each resource within the PSA. In addition, a full description of each property is provided in **Table 2** where the table also provides a design/physical description, historical description, and contextual description of each property with photographs along with the potential CHVI and potential heritage attributes of each property. In addition to the screening process mentioned above, each BHR and CHL in **Table 2** underwent a preliminary heritage evaluation using O. Reg. 9/06 and 10/06 to assess potential CHVI under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Note, the properties with buildings or structures 40 years old or more evaluated at a preliminary level not to have CHVI were not included in **Table 2**. Due to the location of the structures on several properties being set back from the right-of-way and surrounded by trees, not all the properties have photographs of their structures. Descriptions of the structures as seen from aerial imagery is provided but does not always provide a clear identification of the type of structures or their architectural style.

² To identify architectural styles, sources were consulted including Ontario Architecture: A Guide to Styles and Building Terms, 1784 to Present (1990) by Blumenson, Ontario House Styles: The Distinctive Architecture of the Provinces 18th and 19th Century Homes (2004) by Robert Mikel, and www.OntarioArchitecture.com, as well as professional expertise, a review of the existing conditions and the municipal heritage registers.

5.1.1 Durham to Kawartha Section with Route Options

Table 2 below contains all known and potential BHRs and CHLs identified for the CHEC. All identified BHRs and CHLs were evaluated at a preliminary level using O. Reg. 9/06 and O. Reg. 10/06 to have potential CHVI.

Table 2: Summary of BHRs and CHLs Evaluated to have Potential CHVI within the PSA

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
CHL 1	1588 Concession Road 9, Municipality of Clarington	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: The property is a farm complex which contains a 19th or early 20th century gambrel roof Ontario style barn with three additions in vertical wood boards. The property also contains two modern agricultural outbuildings, and a modern residential structure that appear to have been constructed in the late 20th century.</p> <p>Historical Description: A farmhouse and barn are depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm owned by Robert Niddery. This barn is depicted on the 1930 NTS map approximately in its current location. The barn is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context and contains agricultural fields and a woodlot. The farm complex contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through its built and landscape features on the property.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of the representative example of a gambrel roofed Ontario style barn which may have been constructed in the late 19 th century (present on the 1878 Atlas). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gambrel roofed Ontario style barn Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route Option A (Figure 2-1)
BHR 1	1578 Concession Road 9, Municipality of Clarington	Residential	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: The house on the property is a one-and-a-half storey Neoclassical style house with vinyl siding and a saltbox roof. The south elevation features a one storey projecting wing with a gable roof. Two external chimneys are on the gable ends of the one-and-a-half storey roof. A rear addition to the house creates a L-shaped floor plan.</p> <p>Historical Description: The farmhouse is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm owned by Robert Niddery. The house is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The house is in a rural context. Outbuildings on the property include a garage that has a gabled roof with vinyl and metal siding. The driveway and</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the representative example of a one-and-a-half storey wood frame Neoclassical style house built in the 19 th century (present on the 1878 Atlas) which appears to retain original design elements to this historical Ontario architectural style. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neoclassical style house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route Option A (Figure 2-1)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				boundaries of the property are lined with mature trees and a cedar rail fence. The lawns are manicured with gardens throughout the property.				
CHL 2	1628 Concession Road 9, Municipality of Clarington	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, 19th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house is on the property is a one-and-a-half storey three-bay Ontario Farmhouse with Gothic Revival influence. The house exhibits Gothic style through the central gable and window in the gable. The building is clad in vinyl siding with sash windows. Based on aerial imagery, there are rear additions to the house. North of the house is a gambrel roof barn with an addition on the south elevation creating an L-shape plan. The barn is obscured from the right-of-way, but a concrete silo can be seen south of the barn.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house and barn are depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas for Durham County</i> on the farm owned by Daniel Dyer. The house and barn are depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The property has a secondary residence, located southwest of the farmhouse. The house is a one-storey trailer house with vinyl siding, gable roof, and garage outbuilding. Agricultural fields are located around the farmstead with mature trees separating the west die of the farmstead from the fields. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead the built and landscape features on the property.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the representative example of a one-and-a-half storey wood frame Gothic Revival style Ontario farmhouse and gambrel roofed Ontario style barn, both of which are believed to be built in the late 19 th century (present on the 1878 Atlas). These structures appear to retain original design elements to this historical Ontario architectural style. The property also has potential contextual value since is supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gothic Revival style farmhouse ▪ Gambrel roofed Ontario style barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Route Option B (Figure 2-1)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
CHL 3	1570 Regional Road 3, Municipality of Clarington	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: The house is a one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival farmhouse with a cross-gable roof. The south (front) elevation has gable end and projecting wing on the west side. The entrance has a vestibule with vinyl siding and a porch east of the entrance. The south elevation is clad in vinyl siding, but the east and west elevations show the house clad in red brick with buff brick accents. Aerial imagery shows a rear addition with a sheet metal roof off the east side of the north elevation.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of Mrs. Virtue. The house is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context, located on the north side of Regional Road 3. The demolished remains of outbuildings are located north of the house. A line of mature trees is adjacent to the west elevation of the house. The house is surrounded by an agricultural field. A creek and woodlot are located in the northern half of the property. Hydro towers are built on the property for an existing hydro corridor.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a one-and-a-half storey brick Gothic Revival farmhouse believed to have been built in the 19 th century (present on the 1878 Atlas). The house appears to retain original design elements to this historical Ontario architectural style. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gothic Revival farmhouse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route Option A Route Option B (Figure 2-1)
CHL 4	1792 Concession Road 9, Municipality of Clarington	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house is a one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival Ontario farmhouse with cross-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in red brick with white painted brick quoins and vousoirs. The gable ends have carved wood bargeboards. The front (south) elevation has a projecting wing on the east side with a bay window, a gable end over the entrance, and a modern covered porch over the front entrance. The house has a</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a one-and-a-half storey brick built Gothic Revival style farmhouse believed to have been built in the 19 th century (present on the 1878 Atlas). The house appears to retain original design elements to this historical Ontario architectural style. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gothic Revival style house Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-2)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				<p>rear addition on the west half with both the house and the addition on a fieldstone foundation. The addition is clad in vinyl siding with a metal roof.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrate Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of Mrs. E. Hill. The house is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The property has two outbuildings, a barn and shed, both of which are 20th century buildings. The farmstead has agricultural fields to the east, with a woodlot to the north, and pasture around the barn. Mature trees are located north of the house with manicured lawns. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead in the built and landscape features. A hydro corridor passes through the north end of the property.</p>		maintains the rural character of the area.		
CHL 5	2012 Concession Road 9, Municipality of Clarington	Farmstead/	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 20th century farmhouse, 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The property contains two 19th or early 20th century agricultural buildings and a 20th century house. The two agricultural buildings are a gable roof barn and a gable roof driveshed. Both are clad in vertical wood board with sheet metal roofs. The barn has an addition on the west elevation. The barn is missing boards and appears to be in poor condition. The 20th century house is a cross-gable house clad in red brick.</p> <p>Historical Description: No structures are shown on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i>. The barn is depicted on the 1930 NTS map with a house on the property. The barn is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	<p>The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a gable roofed Ontario style barn which was likely built between 1878 and 1930 (present on the 1930 NTS map). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gable roofed Ontario style barn ▪ Gable roofed wood driveshed ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-2)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				<p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. Agricultural fields are located north and west of the farmstead, with a large woodlot to the northeast. A secondary residence is located on the east side of the property in the form of a trailer house. A work yard with equipment is located north of the farmstead. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead in the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the northwest corner of the property.</p>				
CHL 6	Canadian Pacific Railway, Municipality of Clarington	Railway	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: The Canadian Pacific (CP) railway line travels in an east-west direction east of the Village of Burketon Station. The line is a single-track line.</p> <p>Historical Description: The railway line is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The railway line is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: Where the existing hydro corridor crosses the CP railway is primarily woodland with no agricultural fields or buildings around the railway.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential historical value as a significant transportation corridor (a heritage railway line).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Railway line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-3)
CHL 7	3830 Mountjoy Road, Township of Scugog	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival style house constructed out of red brick with buff brick accents. Details of the house are difficult to see due to the distance from the right-of-way and the number of mature trees growing around the house. The barn on the property is a gable roof bank barn with stone foundation and vertical board cladding. The barn has a metal roof.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of Thomas Edgerton. The house and barn are both depicted on the 1930 NTS</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a one-and-a-half storey brick Gothic Revival style farmhouse which appears to retain original design elements and gable roofed Ontario style barn. The structures are believed to have been built in the 19th century (present on the 1878 Atlas). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gothic Revival style farmhouse Gable roofed Ontario style barn Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-3)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				<p>map. The house and barn are both visible in the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is located on the north end of the property, with agricultural fields surrounding the farmstead. The south end of the property consists of two woodlots separated by an agricultural field. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the southeast corner of the property.</p>				
CHL 8	3870 Mountjoy Road, Township of Scugog	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival style house with minimal embellishments. The house is clad in red brick with a central gable over the main entrance. The house has segmentally arched windows with a rear addition creating a cross-gable roof. The property has several agricultural outbuildings including a 19th or early 20th century gambrel roof barn that is possibly a banked barn. The barn is clad in vertical wood boards with a metal roof. The other barn buildings were constructed in the 20th century.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of John Edgerton. The house is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are both visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is at the north end of the property and surrounded by agricultural fields. The agricultural fields cover the entire property south of the farmstead. Several mature trees are growing around the farmstead. The property contains</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	<p>The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a brick built Gothic Revival style farmhouse and gambrel roofed Ontario style, both of which are believed to have been built in the 19th century (present on the 1878 Atlas). The structures appear to retain original design details elements. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gothic Revival style farmhouse ▪ Gambrel roofed Ontario style barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-3)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes over the southern end of the property.				
CHL 9	10550 Fowler Line, Township of Scugog	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 20th century farmhouse, 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The property consists of a one-and-a-half storey late 20th century style house. The house has a gable roof with a covered porch and hipped dormer on the front (north) elevation. The house is clad in vinyl siding. Located north of the house is a 19th or early 20th century gable roof driveshed or barn clad in vertical wood board with sheet metal roof. The building has an addition off the north elevation. The building is in a poor condition.</p> <p>Historical Description: An earlier farmhouse is shown on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of Western Dean. The barn or driveshed is depicted on the 1930 NTS map as part of a collection of four buildings on the property. The building is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The property is primarily covered in forest and is cleared around the house, barn, and a space west of the house which includes pastures for livestock. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the middle of the property, separating the forest on the property into two sections.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a gable roofed Ontario style barn that was built between 1878 and 1930 (present on the 1930 NTS map). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gable roofed Ontario style barn Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-3)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
CHL 10	4440 Devitts Road, Township of Scugog	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The buildings on the property are not visible from the right-of-way. The property consists of a cross-gable house with two dormers on the front elevation with two additions, one on off the rear of the house and one off the side of the rear addition. The property also has several agricultural outbuildings including several barns and drivesheds. One barn is believed to be from the early 20th century but is not visible from the right-of-way. The farmstead is located at the end of a long driveway.</p> <p>Historical Description: A house, in the approximate location of the extant house, is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of Robert Bruce. A house and barn at the end of a long driveway in the approximate location of the extant house and barn are both depicted on the 1930 NTS map. A house and collection of outbuildings are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is set back from the right-of-way with agricultural fields surrounding the farmstead. A sand and gravel pit are located in the southeast corner of the property. Woodlots are on the west and southwest corners of the property. A creek passes through the northeast corner. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor pass through the south half of the property, through the northern section of the sand and gravel pit.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	<p>The property has potential design value since it includes a 19th century house and an early 20th century Ontario style barn. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cross gable roofed house with dormers ▪ Ontario style barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-4)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
CHL 11	Durham East Cross Forest Conservation, Township of Scugog	Conservation Area	None (Potential); OHT Heritage Conservation Easement.	<p>Design/Physical Description: Nestled within the Oak Ridges Moraine, the Durham East Cross Forest Conservation area (an area over 500 acres in size) consists of woodlands, waterways, naturalized area, and remnants of agricultural fields. A parking lot is located off Devitts Road to access the many walking and hiking trails. Not all parcels of the Conservation Area are adjacent to each other. One parcel, located on Lot 19, Concession 1 of the former Township of Cartwright, now Township of Scugog, known as Happe Property, has been identified with an Ontario Heritage Trust natural heritage easement. While still part of the Conservation Area, the Happe Property has East Cross Creek flowing south from the Oak Ridges Moraine with a meadow marshland in the northern section of the parcel that is an important breeding habitat.</p> <p>Historical Description: Evidence of forests in the section of the Durham East Cross Forest Conservation are depicted in the 1930 NTS map. Woodlands can be seen in the 1954 aerial photograph. The Conservation Area opened to the public in 2009. Includes Talking Forest trails, which through an app provides facts, historical information and points of interest in the park.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The property is woodland with a single strip where the existing hydro corridor passes through the property. The property has potential contextual value as a natural feature on the Oak Ridges Moraine.</p> <p>A commemorative cross has been placed by the family of individuals who passed away in an accidental incident, at the base of one of the hydro towers within CHL 11. While not a formal heritage feature, it holds personal and commemorative significance</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	One parcel of the property has an existing OHT Heritage Conservation Easement on it to protect the natural heritage features of the parcel. The property has potential historical value as a significant natural heritage landscape with the forest originating from the early 20 th century. The property has potential contextual value as community landmark.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Woodlands ■ Wetlands ■ Waterways ■ Meadow marsh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Existing Easement (Figure 2-4)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
BHR 2	84 Waite Road, City of Kawartha Lakes	Residential	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: The house on the property is a one-and-a-half storey gable roof house with Georgian style influences. The house has been heavily modified with the removal of the original front entrance and side addition as the new entrance. The house has a rear addition and with the side addition has an L-shaped plan. The property has potential design value due to the Georgian style house.</p> <p>Historical Description: A house is depicted close to the property on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> that is believed to be the house on the farm owned by W.A.T. Sanderson. The house is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The house has been severed from the original farm property and is surrounded by agricultural fields with woodlands to the north. The existing hydro corridor passes by the southeast corner of the property.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a one-and-a-half storey wood frame Georgian style house believed to have been built in the 19 th century (present 1878 Atlas).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Georgian style house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement LSA only (Figure 2-4)
CHL 12	709 Wilmont Road, City of Kawartha Lakes	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 20th century farmhouse, 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The property has a 20th century one-storey house with vinyl siding and a gable roof. The property has several agricultural outbuildings including two 19th or early 20th century barns. One barn has a saltbox roof and the other is a gambrel roof barn. The barns have vertical wood boards and metal roofs. The gambrel roof barn is in poor condition.</p> <p>Historical Description: An earlier farmhouse is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of George Steel. A barn in the approximate location of the extant barn with a house is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The two barns are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a late 19 th or early 20 th century gambrel roofed Ontario style barn and a saltbox roofed barn. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gambrel roofed Ontario style barn Saltbox roofed barn Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-4)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				<p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is surrounded by agricultural fields. The farmstead and fields are in the north half of the property with the southern half covered with woodlots. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the property where the woodlot and agricultural fields meet.</p>				
CHL 13	350 Ballyduff Road, City of Kawartha Lakes	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a one-and-a-half storey house with Gothic Revival style influences. The house is clad in stucco with brick voussoirs. A projecting wing is off the east elevation. Views of the front (north) elevation are obscured by a mature pine tree. A rear addition is on the house. The property also has a gambrel roof barn with vertical board siding and a metal roof. Other agricultural buildings on the property are modern.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house and barn are depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm owned by William Hamilton and Lethangue. The house and barn are depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is located on the north end of the property with agricultural fields around the farmstead. The south half of the property consists of woodlots. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the agricultural fields south of the farmstead.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	<p>The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a one-and-a-half storey wood frame Gothic Revival style farmhouse and gambrel roofed Ontario style barn, both believed to have been built in the 19th century (present on the 1878 Atlas). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gothic Revival style farmhouse ▪ Gambrel roofed Ontario style barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-4)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
CHL 14	475 Ballyduff Road, City of Kawartha Lakes	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a two-storey Edwardian Classicism Four-Square house with a hipped roof and clad in stucco or plaster. The house has a side addition on the west elevation clad in vinyl and one-storey tall with gable roof. A gable roof barn is located north of the farmhouse with vertical board siding and metal roof. The barn is in a poor condition. A saltbox roof driveshed is south of the farmhouse with metal siding.</p> <p>Historical Description: An earlier farmhouse is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm owned by J. Nicholson. The current house and barn are depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is surrounded by agricultural fields with mature trees along the driveway and around the house and driveshed. The fields north of the farmstead are separated by a windrow of trees. The southwest corner is a separate residential house. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the southeast corner of the property.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of two-storey wood frame Edwardian Classicism Four-Square style farmhouse and gable roofed Ontario style barn. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Edwardian Classicism Four-Square style farmhouse ▪ Gable roofed Ontario style barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-5)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
CHL 15	525 Ballyduff Road, City of Kawartha Lakes	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a 19th or 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a one-and-a-half storey vernacular style Ontario farmhouse with a gable roof. The style is unclear due to the distance from the right-of-way and additions to the side and rear. The house is clad in stucco. A gable roof barn is located north of the house with vertical wood board siding and metal roof.</p> <p>Historical Description: A house on the approximate location of the extant house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm owned by the Estate of Willam Byers. The house and long driveway are depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The farmhouse and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context with a long driveway and agricultural fields around the farmstead and driveway. Woodlots are located in the southwest, and the southeast corners of the property. A creek passes through the property north of the farmstead. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the south half of the property, between the farmstead and the right-of-way.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a one-and-a-half storey wood frame vernacular style Ontario farmhouse and a gable roofed Ontario style barn. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario farmhouse Gable roofed Ontario style barn Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-5)
CHL 16	579 Ballyduff Road, City of Kawartha Lakes	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 20th century farmhouse, a 19th or 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a two-storey Victory style house with gable roof and covered porch over the front entrance. A garage is attached to the house on the east elevation. The house is clad in vinyl siding. A gable roof barn with stone foundation, vertical board siding, and metal roof is north of the house. Other</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2023)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a Victory style farmhouse believed to have been built in the 20 th century and gable roof Ontario style barn. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victory style farmhouse Gable roof Ontario style barn Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-5)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				<p>outbuildings on the property are modern in design.</p> <p>Historical Description: An earlier farmhouse is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of Archibald Mitchell. No structures are depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The barn is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph with other outbuildings.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is rural in context. The farmstead includes drivesheds and several livestock paddocks west of the barn. Agricultural fields are located around the farmstead with mature trees along the driveway and west of the house. A woodlot is located in the southwest corner and on the west boundary to the north. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor separates the two woodlots as it passes through the property north of the farmstead.</p>				
CHL 17	758 Highway 35, City of Kawartha Lakes	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival style house constructed of red brick with buff brick accents. The house has gables along the elevation with an addition on the east elevation. There are 20th century agricultural outbuildings.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of Evan Porter. The house is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is surrounded by agricultural fields with brush and trees on the north end of the property. The property contains</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	<p>The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a one-and-a-half storey brick Gothic Revival style farmhouse, believed to have been built in the 19th century (present on the 1878 Atlas). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gothic Revival style farmhouse ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-5)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the property north of the farmstead.				
CHL 18	653 Ballyduff Road, City of Kawartha Lakes	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival style farmhouse with central gable and front porch. The house has a rear one-storey addition. The house is clad in stucco. The property has agricultural outbuildings including a historic gambrel roof barn with vertical boards and metal roof. Other buildings include concrete silos and a saltbox pole barn.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of David Porter. The house and barn are depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is surrounded by agricultural fields with treeline separating the fields. A woodlot is in the north half of the property. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the property north of the farmstead.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a one-and-a-half storey wood frame Gothic Revival style farmhouse believed to have been built in the 19th century and gambrel roof Ontario style barn. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gothic Revival style farmhouse ▪ Gambrel roofed Ontario style barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-5)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
CHL 19	14 Pit Road, City of Kawartha Lakes	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a one-and-a-half storey log house with gable roof and dormers. The house has a covered porch with a garage adjacent to the house. The house is constructed of logs with the upper storey added to the building.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of J.K. Steer. The house is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The house is surrounded by a mix of agricultural fields and woodlots throughout the property. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the property north of the house.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a 19 th century log farmhouse (present on the 1878 Atlas). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Log style farmhouse Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-6)
CHL 20	905 Gray Road, City of Kawartha Lakes	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival style house with an L-shaped plan and central gable in the corner of the L. The house is clad in red brick with a sunroom between the two wings of the house. A rear addition is located on the house. A gable roof barn is northwest of the house with vertical board siding and a metal roof.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of Mark Raper. The house and barn are depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a one-and-a-half storey brick Gothic Revival farmhouse believed to have been built in the 19 th century (present on the 1878 Atlas) and gable roofed Ontario style barn. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gothic Revival style farmhouse Gable Ontario style barn Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-6)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				<p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead has mature trees around it with agricultural fields to the north separated by windrows. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the property to the north of the farmstead.</p>				
CHL 21	999 Gray Road, City of Kawartha Lakes	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival style house clad in red brick with buff brick accents. The house has a central gable with a covered porch and bookend chimneys. A side addition is on the west elevation. The property also has a gambrel roof barn clad in vertical board siding and metal roof.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of F. Ward. The house and barn are depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is surrounded by agricultural fields with windrows separating the fields. A woodlot is located on the east and north sides of the property. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor is passing through the northwest corner of the property.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	<p>The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a Gothic Revival farmhouse believed to have been built in the 19th century (present on the 1878 Atlas) and a gambrel roof Ontario style barn. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gothic Revival style farmhouse ▪ Gambrel roof Ontario style barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-6)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
CHL 22	1120 Highway 7A, City of Kawartha Lakes	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival style house with cross-gable roof and gable over the entrance. The house is clad in red brick with a projecting wing on the west side of the front elevation. The house has a rear addition. The property has several outbuildings including a gable roof bank barn with stone foundation and vertical board siding with metal roof.</p> <p>Historical Description: No buildings are depicted on the property in the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i>. The property is part of the farm owned by R. and J. Grandy. The house and barn are both depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are both visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is surrounded by agricultural fields with large woodlots in the southern half of the property. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. An existing hydro corridor passes through the property south of the farmstead.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a one-a-half storey red brick Gothic Revival farmhouse believed to have been built between 1878 and 1930 (present on the 1930 NTS map) and a gable roofed Ontario style barn. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gothic Revival style farmhouse Gable roofed Ontario style barn Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-6)
CHL 23	1228 Highway 7A, City of Kawartha Lakes	Farmstead	None	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is not visible from the right-of-way and is a gable roof structure with additions on the west, south, and east elevations. There are a number of 20th century outbuildings on the property.</p> <p>Historical Description: A house in approximately the same location as the extant house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of Jas. S.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a 19 th century farmhouse that is present on the 1878 Atlas and may retain historic design elements. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19th century farmhouse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-6)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				<p>Crozier. A house is depicted in the roughly the same location on the 1930 NTS map. The house is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The majority of the property is covered in woodlands with several ponds in the south half. The existing hydro corridor passes through the north end of the property between the house and the right-of-way.</p>				
CHL 24	1045 Porter Road, City of Kawartha Lakes	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is not visible from the right-of-way. It has a cross-gable roof with covered porches around the elevations. The style is unknown. No google street view is available. South of the house are rows of greenhouses and ground covers for growing crops. Agricultural outbuildings, including a 20th century barn are located west of the greenhouses.</p> <p>Historical Description: A house in the approximate location of the extant house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of Adam Preston. The house is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. Most of the property is covered in woodlands with a pond near the centre of the property. The area south of the house is set up with greenhouses and groundcovers for growing crops. The existing hydro corridor passes through the southeast corner of the property.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	<p>The property has potential design value due to the presence of a 19th century farmhouse that is present on the 1878 Atlas and may retain historic design elements. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19th century farmhouse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-6)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
CHL 25	1047 Porter Road, City of Kawartha Lakes	Graham's Cemetery	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: A cemetery located within the property boundaries of 1045 Porter Road. A square plot with mix of burials throughout. Access from the driveway onto 1045 Porter Road. A single building is on the south border of the cemetery.</p> <p>Historical Description: The oldest monument in the cemetery is 1813. It is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i>. It is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. It is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The cemetery is in a rural context. The cemetery is surrounded by mature trees with forests to the north and west. Burials are scattered throughout with no clear organization.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential historical value due to the age of the cemetery dating back to 1813 and potential design value for the representative examples of grave markers. The property has potential contextual value due it being a community landmark and serving as a pioneer cemetery for the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19th century cemetery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement LSA only (Figure 2-6)
CHL 26	1393 Highway 7A, City of Kawartha Lakes	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival style house with central gable and rear addition creating an L-shaped plan. The house is clad in vinyl siding with a covered porch. A gable roof barn clad in vertical boards and metal roof is west of the house on the property with other agricultural outbuildings.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of Jeffrey Graham. The house and barn are depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is surrounded by agricultural fields with a woodlot on the north end of the property. The property is adjacent to a recent subdivision of the Village of Bethany. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to its presence of a representative example of a one-and-a-half storey wood frame Gothic Revival farmhouse believed to have been built in the 19th century (present on the 1878 Atlas) and a gable roofed Ontario style barn along. The property also has potential contextual value since is supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gothic Revival style farmhouse Gable roofed Ontario style barn Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-6)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the property north of the farmstead.				
CHL 27	1443 Highway 7A, City of Kawartha Lakes	Farmstead	None (potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a two-storey Italianate style house with vinyl siding and a hipped roof. A rear one-storey addition is on the house. Two projecting wings are on the east and south elevations. Three outbuildings are behind the house to the north including a 19th or early 20th century gable roof barn.</p> <p>Historical Description: An earlier farmhouse in a different location is depicted on the property in the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> with the property as part of the farm of Josiah Wilson. The house is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural village. The south end of the property is adjacent to residential houses in the Village of Bethany. North of the house is agricultural fields with a creek and woodlands around it. The Victoria Rail Trail, a former railway line, borders the property at its north end. The existing hydro corridor passes through the northern half of the property.</p>	 <p>(Field Review November 2024)</p>  <p>(Google Street View, August 2009)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative of a two-storey wood frame Italianate style farmhouse believed to have been built between 1878 and 1930 (present on 1930 NTS map) and gable roofed Ontario style barn.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Italianate style farmhouse Gable roofed Ontario style barn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-6)
CHL 28	104 Morton Line, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 20th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The buildings on the property cannot be seen from the right-of-way and no Google Street Views are available. The house has a T-shaped plan with a central gable. There is a gable roof barn north of the house with a metal roof. There are several outbuildings, including a 20th century house adjacent to the property driveway</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a 20 th century farmhouse and 19 th century or early 20 th century barn that are present on the 1930 NTS map which may indicate that the buildings retain historical design elements. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20th century farmhouse 19th or early 20th century barn Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-7)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				<p>on Morton Line but is severed from the property.</p> <p>Historical Description: No buildings are shown on the property in the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> where the property is part of the farm of W.H. Lowes. The house and barn are depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is surrounded by woodlot with the northern two-thirds as agricultural fields. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features of the property. The existing hydro corridor passes through the agricultural fields of the property.</p>				
CHL 29	120 Morton Line, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival style house with a centre gable and frame construction. The house is clad in board and batten. The house has a rear addition creating a L-shaped plan with an attached garage off the northeast corner. The house is wrapped with a covered verandah. There are three agricultural outbuildings obscured from the right-of-way with gable roofs.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of William Widdes. The house and a barn are depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barns are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is surrounded by woodlots to the north and east. Agricultural fields are</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	<p>The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a one-half-storey wood frame Gothic Revival farmhouse believed to have been built in the 19th century (present on the 1878 Atlas). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 19th century farmhouse ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-7)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				located in the northern half of the property with the borders lined with trees. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features of the property. The existing hydro corridor passes through the agricultural fields.				
CHL 30	252 Morton Line, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 20th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The buildings on the property are set back and are not visible from the right-of-way. Aerial imagery shows the house has a T-shaped plan with a cross-gable roof and central gable and a covered porch. A gable roof barn or driveshed is on the property with a metal roof. Three other outbuildings are on the property.</p> <p>Historical Description: A house in the approximate location of the extant house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of George Morton. A house and barn in the approximate location of the extant house and barn are depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is rural in context. The farmstead is approximately in the centre of the property with agricultural fields to the south and north. The property has several woodlots particularly along the west side of the property. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the north half of the property.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a 20 th century farmhouse and 19 th century or early 20 th century barn that are present on the 1878 Atlas which may indicate historical design elements have been retained. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 19th century farmhouse ▪ 19th or early 20th century barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-7)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
CHL 31	404 Morton Line, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival style house with a T-shaped plan and central gable. The house is constructed out of red brick. There are several agricultural buildings including a gambrel roof barn with several vents. The rest of the outbuildings are modern in design.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of George Lough. The house and barn are depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The context of the property is rural. The farmstead is set back near the centre of the property. The farmstead is surrounded by agricultural fields with woodlots north and west of the farmstead. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the northwest corner of the property.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a Gothic Revival farmhouse believed to have been built in the 19th century (present on the 1878 Atlas) and a gambrel roof Ontario style barn. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gothic Revival style farmhouse Gambrel roof Ontario style barn Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-7)
BHR 3	513 Sharpe Line, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Residence (former schoolhouse)	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: The building on the property is an 19th century one-room schoolhouse constructed out of red brick with a gable roof, cupola, and vestibule entrance. A second building on the property appears to be a driveshed or barn.</p> <p>Historical Description: The school is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i>. The school is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The school is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is rural in context. The school is located on the east side of the property and the rest is covered in</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value and historical value due to the presence of the adaptively reused one-room 19 th century schoolhouse that is present on the 1878 Atlas. The property has potential contextual value due to the building being a potential community landmark.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19th century one-room schoolhouse converted into a residence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-7)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				woodland. The existing hydro corridor passes by the northwest corner of the property.				
CHL 32	528 Sharpe Line, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 20th century farmhouse, a 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a two-storey Italianate style house with a hipped roof and rear addition to create a T-shaped plan. The house is constructed out of red brick and has a covered front porch. A 20th century one-storey addition is on the rear of the house. The property has 20th century agricultural buildings to the north of the house.</p> <p>Historical Description: No structures are depicted on the property on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> with the property as part of the farm of H. Sharp. The house is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is surrounded by agricultural fields with woodlots to the south and northeast. A modern house has been built close to the right-of-way. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the landscape and built features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the property, north of the agricultural outbuildings.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a two-storey red brick Italianate style house that is believed to have been built between 1878 and 1930 (present on the 1930 NTS map). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Italianate style farmhouse Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-7)
CHL 33	568 Sharpe Line, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	Listed (Township of Cavan - Monaghan)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival style farmhouse with gable roof, central gable, covered verandah with three bay first floor façade. The house is clad in synthetic siding. The house has two additions, a rear one-storey addition and a one-storey side (west elevation) addition. A gambrel roof barn is located east of the house. The</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a one-and-a-half storey wood frame Gothic Revival style farmhouse believed to have been built in the 19 th century (present on the 1878 Atlas) and a gambrel roofed Ontario style barn. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gothic Revival style farmhouse Gambrel Roofed Ontario style barn Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-7)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				<p>barn is clad in vertical wood boards with a metal roof and stone or concrete foundation. A 20th century pole barn is attached to the gambrel roof barn along with a lean-to and front addition. The other farm buildings are from the 20th century.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of John Flatters. The house and barn are both depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph. The property is listed as a built heritage (non-designated) resource by the Township of Cavan-Monaghan with the house described as Ontario Gothic Vernacular.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is surrounded by agricultural fields with a woodlot located northwest of the farmstead. Treelines separate fields throughout the property as well as along the right-of-way. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the property north of the farmstead and woodlot.</p>				
CHL 34	640 Sharpe Line, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 20th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a 20th century Modern style house. North of the house is a gable roof barn clad in vertical barn boards with a metal roof. Views of the barn are obscured from the right-of-way by the house and cedar treelines.</p> <p>Historical Description: No structure is shown on the property on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> with the property part of the farms of Peter Meyers and the Williams Estate. The barn and original farmhouse (no longer extant) are depicted</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	<p>The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a gable roofed Ontario style barn believed to have been built in the late 19th or early 20th century (present on the 1930 NTS map). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gable roofed Ontario style barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-8)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				<p>on the 1930 NTS map. The barn is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The property has several agricultural fields separated by treelines through the property. The north half of the property is naturalized with woodlands, a pond, and water courses. A woodlot is located west of the house and barn. A modern pole barn is located on the east side of the property. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the north half of the property in the naturalized area.</p>				
CHL 35	774 Sharpe Line, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	Listed (Township of Cavan-Monaghan)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 20th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a one-and-a-half-storey Victory style house clad in red brick with a front dormer clad in vinyl siding. The house has a one-storey rear addition. North of the house is an L-shaped gambrel roof barn with stone foundation, vertical wood board siding, and metal roof. A modern one-storey addition is located on the west elevation of the barn.</p> <p>Historical Description: The original farmhouse (no longer extant) is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of John Seney on the location of the extant farmstead. The barn is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The barn and house are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph. The property is listed as a built heritage (non-designated) resource by the Township of Cavan-Monaghan with the house described as Victory.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The property has agricultural fields throughout, with each field delineated by treelines. The farmstead is in the southeast corner</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	<p>The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a 20th century Victory style farmhouse and late 19th or early 20th century gambrel roofed Ontario style barn (present on the 1930 NTS map). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Victory style farmhouse ▪ Gambrel roofed Ontario style barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-8)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				of the property. A small woodlot is located west of the farmstead. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features of the property. The existing hydro corridor passes through the northern section of the property, through agricultural fields.				
CHL 36	820 Sharpe Line, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 20th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a two-and-a-half storey Italianate style house clad in red brick with a hipped roof, central gable, and covered verandah. The house has a rear addition, extending the rectangular plan of the original house. North of the house is a L-shaped gambrel roof barn with vertical wood board siding and metal roof. Several modern agricultural buildings including metal silos, Quonset hut, and driveshed are also on the property. Views from the right-of-way are obscured by mature trees around the farmstead. The property has potential design value due to the Italianate style house and gambrel Ontario style barn.</p> <p>Historical Description: An earlier house and the extant barn are depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of Robert Vance Jr. The house and barn are depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead has agricultural fields around it with a L-shaped woodlot to the west. The agricultural fields are all delineated by treelines throughout the property. The driveway and farmstead are lined with mature trees. The north section of the property is a naturalized area covered in woodland. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features of the</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a two-and-a-half storey red brick Italianate style farmhouse believed to have been built between 1878 and 1930 and gambrel roofed Ontario style barn (both present 1930 NTS map). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Italianate style farmhouse ▪ Gambrel roofed Ontario style barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-8)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				property. The existing hydro corridor passes through the north half of the property, through agricultural fields and naturalized areas.				
CHL 37	872 Sharpe Line, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a late 19th century or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is one-and-a-half storey tall structure. Due to its set back from the right-of-way, it is unknown if the house retains an Ontario architectural style. The house has a cross-hipped roof with the front entrance on the east elevation. The house is clad in vinyl or synthetic siding. A gable roof addition on the north elevation includes a garage. A gable roof driveshed or barn is located north of the house with wood siding and metal roof along with a modern barn and metal silo.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of T. Jackson. The house and barn are depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph. The property has potential historical value due to the age of the structures.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is surrounded by agricultural fields. The fields and property boundaries are delineated by treelines throughout the property. A naturalized area is located northeast of the farmstead. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through its built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the northern section of the property through agricultural fields.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a 19 th century farmhouse and a representative example of a hipped roofed Ontario style barn believed to have been built in the 19 th century (present on 1878 Atlas). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gable roofed Ontario style barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-8)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
CHL 38	1910 County Road 10, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	Listed (Township of Cavan-Monaghan)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a two-storey structure with a gable roof and covered porch containing Georgian design elements. Views of the house are obscured by mature trees around the structure. The house is clad in wood board and batten siding with symmetrical facades. A one-and-a-half storey rear addition is on the house. A gambrel roof barn is southwest of the house with concrete foundation, vertical wood boards and metal roof.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of S. Ferguson. The house and barn are both depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are both visible on the 1954 aerial photograph. The property is listed as a built heritage (non-designated) resource by the Township of Cavan-Monaghan with the house described as four-square.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The property is bordered by residential houses part of the Village of Ida at the intersection of Sharpe Line and County Road 10. The property is still agricultural with the farmstead surrounded by agricultural fields. A woodlot is located in the north section of the property. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the northern section of the property, north of the woodlot.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a two-storey wood frame Georgian style farmhouse believed to have been built in the 19 th century (present on the 1878 Atlas) and a late 19 th or early 20 th century gambrel roofed Ontario style barn (present on the 1930 NTS map). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Georgian style farmhouse ▪ Gambrel roofed Ontario style barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-8)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
CHL 39	2111 County Road 10, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	Listed (Township of Cavan-Monaghan)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a late 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival style house. The house has a T-shaped plan with an asymmetrical front façade with projecting wing and gable over the front entrance. A covered verandah wraps around the house. A one-storey rear addition is also on the house. The house is clad in red brick with a metal roof. The property has several outbuildings including a gambrel roof barn clad in vertical wood boards, a gable roof driveshed clad in vertical wood boards, and modern agricultural buildings.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house and barn are both depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of Robert Mills. The house and barn are both depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are both visible on the 1954 aerial photograph. The property is listed as a built heritage (non-designated) resource by the Township of Cavan-Monaghan with the house described as Victorian Vernacular.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is located in a rural context. The farmstead is surrounded by agricultural fields. A woodlot, part of a larger naturalized area, is along the northern boundary of the property. The house and driveway are lined with mature trees. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through its landscape and built features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the property south of the farmstead.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	<p>The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a one-and-a-half storey red brick Gothic Revival style farmhouse believed to have been built in the 19th century (present on the 1878 Atlas) and a late 19th or early 20th century gambrel roofed Ontario style barn (present on the 1930 NTS map). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gothic Revival style farmhouse ▪ Gambrel roofed Ontario style barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-8)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
CHL 40	1132 Stewart Line, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of an early 20th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a two-and-a-half storey Edwardian style house. The house has a Dutch hipped roof with a gable end on the front elevation. A one-storey addition wraps around the west and south elevations. A covered porch is on the front elevation. The house is clad in red brick with the gable end clad in wood or vinyl. A gambrel roof barn with stone foundation, vertical wood board, and metal roof is west of the house. It has two 20th century additions on the north elevation. A 20th century driveshed is north of the barn.</p> <p>Historical Description: An earlier house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of John Livingstone. The current house and barn are both depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is surrounded by agricultural fields. A woodlot, part of a larger naturalized area, is in the northwest corner of the property. Mature trees are growing around the house. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through its landscape and built features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the north half of the property, north of the farmstead.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	<p>The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a two-and-half storey red brick Edwardian style farmhouse believed to have been built in the early 20th century and gambrel roofed Ontario style barn (both present on the 1930 NTS map). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Edwardian style farmhouse ▪ Gambrel Ontario style barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-8)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
CHL 41	1212 Stewart Line, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	Listed (Township of Cavan-Monaghan)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 20th century farmhouse, 20th century outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a two-storey four-square style house. The house has a stone foundation and is clad in red brick. The house has a hipped roof, and the original section of the house has a square plan. A one-and-a-half storey addition off east elevation creates an L-shape plan to the house. The addition is clad in wood boards with a cross-gable roof. The addition now operates as the main entrance to the house. Two 20th century outbuildings are east of the house.</p> <p>Historical Description: No structures are shown on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> where the extant structures are located. The current property boundaries in 1878 included the farms of Thomas Jones, Archibald Morrow, and part of Matthew McIndoo. Two houses, one on the Jones farm and one on the Morrow farm are within the current property boundaries in 1878. The house is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph. The property is listed as a built heritage (non-designated) resource by the Township of Cavan-Monaghan with the house described as four-square.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is surrounded by agricultural fields with treelines delineating the fields. A fieldstone fence is along the right-of-way delineating the property on Stewart Line. The property is in an L-shape, with a naturalized area in the north section. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through its built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the property, north of the farmstead and south of the naturalized area.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	<p>The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative Edwardian Classicism Four-Square style farmhouse believed to have been built in the early 20th century (present on the 1930 NTS map). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Edwardian Classicism Four-square style farmhouse ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-8)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
CHL 42	1297 Hooton Drive, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	Listed (Township of Cavan-Monaghan)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival style house in a T-shape plan. The house has a cross-gable roof with a central gable. The house is built with red brick with buff brick accents. The rear addition has two sets of gables on the east and west elevations. Two outbuildings are south of the house. One outbuilding is a two-storey gambrel roof barn clad in sheet metal, while the other is a 20th century driveshed.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of Edward Johnston. The house is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph. The property is listed as a built heritage (non-designated) resource by the Township of Cavan-Monaghan with the house described as vernacular-Loyalist cottage.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The house is surrounded by manicured lawns. Agricultural fields are located south of the house and are delineated by treelines. A naturalized area is in the northwest corner of the property. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through its built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the property south of the house.</p>	 <p>(Google Street View, June 2024)</p>	<p>The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a one-and-a-half storey red brick Gothic Revival style farmhouse believed to have been built in the 19th century (present on the 1878 Atlas). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gothic Revival style farmhouse Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-9)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
CHL 43	2088 Howden ¼ Line, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	Listed (Township of Cavan-Monaghan)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 20th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a one-and-a-half storey Bungalow style house. The house has a gable roof with dormer over the front elevation. The house is clad in red brick with vinyl siding on the dormer. The property has several agricultural outbuildings including a gable roof barn and gambrel roof driveshed. The driveshed is clad in vertical wood board with metal roof. The barn is clad in metal siding and metal roof.</p> <p>Historical Description: An earlier house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of the Estate of J.A. Lang. The house is in the approximate location of the current farmstead. The barn is depicted with a house (not extant) on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph. The property is listed as a built heritage (non-designated) resource by the Township of Cavan-Monaghan.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is surrounded by agricultural fields. The fields throughout the property are delineated by treelines. A woodlot is located in the northern section of the property. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through its built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the northern section of the property, north of the woodlot.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	<p>The property has potential design value due to the presence of a one-and-a-half storey representative example of a Bungalow style farmhouse believed to have been built between 1930 and 1954 (present on 1954 aerial) and a gable roofed Ontario style barn (present on the 1930 NTS map). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bungalow style farmhouse ▪ Gable roofed Ontario style barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-9)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
CHL 44	2274 Howden ¼ Line, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of an early 20th century farmhouse, a late 19th century or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a two-storey Edwardian style house. The house is clad in red brick in a L-shape plan. The house has a cross-gable roof with gables along the front elevation. A covered porch wraps around the front and south elevation with a gable corner and gable over the entrance. A gambrel roof barn is west of the house with a concrete or stone foundation, vertical wood boards, and metal roof. A driveshed is located between the house and barn.</p> <p>Historical Description: An earlier house north the current farmstead is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of Joseph Sanderson. The house and barn are depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is in the southeast corner of the property with agricultural fields to the north and west. Treelines separate the fields on the property. The northern section of the property is naturalized with woodland covering the area. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through its landscape and built features.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	<p>The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a two-storey brick Edwardian Classicism style farmhouse believed to have been built in the early 20th century (present on the 1930 NTS map) and a late 19th and early 20th century gambrel Ontario style barn. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Edwardian Classicism style farmhouse ▪ Gambrel roofed Ontario style barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement LSA only (Figure 2-9)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
BHR 4	2287 Howden ¼ Line, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Residence	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: The house on the property is a two-storey Italianate style house in a L-shape plan. The house has a cross-hipped roof and is clad in red brick. The entrance to the house has a gabled portico. A one-storey rear addition is off the north elevation.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of Edward Sanderson. The house is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The house is surrounded by agricultural fields. Mature trees are around the house. The north boundary of the property is a woodlot. The existing hydro corridor passes through the property, south of the house.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a two-storey brick Italianate style farmhouse believed to have been built in the 19 th century (present on the 1878 Atlas). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Italianate style farmhouse Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-9)
CHL 45	1438 Hooton Drive, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	Listed (Township of Cavan-Monaghan)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a two-storey Georgian style house. The house has a one-storey rear addition that includes a garage. The main section of the house is a square plan with a hipped roof and a wrap-around verandah. The house has a symmetrical three-bay façade with a gable over the centre bay and entrance. A gable roof barn with stone foundation, vertical wood board siding, and metal roof is east of the house. A cantilevered barn is perpendicular to the gable roof barn and also has vertical wood board siding and metal roof. Other outbuildings on the property were constructed in the 20th century.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house on the property is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of George McBain. The house and barn are depicted</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a Georgian style farmhouse believed to be built in the 19 th century (present on the 1878 Atlas) and late 19 th or early 20 th century a gable roofed Ontario style barn (present on the 1930 NTS map). The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Georgian style farmhouse Gable roofed Ontario style barn Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-9)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				<p>on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph. The property is listed as a built heritage (non-designated) resource by the Township of Cavan-Monaghan with the house described as Georgian.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead has agricultural fields to the north and a woodlot to the west. The fields on the property are delineated by treelines. Two more woodlots are located in the centre and north end of the property. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through its built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the property north of the farmstead.</p>				
CHL 46	1562 Hooton Drive, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	Listed (Township of Cavan-Monaghan)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a two-storey Georgian style house. The house has a square plan with hipped roof and covered front porch. The front façade is a symmetrical three-bay with central entrance. A gambrel roof barn is located north of the house with vertical wood board siding and metal roof.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of William Johnston. The house and barn are depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph. The property is listed as a built heritage (non-designated) resource by the Town of Cavan-Monaghan with the house described as Georgian.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. A residential house has been severed from the property and is adjacent to the farmstead. Agricultural fields are north and west of the farmstead. The north half</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	<p>The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a Georgian style farmhouse believed to have been built in the 19th century (present on the 1878 Atlas) and a late 19th or early 20th century gambrel roofed Ontario style barn. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Georgian style farmhouse ▪ Gambrel roofed Ontario style barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-9)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				of the property is a naturalized area with woodland and a creek travelling through the property. Two agricultural fields are on the northern boundary of the property. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through its built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the property, through the naturalized area.				
BHR 5	1657 Mount Pleasant Road, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Residential	Listed (Township of Cavan-Monaghan)	<p>Design/Physical Description: The house on the property is a two-storey four-square Ontario style house. It has a L-shaped plan with cross-hipped roof. It is clad in horizontal wood or vinyl siding. A one-storey addition is located on the east elevation. The front façade has a three-bay first storey and two-bay second storey with central entrance. The property has four outbuildings that are all clad in metal and are 20th century constructions.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of Jane Moncrief. The current house is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph. The property is listed as a built heritage (non-designated) resource by the Town of Cavan-Monaghan with the house described as four-square.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The house is surrounded by mature trees. Agricultural fields surround the farmstead with a naturalized area to the south. The existing hydro corridor passes through the property, south of the house.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a two-storey brick four-square Ontario style farmhouse believed to have been built in the 19 th century.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four-square Ontario style farmhouse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-9)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
CHL 47	1660 Mount Pleasant Road, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property is a two-storey Colonial Revival style house. The house has a gable roof with book end chimneys and is clad in red brick. The front elevation is a symmetrical five-bay façade with a portico and columns the height of the elevation. The central front entrance has a sunburst transom and sidelights. The house has a side one-storey side addition. A gable roof barn is located west of the house but is obscured from view by mature trees on the property.</p> <p>Historical Description: The house is depicted on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Durham County</i> on the farm of William Jackson. The current house and barn are depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The house and outbuildings are surrounded by mature trees with more trees lining the driveway. Around the farmstead are agricultural fields. The northern boundary of the property has a woodlot. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through its built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the southeast corner of the property.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	<p>The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a two-storey brick Colonial Revival style farmhouse believed to have been built in the 19th century (present on the 1878 Atlas) and a late 19th or early 20th century gable Ontario style barn. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Colonial Revival style farmhouse ▪ Gable roofed Ontario style barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-9)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
BHR 6	1710 Mount Pleasant Road, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Peterborough Speedway	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: The property consists of a motorcar racetrack in an 1/3-mile oval. The racing pits are located inside the oval. Stands for viewing races are south of the track. Paved parking is located south of the stands, as are several buildings housing administration and concessions.</p> <p>Historical Description: The Peterborough Speedway opened in 1967 as the Westgate Speedway. It was noted to be the first track in Canada to use a soil-cement base with a surface of asphalt. The track was renamed Peterborough Speedway by 1990.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The property has the paved track in approximately the centre of the property. Parking is located south of the track in a paved lot that transitions to dirt and grass to the south. North of the track is a naturalized area covered with woodland. The boundaries of the property are delineated by treelines. The existing hydro corridor passes through the south end of the property.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential historical value due to the presence of a racetrack and importance of the property to racing in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Racetrack 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-10)
CHL 48	2650 Sherbrooke Street West, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 20th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. The house on the property consists of a one-and-a-half storey house with Victory style design influences. The house has a cement foundation and is clad in horizontal vinyl siding. The roof is gabled with a central dormer over the front entrance. A gambrel roof barn is located northeast of the farmhouse with a stone foundation, vertical wood board siding, and a metal roof. A pole barn in metal siding is north of the barn.</p> <p>Historical Description: No property owners or structures are shown on the 1879 <i>County of Peterborough</i> maps. No structures are shown on the property in the 1930 NTS</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a one-and-a-half storey wood frame Victory style farmhouse believed to have been built between 1930 and 1954 (present on the 1954 aerial) and late 19 th and early 20 th century gambrel roofed Ontario style. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victory style farmhouse Gambrel roofed Ontario style barn Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-10)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				<p>map. The house and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. Pastures are located around the farmstead with agricultural fields to the north. The northern half of the property is covered in woodland in a naturalized area. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through the built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the property on the north end of the agricultural fields.</p>				
CHL 49	2474 Sherbrooke Street West, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a 19th or early 20th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. Views of the structures from the right-of-way are not possible. Aerial imagery shows the house on the property has a gable roof with three dormers or gables on the front elevation. Two additions are on either side of the house. A gambrel roof barn with lean-to additions on each side is northeast of the house. Other outbuildings including a garage and driveshed are 20th century additions to the property.</p> <p>Historical Description: No property owners or structures are shown on the 1879 <i>County of Peterborough</i> maps. The house and barn are depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house and barn are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The farmstead is located approximately in the centre of the property. Residential houses are adjacent to the property along the southern boundary of the property and were severed from the original farm. Mature trees line the driveway and separate the agricultural fields across the property. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through its built</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	<p>The property has potential design value due to the presence of a 19th or early 20th century farmhouse and barn that are present on the 1930 NTS map which may indicate that historical design elements have been retained. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 19th or early 20th century farmhouse ▪ 19th or early 20th century barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-10)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
				and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the property, north of the farmstead.				
CHL 50	2342 Sherbrooke Street West, Township of Cavan Monaghan	Farmstead	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: This property is a farmstead consisting of a late 19th or early 20th century farmhouse, a 19th or early 20th century barn, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features. Views of the structures from the right-of-way are not possible. Aerial imagery shows the house is a gable roof structure with a central gable. A rear addition has a hipped roof, creating a cross-roof structure. Several outbuildings are on the property and appear to be 20th century construction.</p> <p>Historical Description: No property owners or structures are shown on the 1879 <i>County of Peterborough</i> maps. The house is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The house is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. A creek runs between the farmstead and the right-of-way with mature trees along it obscuring views. The farmstead is surrounded by mature trees. Agricultural fields are located around the farmstead. The northern boundary of the property is a naturalized area with woodland. The property contains elements of an Ontario farmstead through its built and landscape features. The existing hydro corridor passes through the naturalized area of the property.</p>	 <p>(Field Review, November 2024)</p>	<p>The property has potential design value due to the presence of a late 19th or early 20th century farmhouse and barn that are present on the 1930 NTS map which may indicate historical design elements have been retained. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Late 19th or early 20th century farmhouse ▪ Late 19th or early 20th century barn ▪ Ontario farmstead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing Easement (Figure 2-10)

Feature IDs	Location/ Address	Resource Type/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph	Potential CHVI	Potential Heritage Attributes	Route Easement and Figure Reference
BHR 7	1660 Parkhill Road West, Township of Selwyn	Agricultural	None (Potential)	<p>Design/Physical Description: The property contains a gable roof barn with stone foundation, vertical wood board siding, and metal roof. A modern gambrel roof outbuilding of concrete block and wood siding is also on the property. The farmhouse that was on the property is no longer extant.</p> <p>Historical Description: No property owners or structures are shown on the 1879 <i>County of Peterborough</i> maps. The barn is depicted on the 1930 NTS map. The barn is visible on the 1954 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Contextual Description: The property is in a rural context. The barn is surrounded by unmanicured lawn with agricultural fields to the north and west. A creek runs through the property north of the barn. The existing hydro corridor passes through the property, north of the creek.</p>	 <p>(Google Street View, June 2024)</p>	The property has potential design value due to the presence of a representative example of a late 19 th or early 20 th century gable roofed Ontario style barn. The property also has potential contextual value since it supports and maintains the rural character of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gable roofed Ontario style barn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement (Figure 2-10)

5.2 Summary of Results- Preferred Route Analysis

Based on the findings of **Table 2**, the CHEC has found the following number of potential and known BHRs and CHLs:

- Route Option A:
 - One (1) potential BHR
 - Three (3) potential CHLs
- Route Option B:
 - Two (2) potential CHLs
- Existing Corridor:
 - One (1) known BHR
 - Five (5) potential BHRs
 - Nine (9) known CHLs
 - Thirty-eight (38) potential CHLs

After completing this CHEC, which evaluated the existing conditions of Route Option A and Route Option B, the Preferred Route from a cultural heritage perspective is Route Option B. Route Option B has the lower number of BHRs and CHLs to be potentially directly and/or indirectly impacted by the Project. Additionally, within the existing corridor, fifty-three (53) known or potential BHRs and CHLs have been identified as potentially being directly and/or indirectly impacted by the Project.

5.3 Next Steps

Based on the Hydro One's I&E Process, the next steps should follow the outlined methodology:

1. Hydro One will confirm and select the Preferred Route for the Project.
2. AECOM will complete the Preliminary HIA based on the Preferred Route
 - Conduct a Preliminary HIA to assess the direct or indirect impacts on BHRs and CHLs identified in the CHEC that are anticipated to be impacted by the Preferred Route;
 - The Preliminary HIA shall provide recommendations for avoidance and mitigation measures, including a summary table of impacts and proposed mitigation; and
 - Following this assessment, the Preliminary HIA recommends next steps for each BHR or CHL located within the Preferred Route which may include, mitigation measures, further heritage studies (Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports), or that no additional action is required.
3. If required, Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHERs) will be completed.
 - If the Preliminary HIA identifies that certain BHRs and CHLs are to be directly adversely impacted by the Preferred Route, site-specific CHERs will be conducted; and
 - A CHER will evaluate the CHVI of the identified properties based on Ontario Regulations 9/06 and 10/06.

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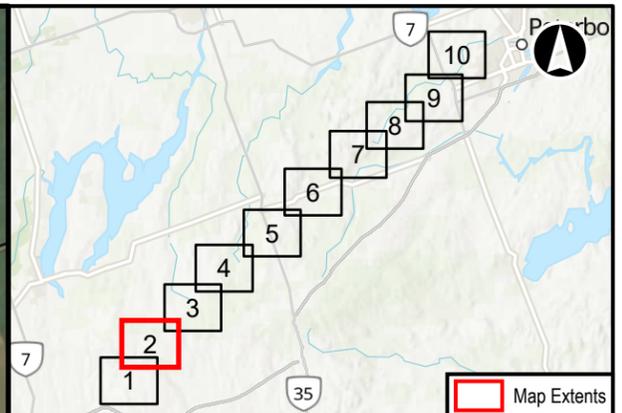
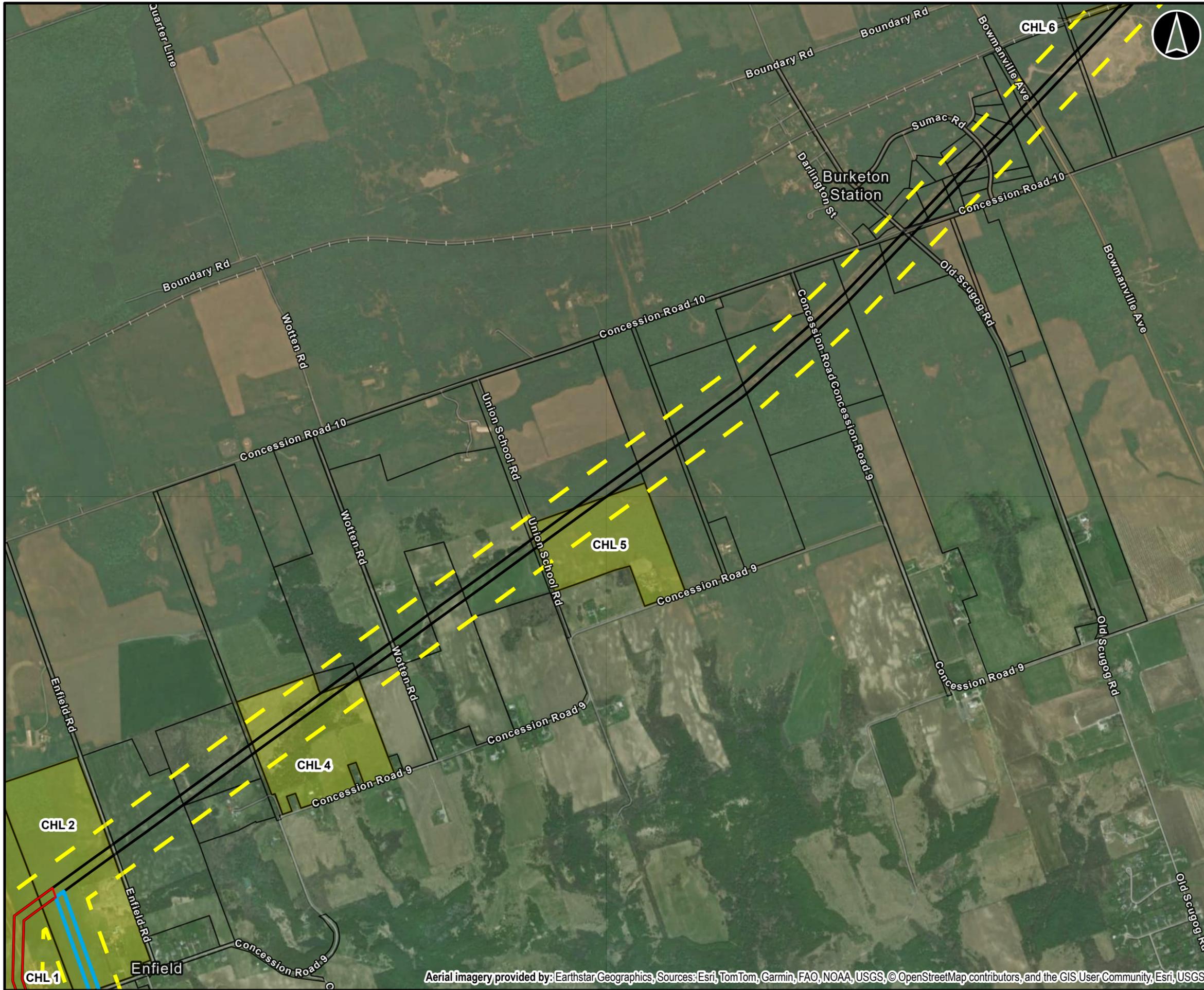
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Appendix A: Mapping

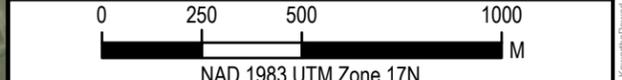


- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Property Boundary
 - Existing Corridor Right of Way
 - Route Option A**
 - Project Right-of-Way
 - Route Option B**
 - Project Right-of-Way
 - Municipal Heritage Recognition**
 - Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register
 - None (Potential)
 - OHT Heritage Conservation Easement

BHR - Built Heritage Resource
 CHL - Cultural Heritage Landscape

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

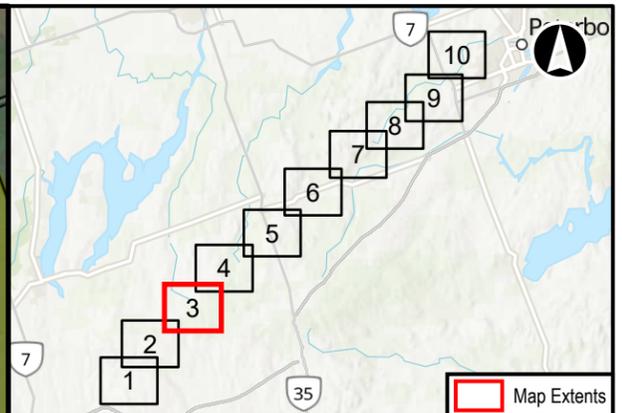
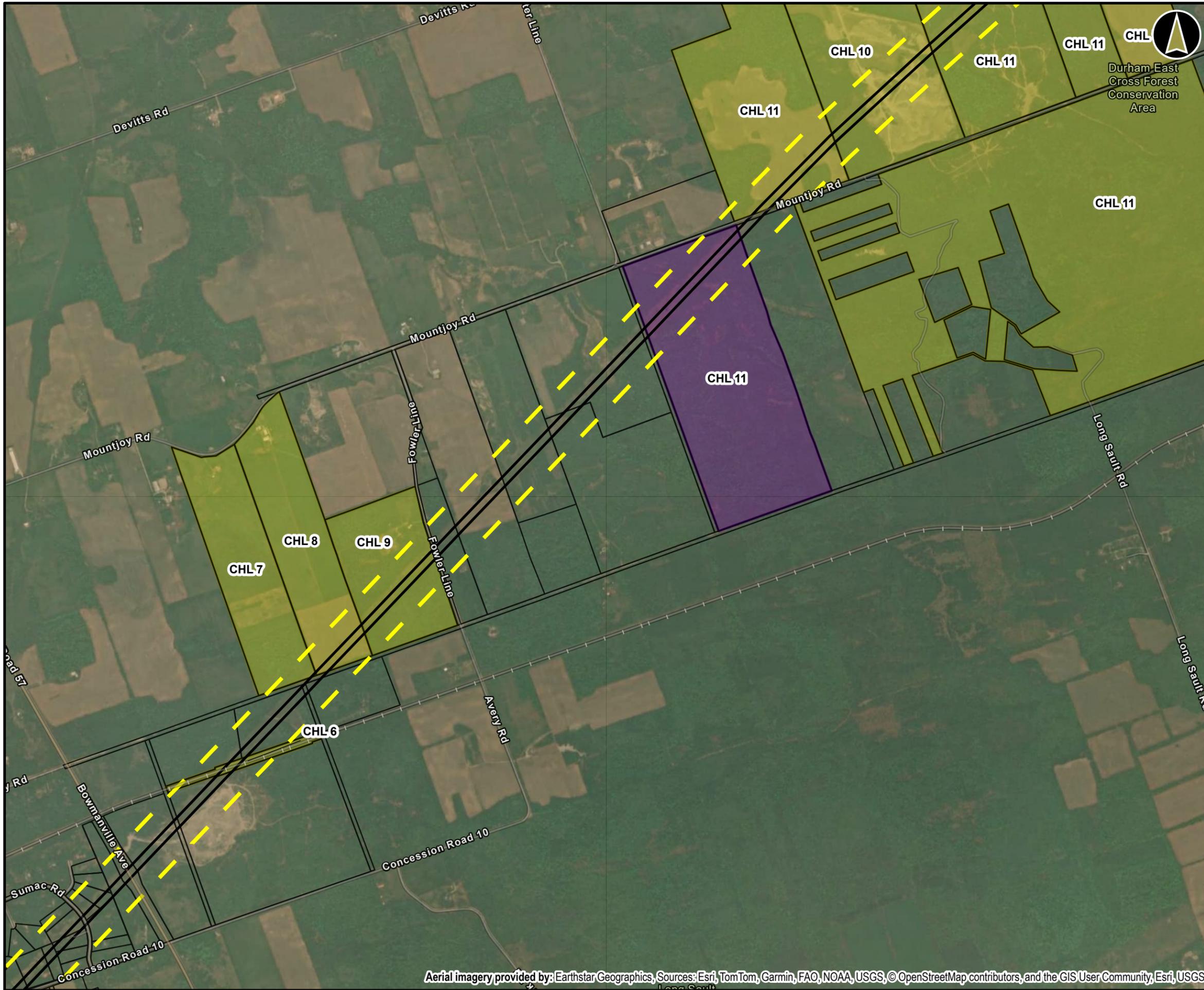
Map of Known and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Project Study Area



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AECOM	Figure 2-2
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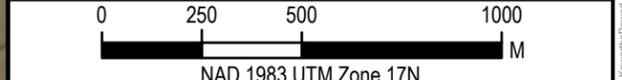


- Legend**
- Project Study Area
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HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Map of Known and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Project Study Area

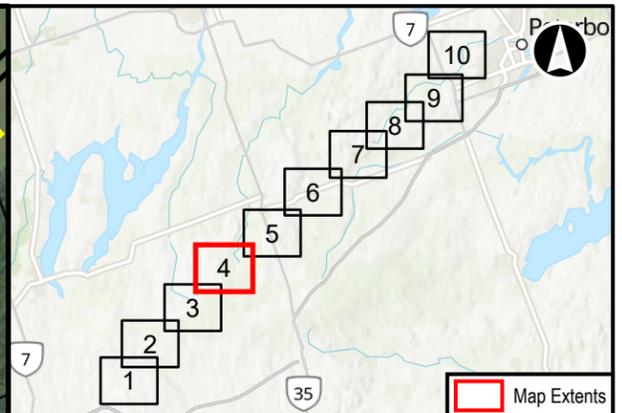
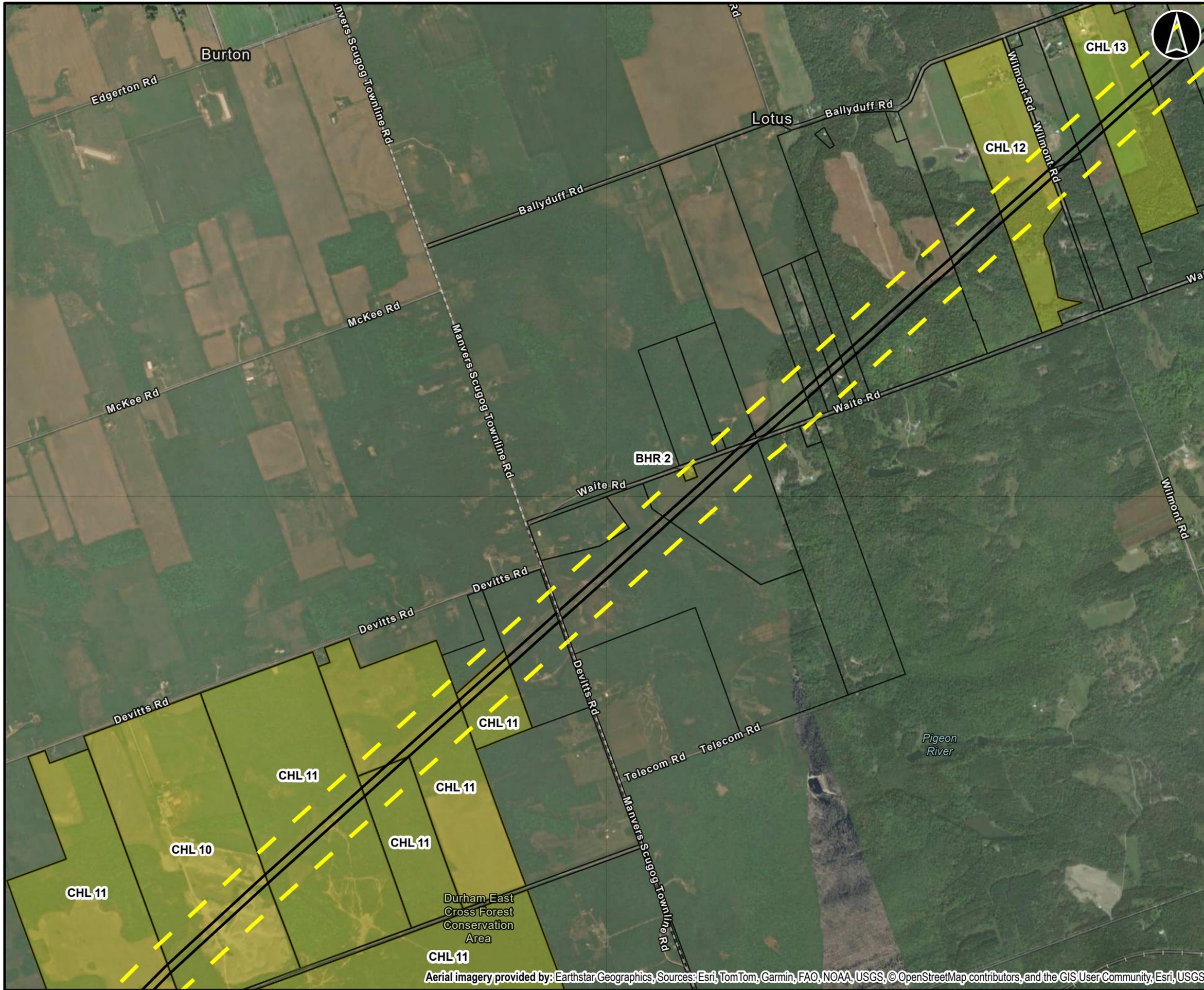


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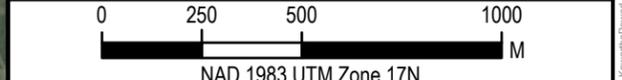
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- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Property Boundary
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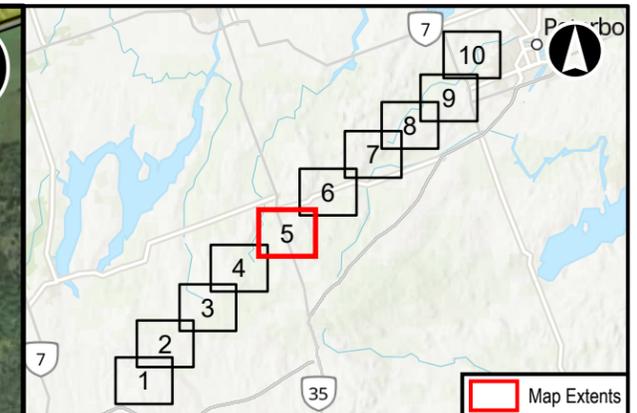
HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line
Map of Known and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Project Study Area



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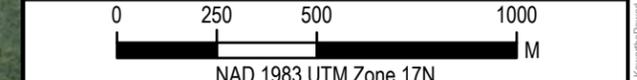


- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Property Boundary
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BHR - Built Heritage Resource
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HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Map of Known and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Project Study Area

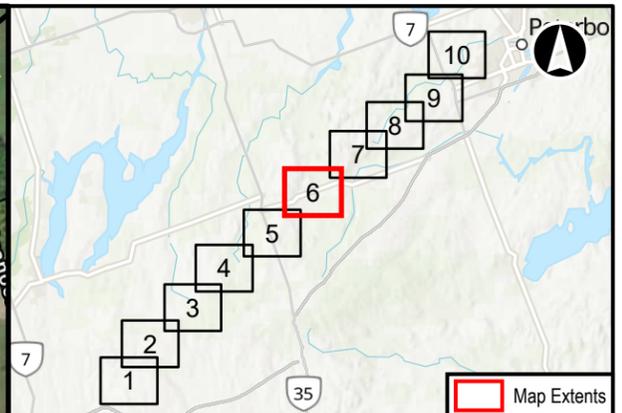
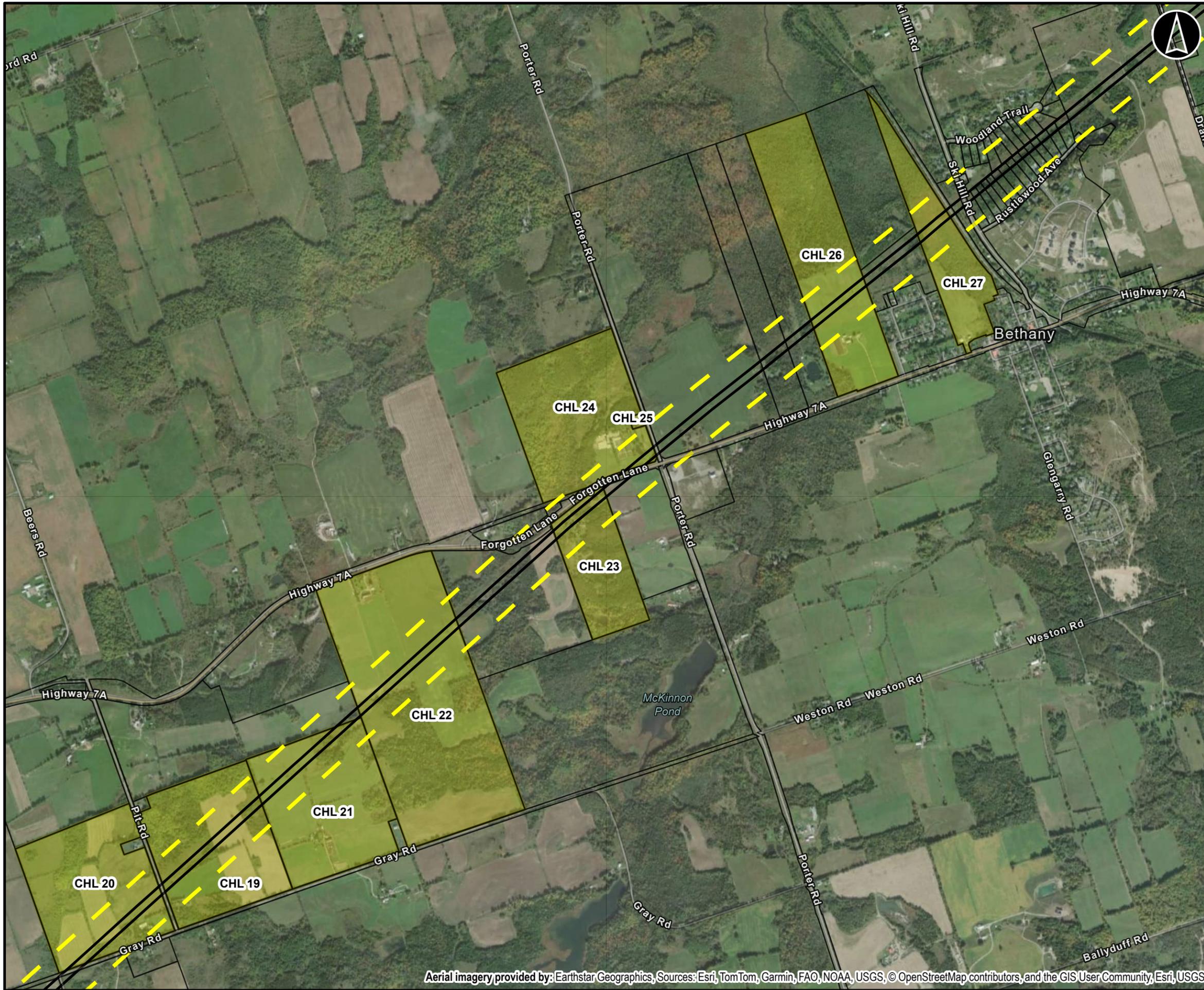


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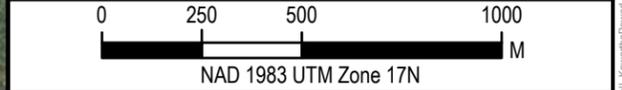
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- Legend**
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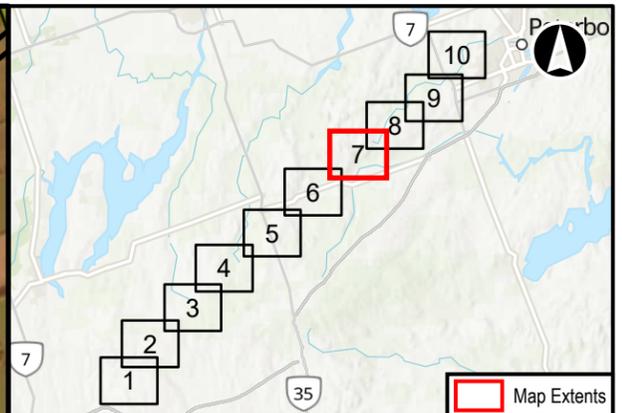
HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line
Map of Known and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Project Study Area



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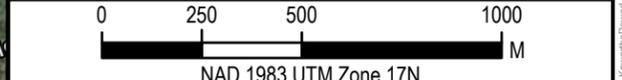
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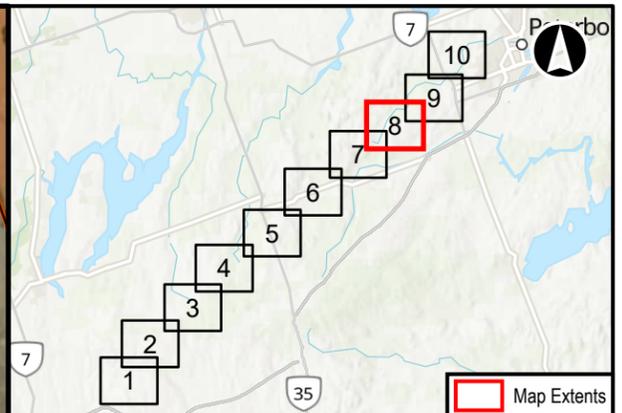
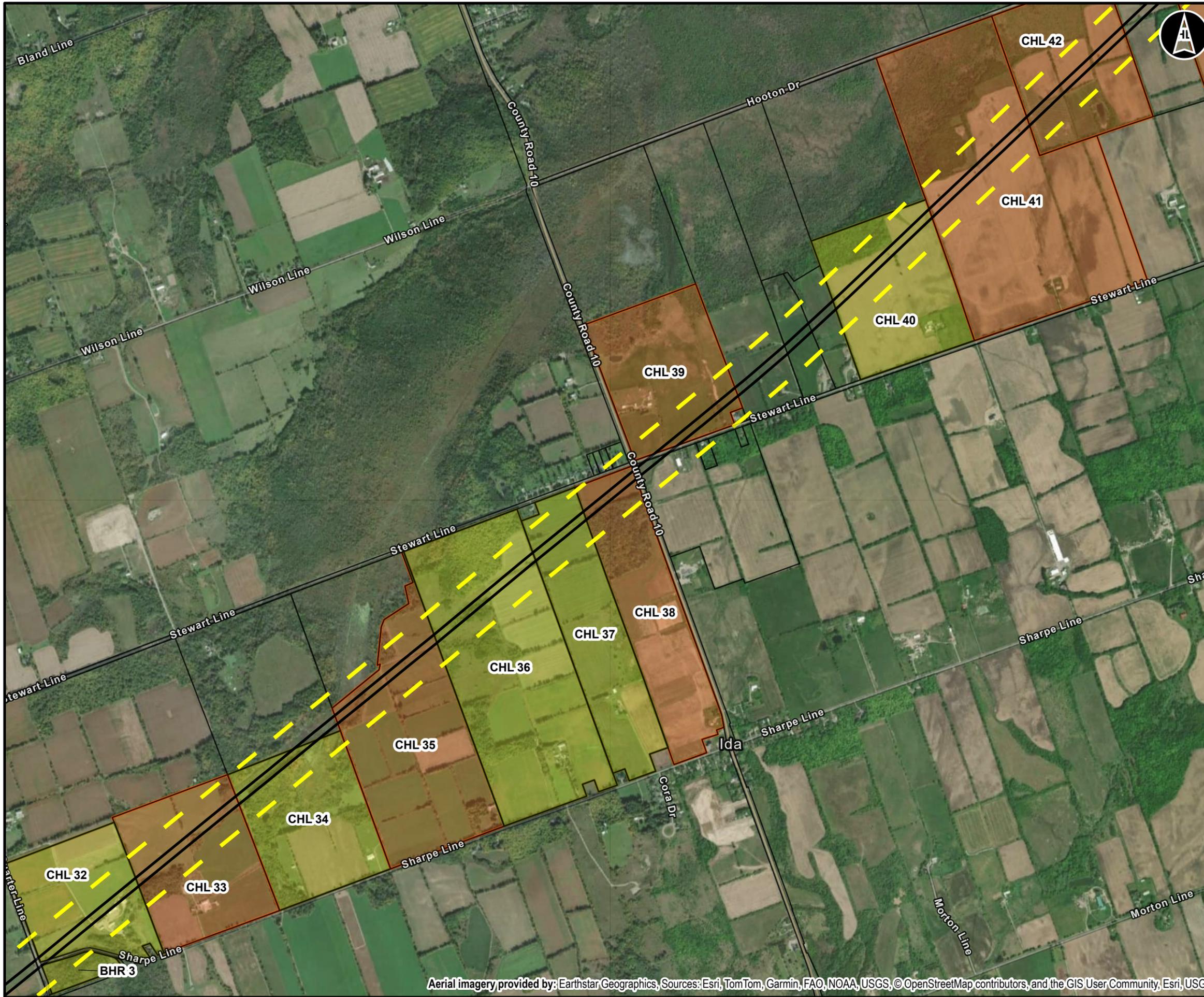
HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line
Map of Known and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Project Study Area



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 - OHT Heritage Conservation Easement

BHR - Built Heritage Resource
 CHL - Cultural Heritage Landscape

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Map of Known and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Project Study Area

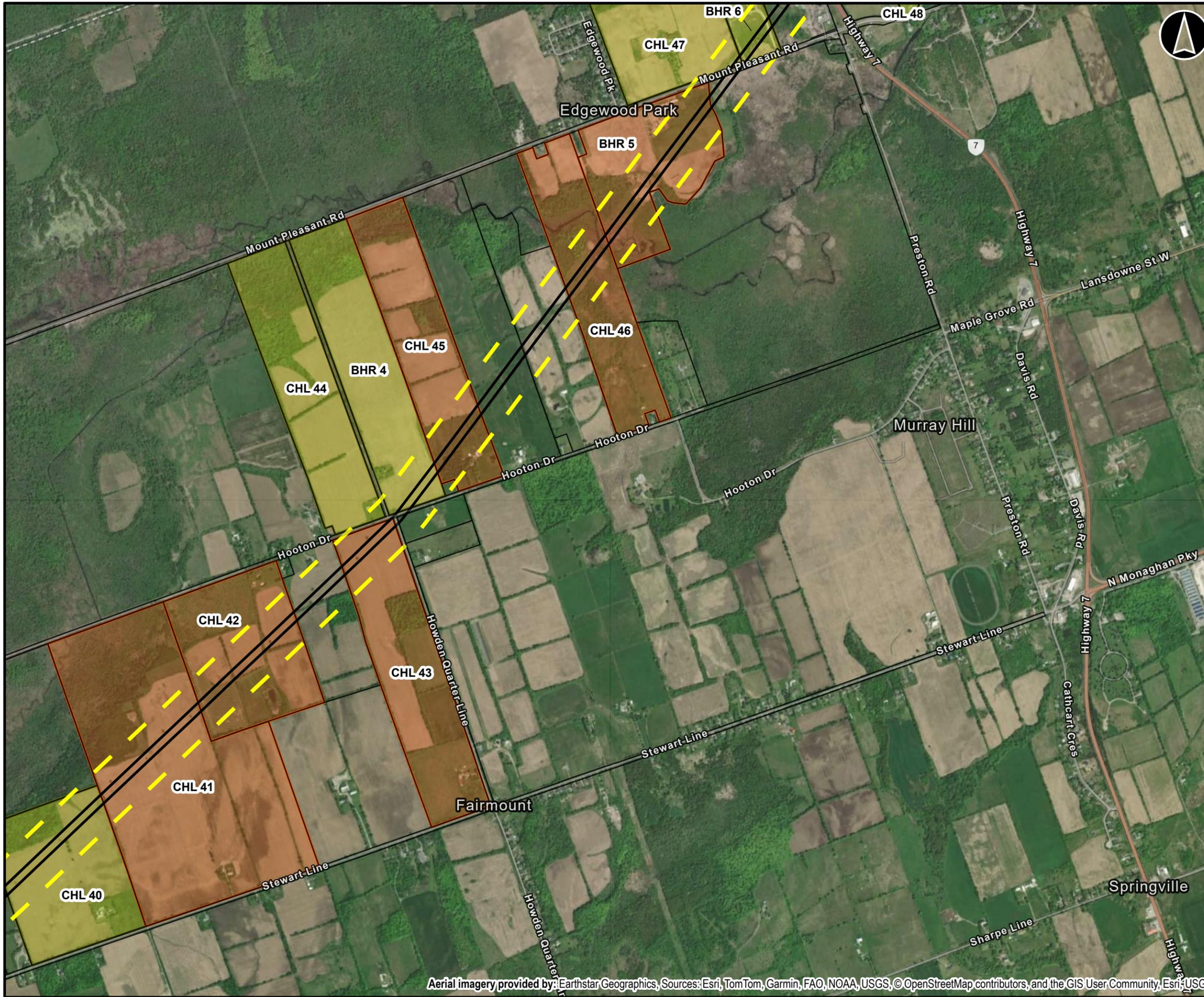
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

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Figure 2-8

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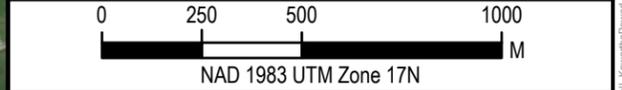
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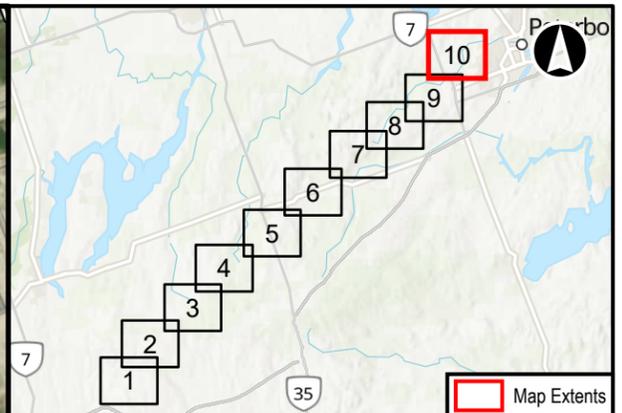
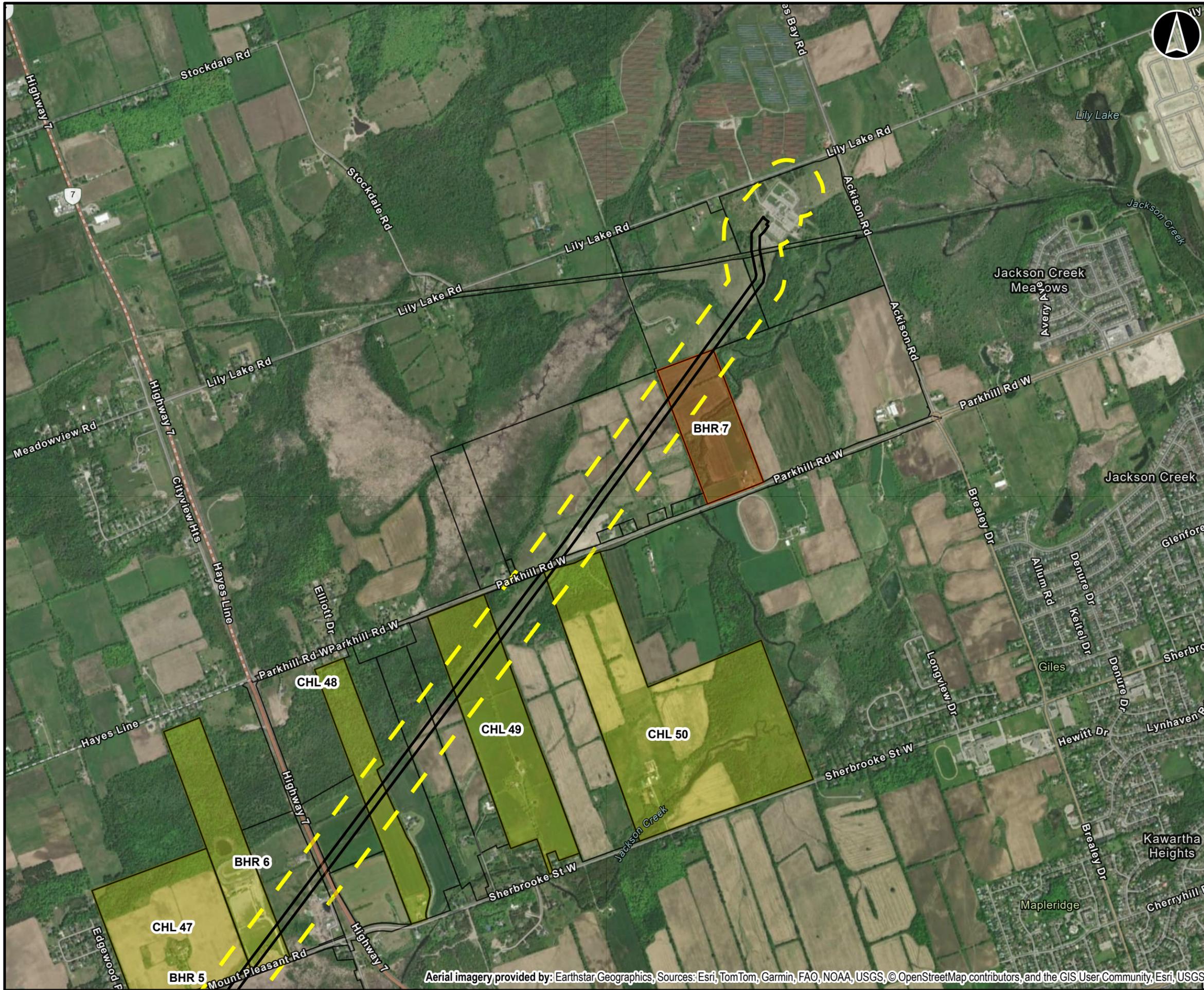
HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line
Map of Known and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Project Study Area



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AECOM	Figure 2-9
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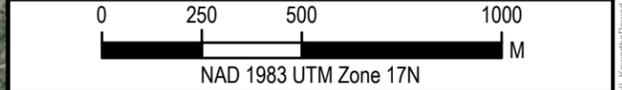
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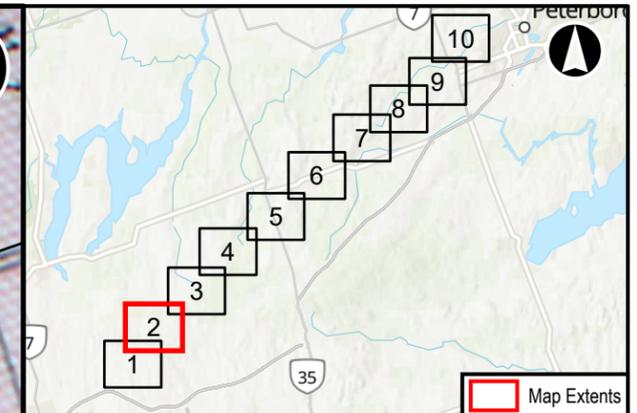
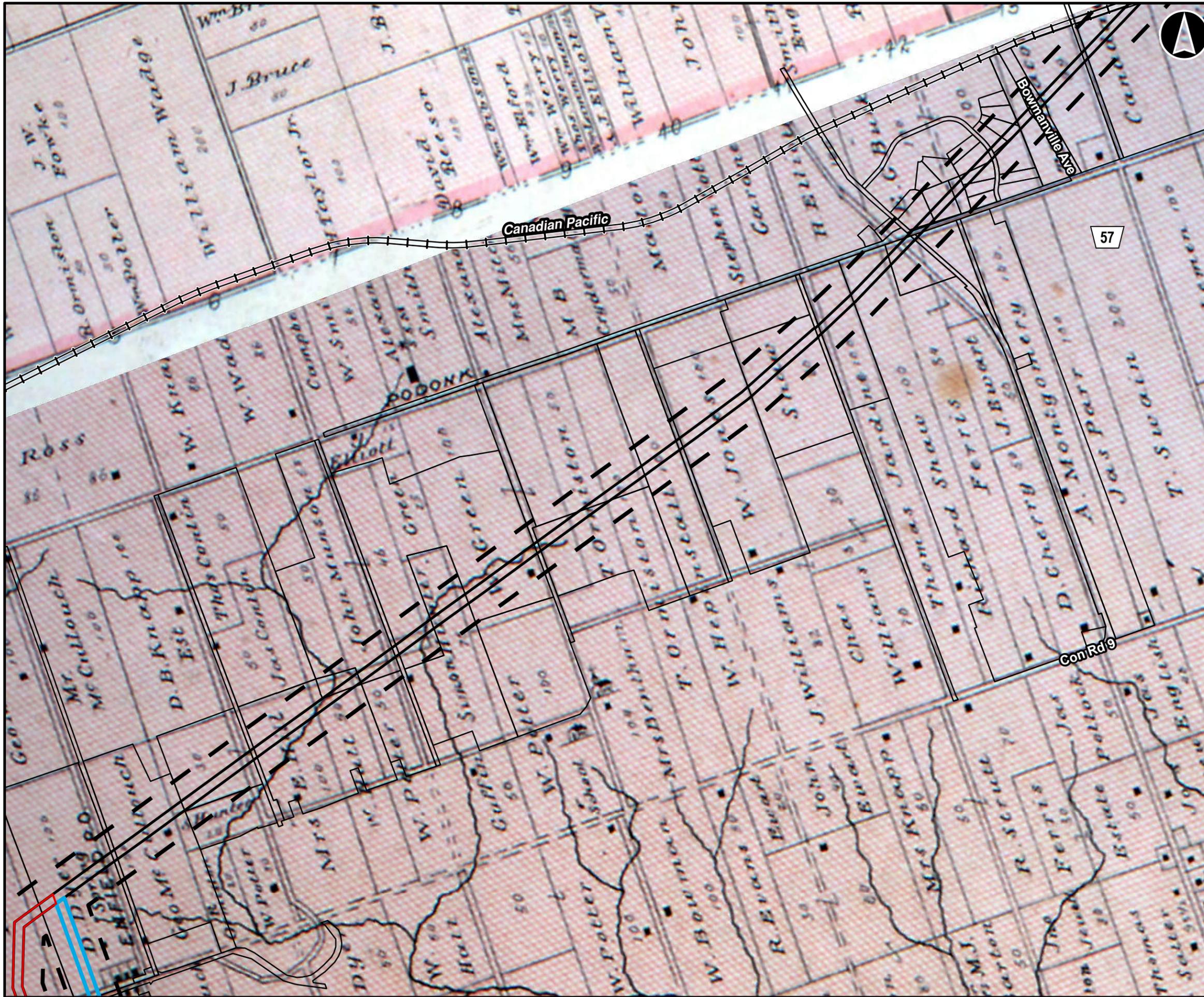
HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line
Map of Known and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Project Study Area



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AECOM	Figure 2-10
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Legend

- Project Study Area
- Parcel Boundry
- Existing Corridor Right of Way
- Route Option A**
- Project Right-of-Way
- Route Option B**
- Project Right-of-Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Project Study Area overlaid on 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham

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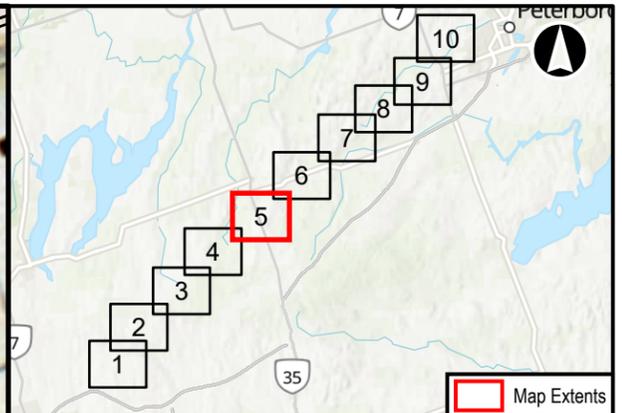
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AECOM	Figure 3
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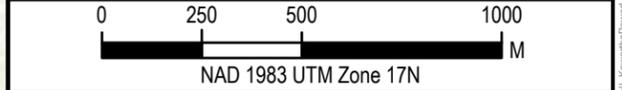
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- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Parcel Boundry
 - Existing Corridor Right of Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Project Study Area overlaid on 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham

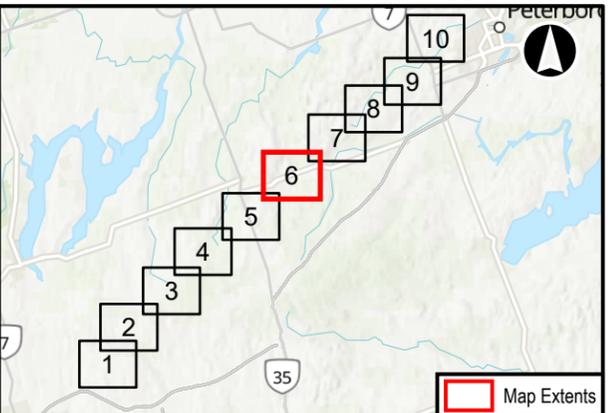


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AECOM **Figure 3**

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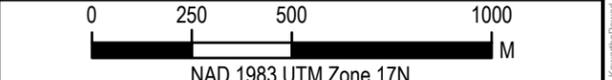
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- Legend**
-  Project Study Area
 -  Parcel Boundry
 -  Existing Corridor Right of Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Project Study Area overlaid on 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham

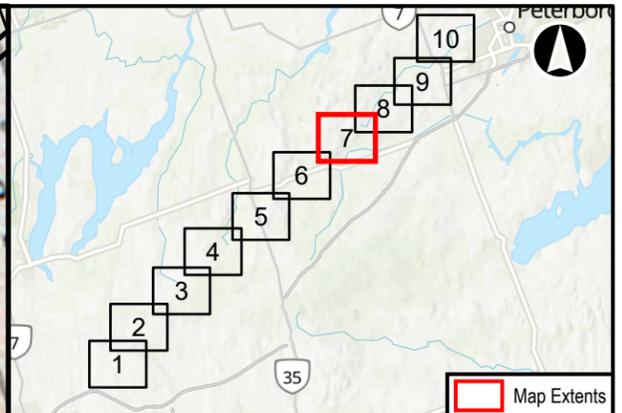


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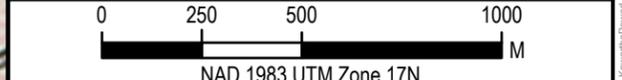
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- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Parcel Boundry
 - Existing Corridor Right of Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Project Study Area overlaid on 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham

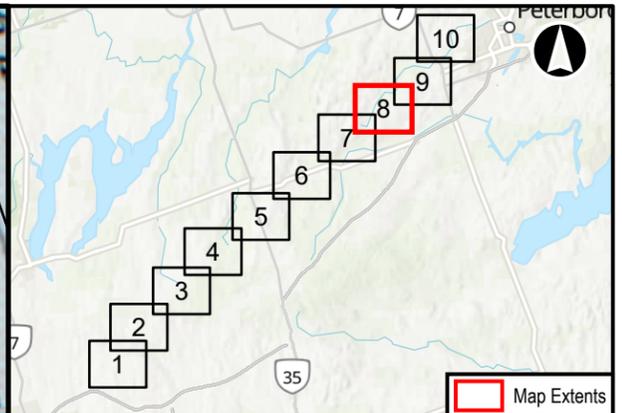


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AECOM	Figure 3
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- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Parcel Boundry
 - Existing Corridor Right of Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Project Study Area overlaid on 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham

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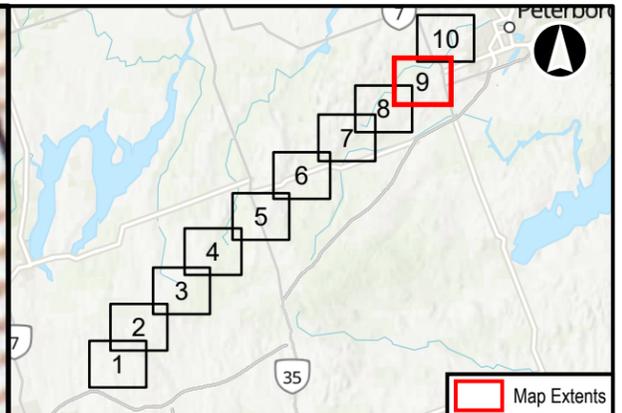
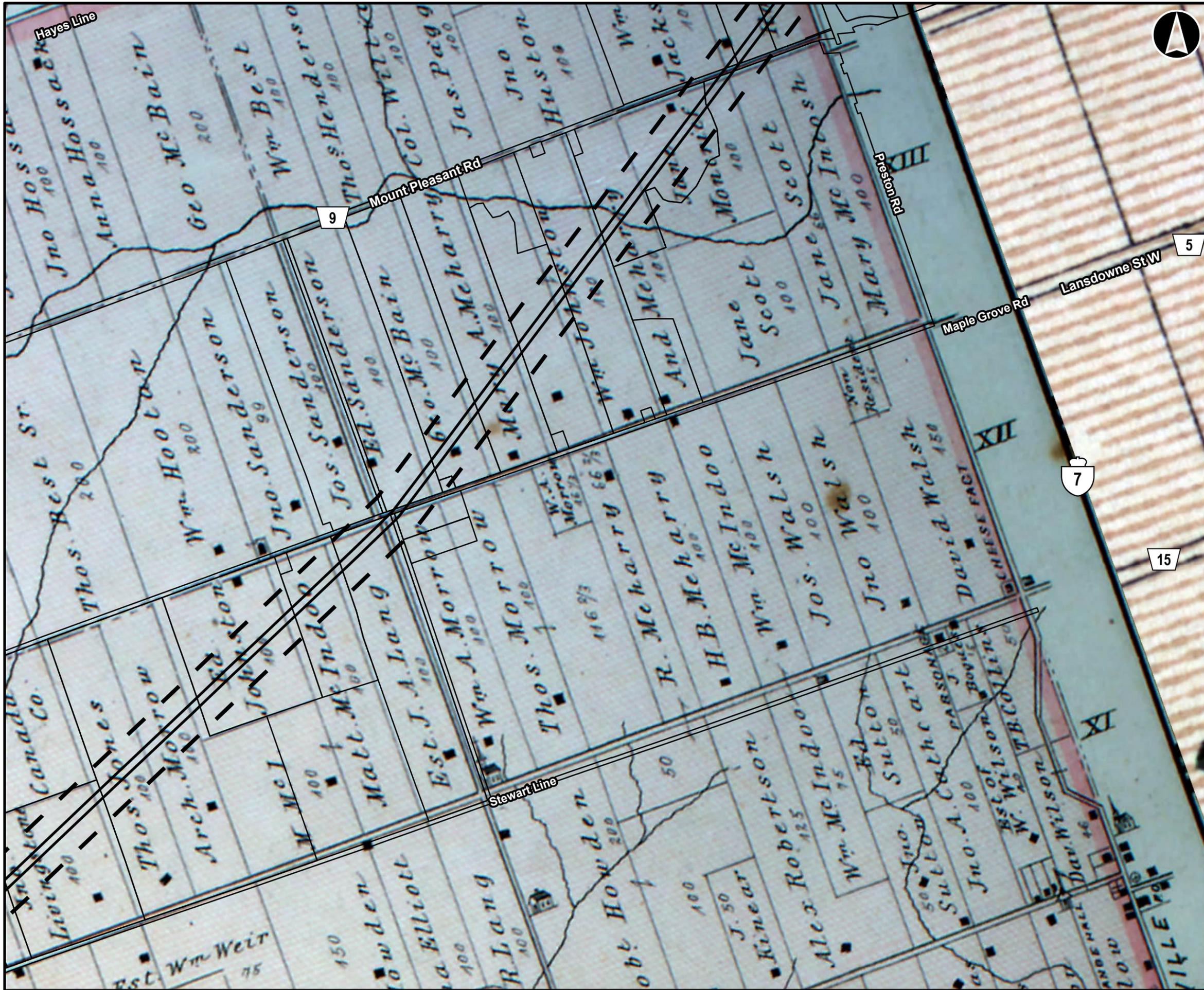
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Figure 3

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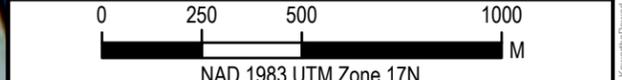
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- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Parcel Boundry
 - Existing Corridor Right of Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Project Study Area overlaid on 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham

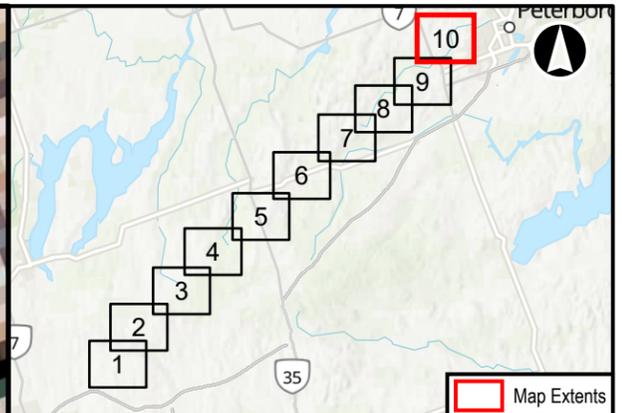


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- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Parcel Boundry
 - Existing Corridor Right of Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Project Study Area overlaid on 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham

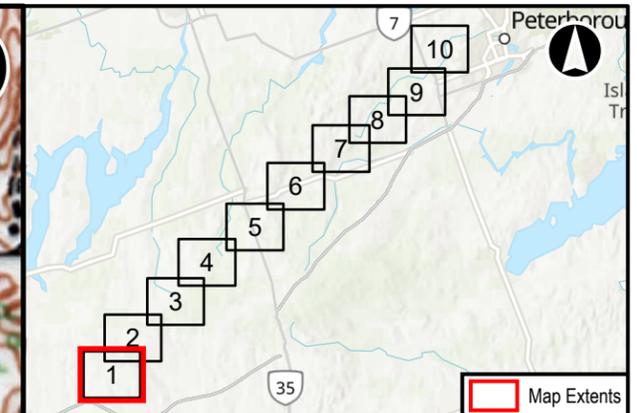
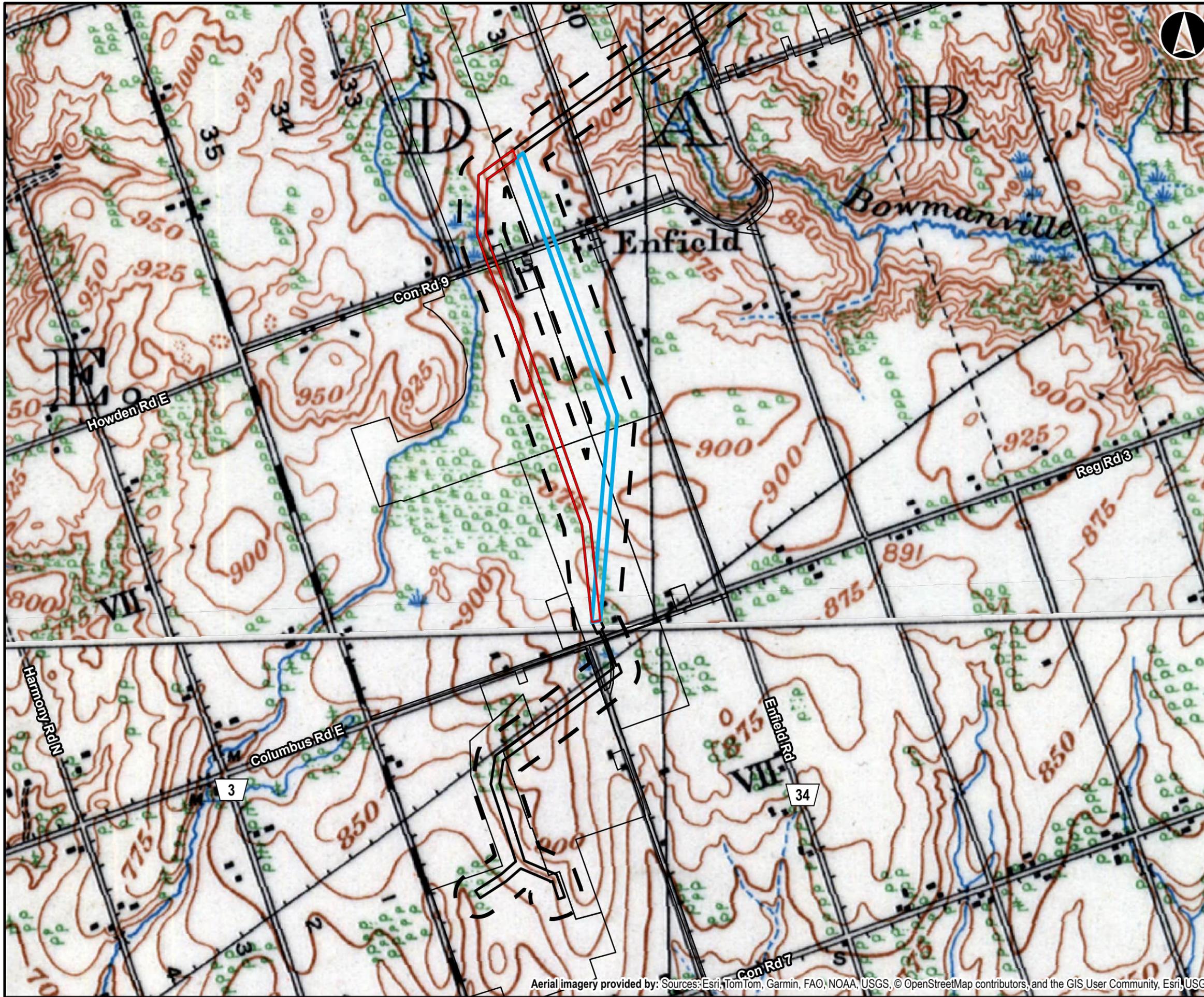
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- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Parcel Boundry
 - Existing Corridor Right of Way
 - Route Option A**
 - Project Right-of-Way
 - Route Option B**
 - Project Right-of-Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Project Study Area overlaid on 1930 NTS Map

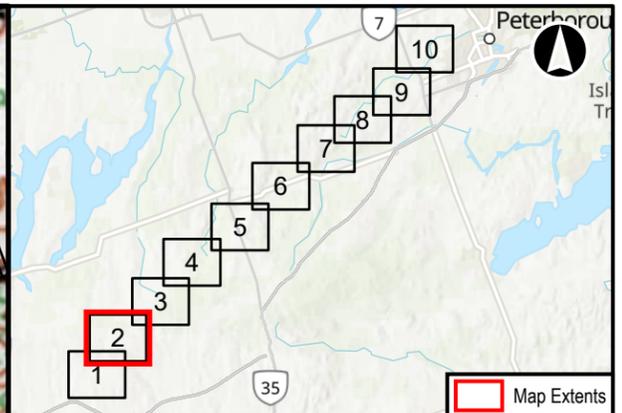


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AECOM	Figure 4
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- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Parcel Boundry
 - Existing Corridor Right of Way
 - Route Option A**
 - Project Right-of-Way
 - Route Option B**
 - Project Right-of-Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Project Study Area overlaid on 1930 NTS Map



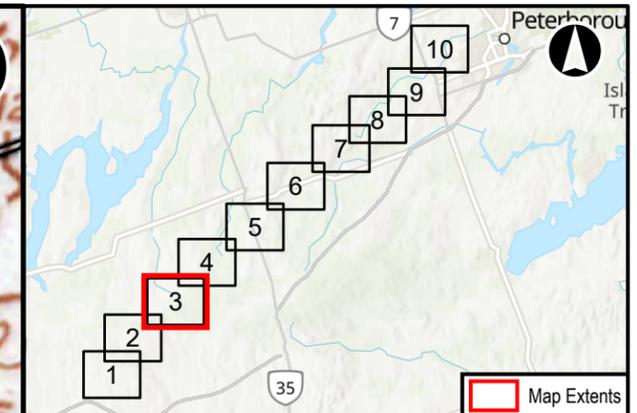
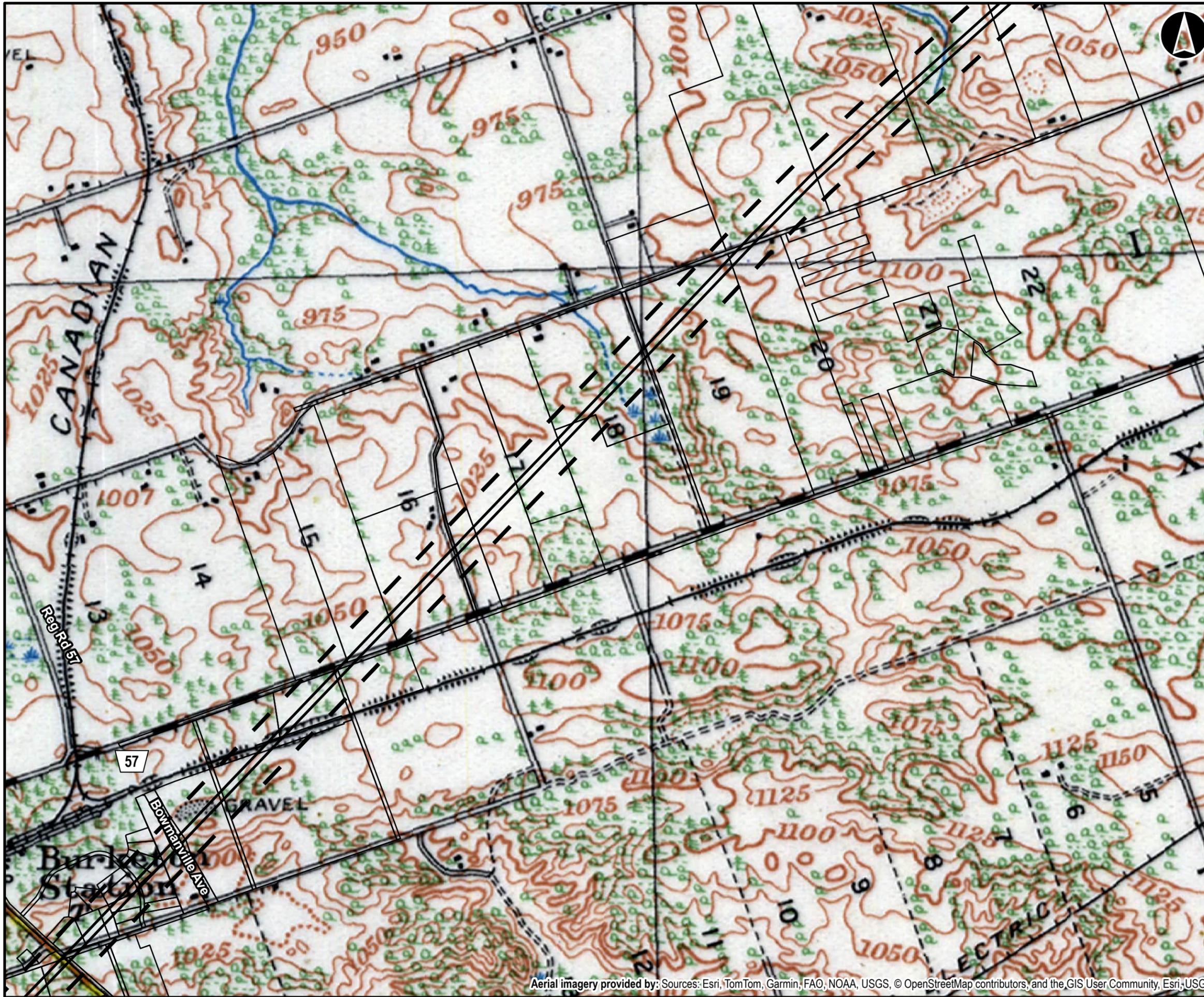
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AECOM	Figure 4
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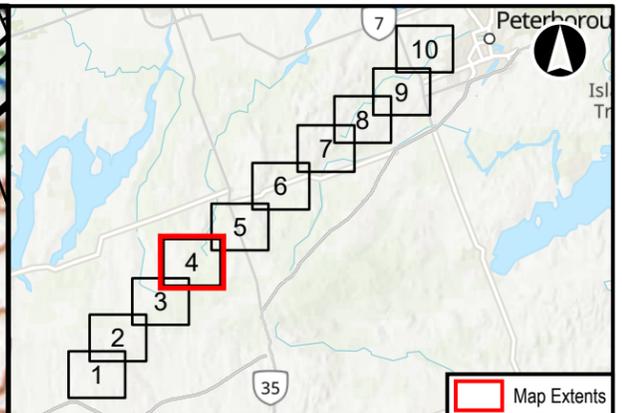
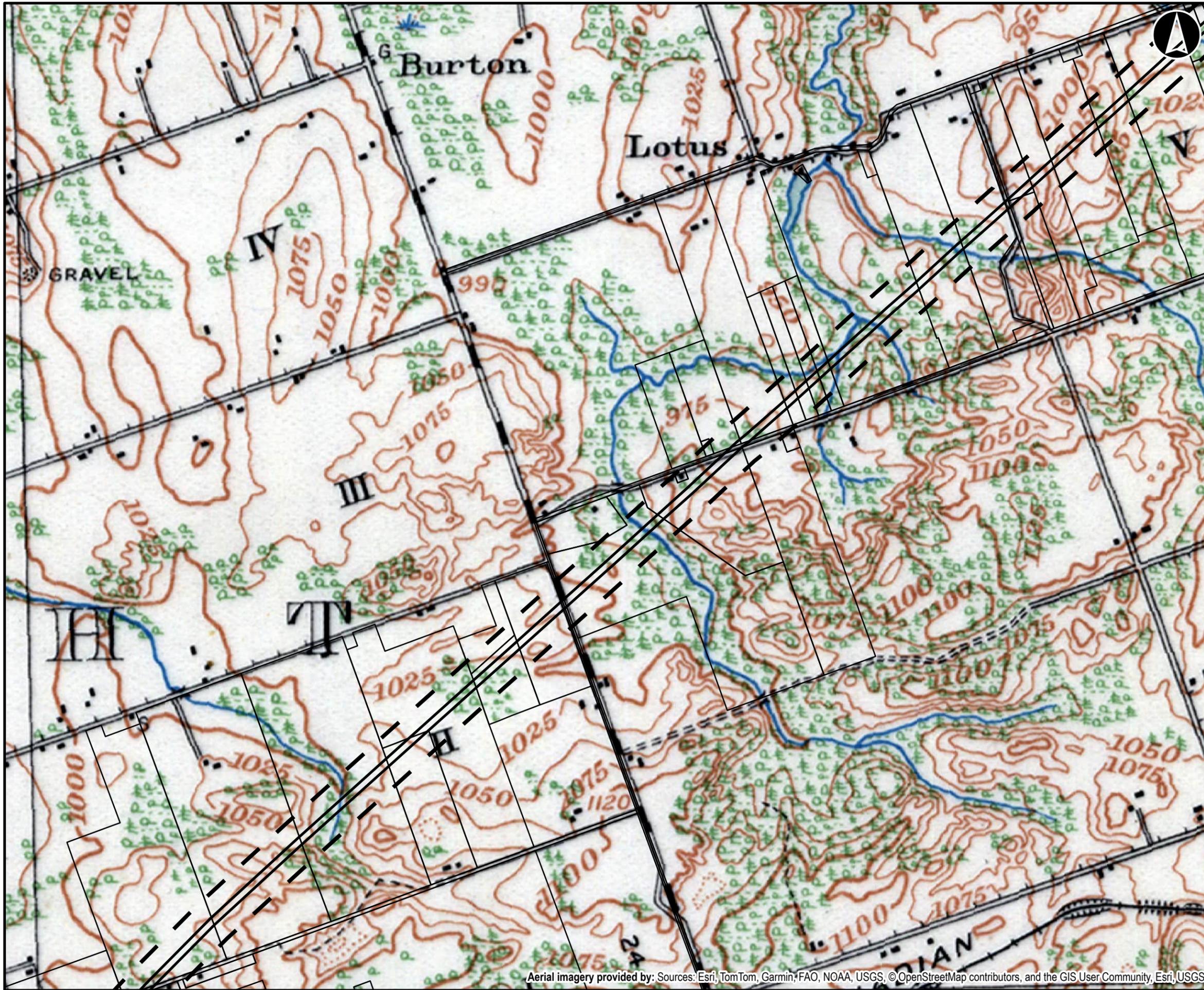


- Legend**
-  Project Study Area
 -  Parcel Boundry
 -  Existing Corridor Right of Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line		
Project Study Area overlaid on 1930 NTS Map		
		
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N		
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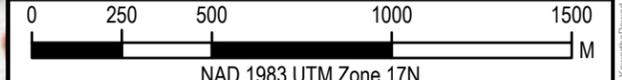
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- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Parcel Boundry
 - Existing Corridor Right of Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Project Study Area overlaid on 1930 NTS Map

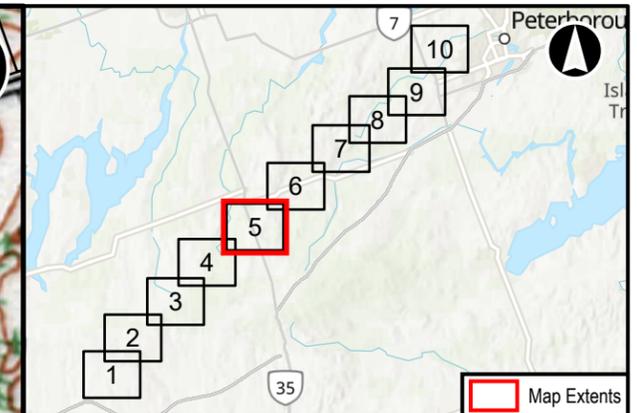


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- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Parcel Boundry
 - Existing Corridor Right of Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Project Study Area overlaid on 1930 NTS Map



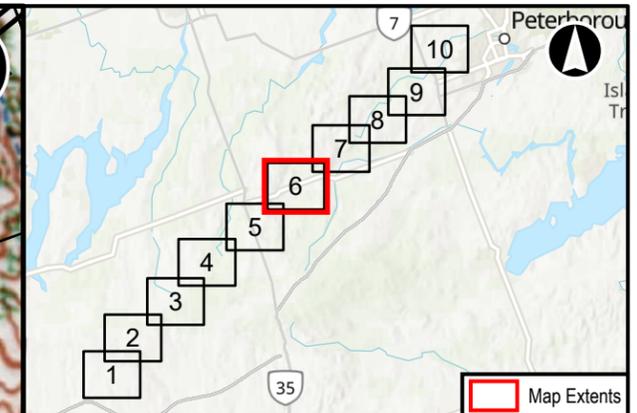
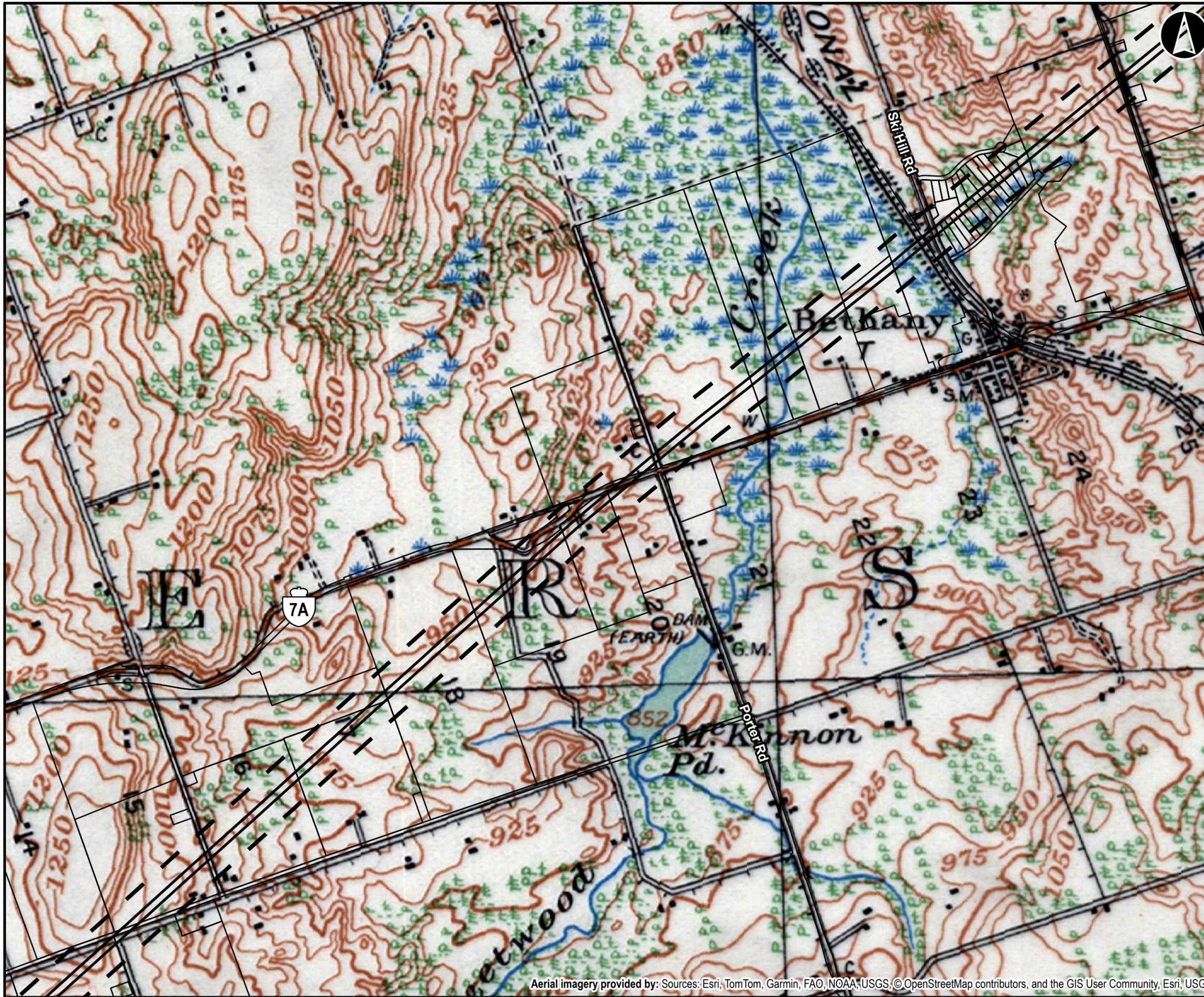
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AECOM	Figure 4
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- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Parcel Boundry
 - Existing Corridor Right of Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Project Study Area overlaid on 1930 NTS Map



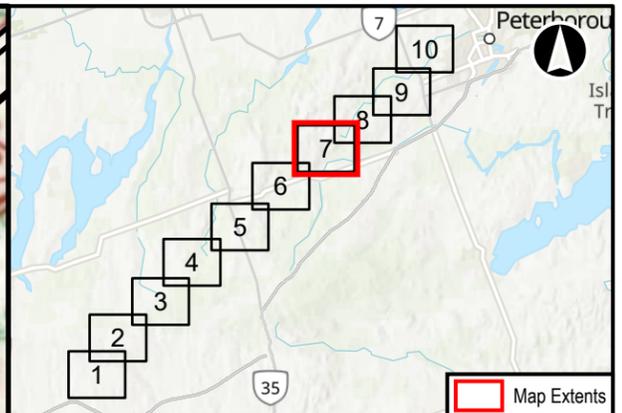
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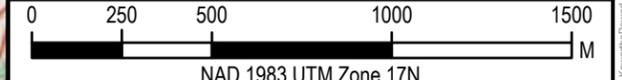
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- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Parcel Boundry
 - Existing Corridor Right of Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Project Study Area overlaid on 1930 NTS Map



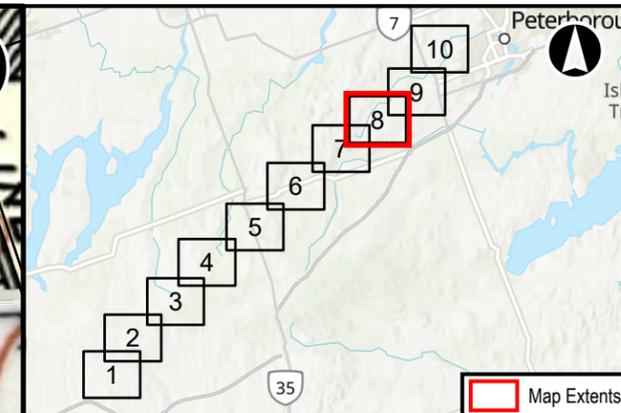
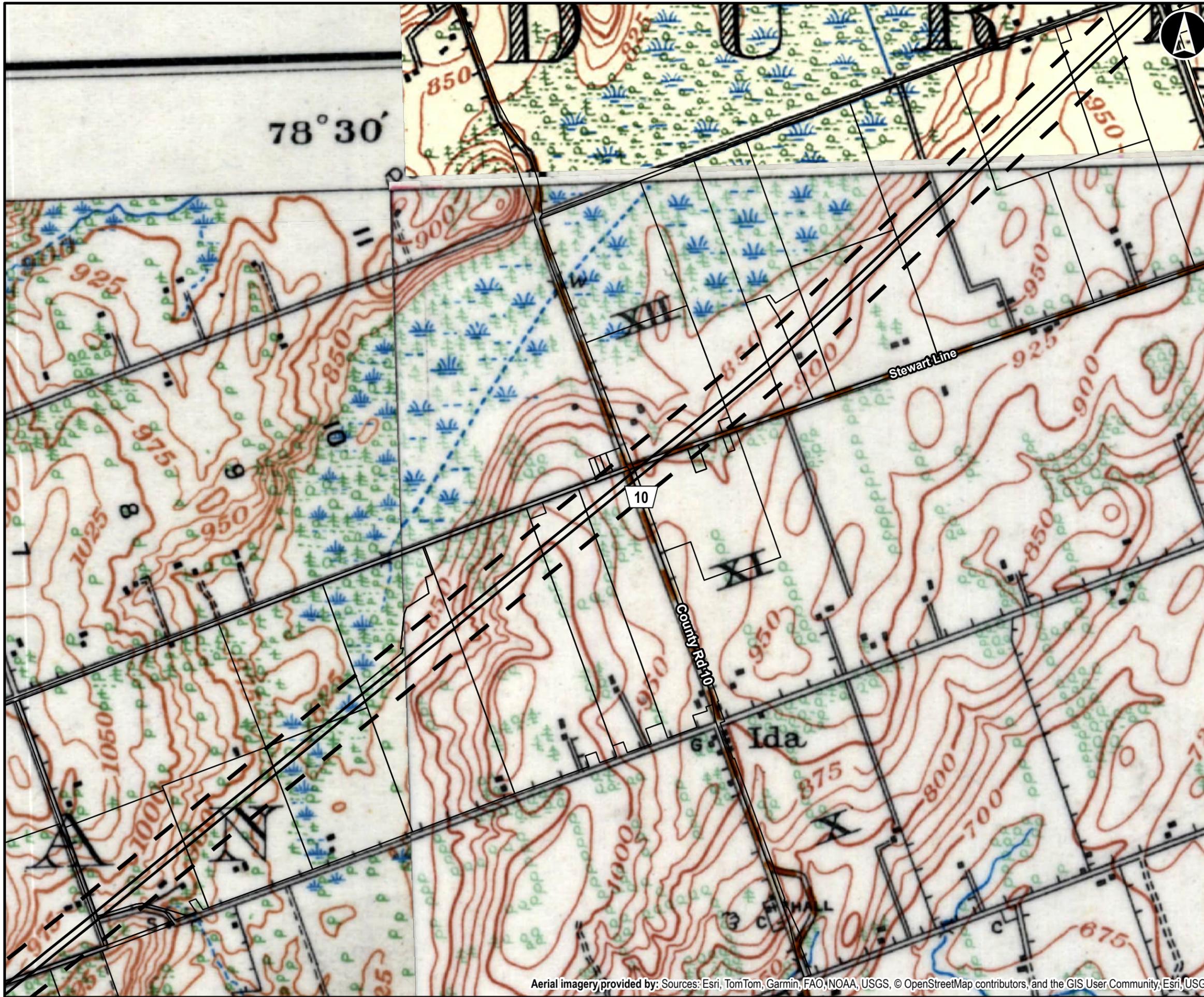
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AECOM	Figure 4
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- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Parcel Boundry
 - Existing Corridor Right of Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Project Study Area overlaid on 1930 NTS Map

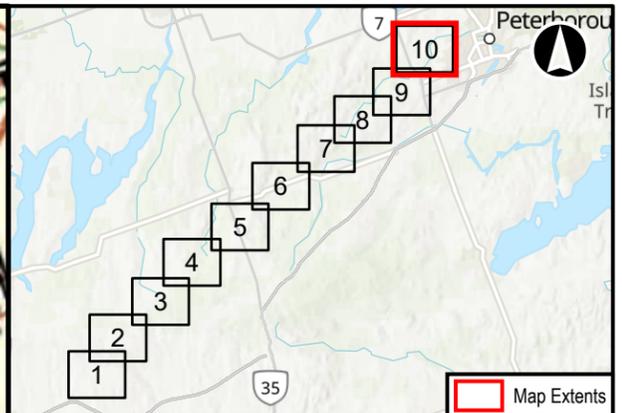
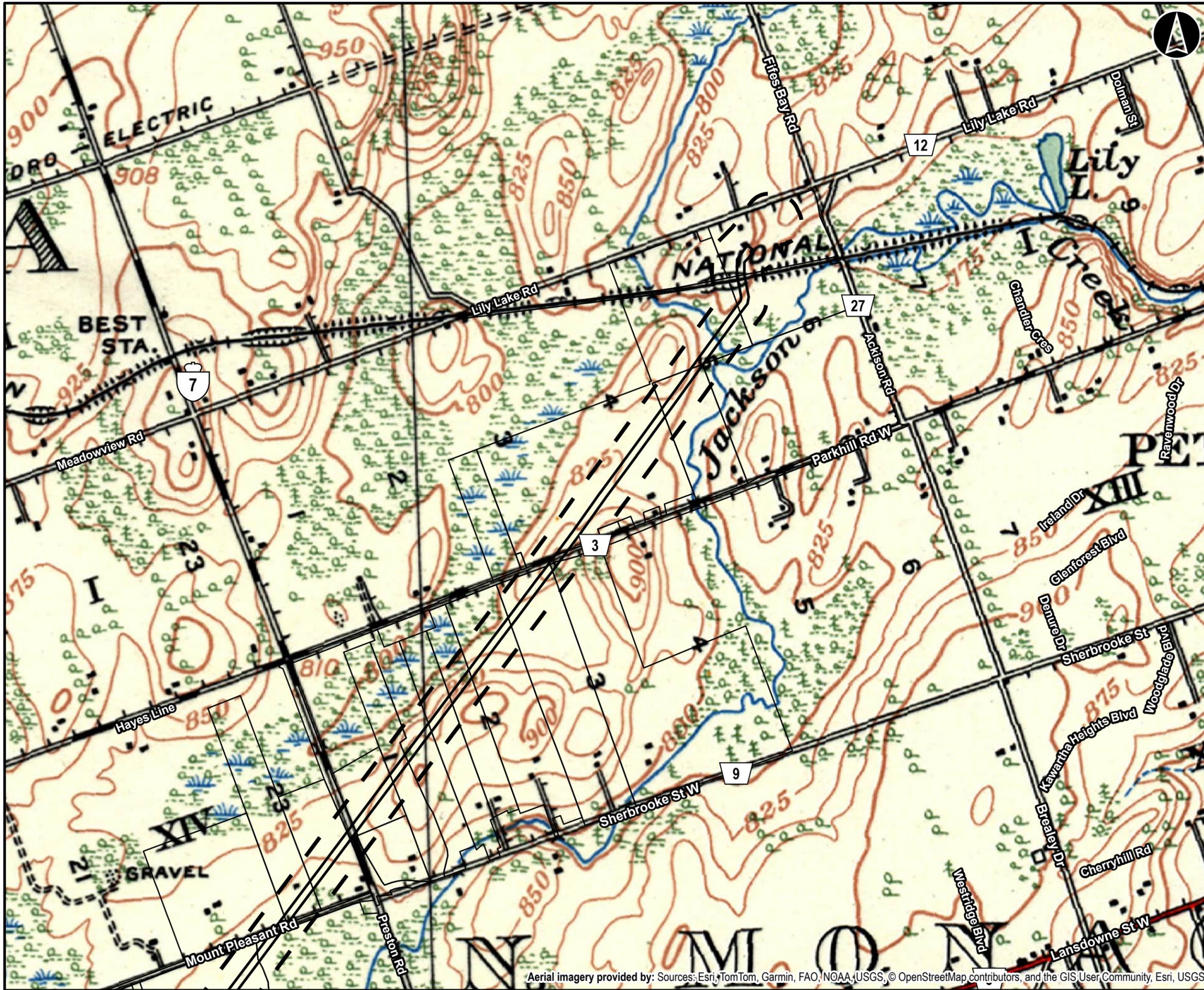


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AECOM	Figure 4
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- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Parcel Boundry
 - Existing Corridor Right of Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Project Study Area overlaid on 1930 NTS Map

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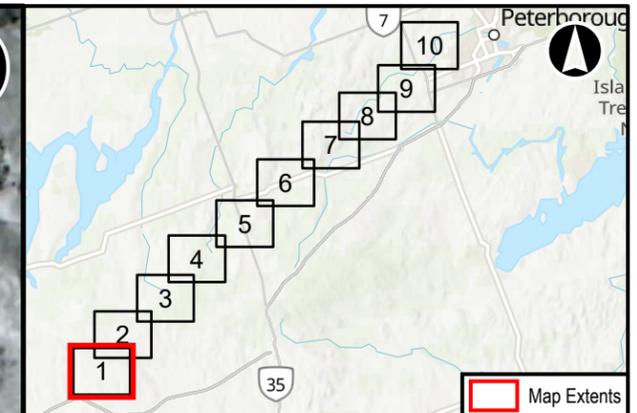
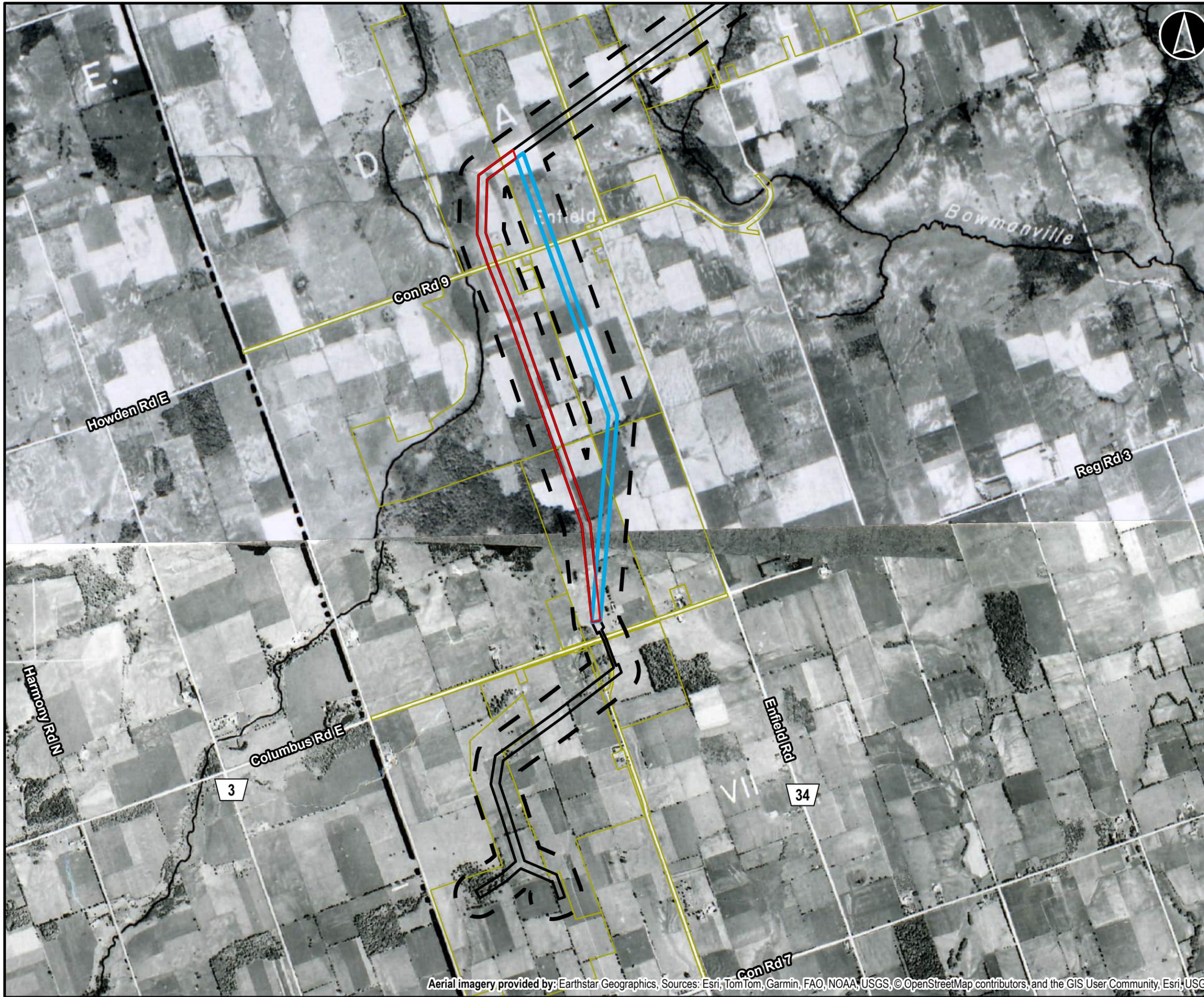
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- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Parcel Boundry
 - Existing Corridor Right of Way
 - Route Option A**
 - Project Right-of-Way
 - Route Option B**
 - Project Right-of-Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Project Study Area overlaid on 1954 aerial photograph

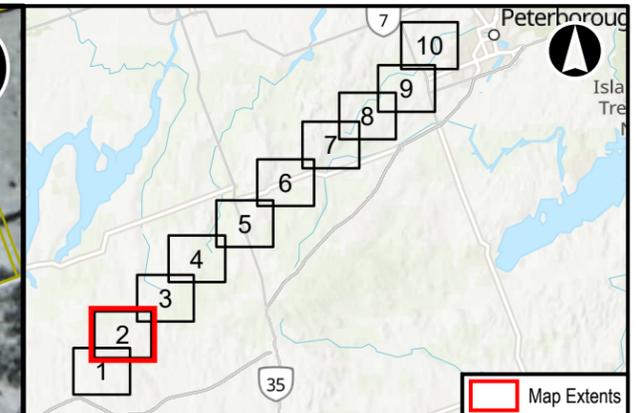


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AECOM	Figure 5
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- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Parcel Boundry
 - Existing Corridor Right of Way
 - Route Option A**
 - Project Right-of-Way
 - Route Option B**
 - Project Right-of-Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Project Study Area overlaid on 1954 aerial photograph

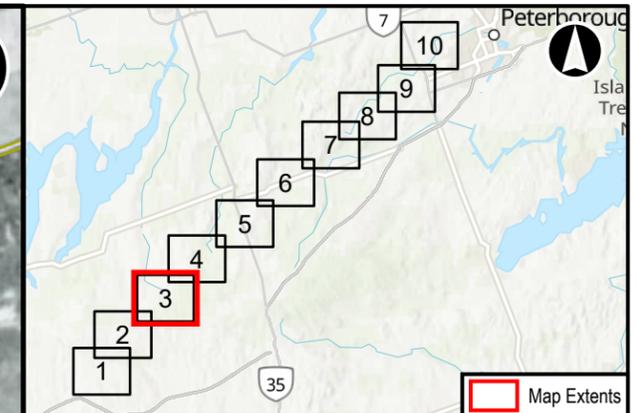
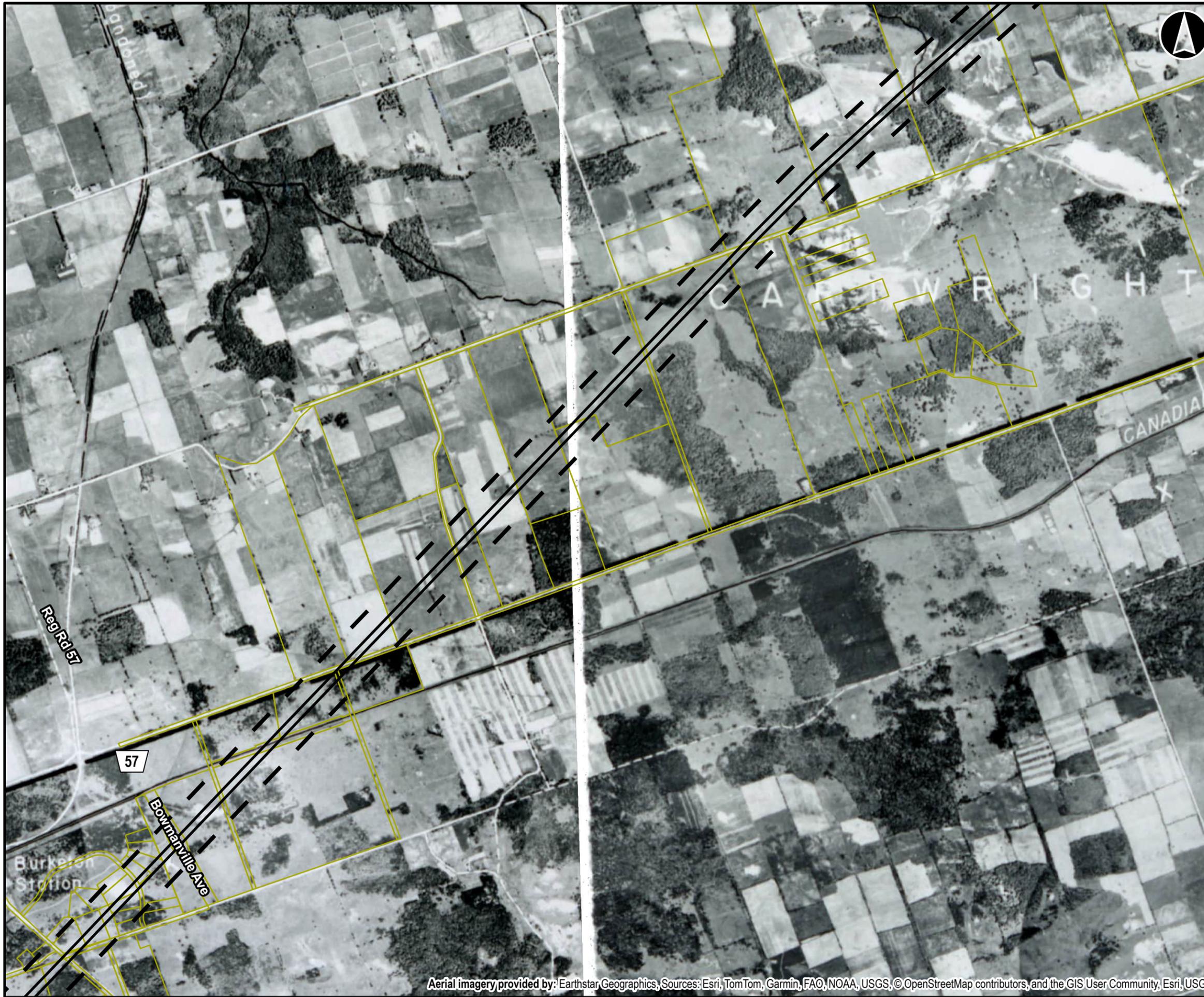
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- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Parcel Boundry
 - Existing Corridor Right of Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Project Study Area overlaid on 1954 aerial photograph

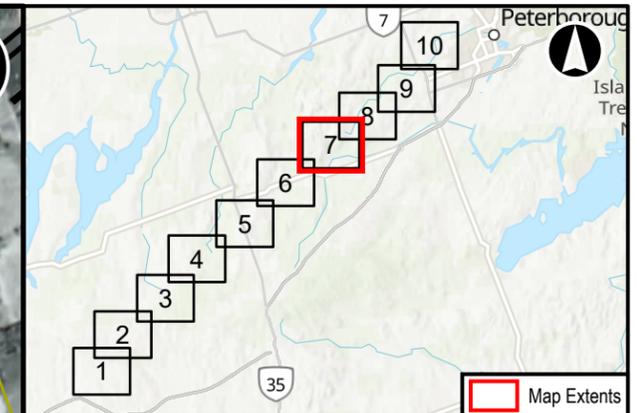


Jun, 2025	1:20,000	Data Sources: LIO, Historical Topographic Map Digitization Project by Ontario Council of University Libraries: https://geo2.scholarsportal.info/#/details/_un@=564032357&_add=true
P:60738038	Rev:00	

AECOM	Figure 5
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- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Parcel Boundry
 - Existing Corridor Right of Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Project Study Area overlaid on 1954 aerial photograph



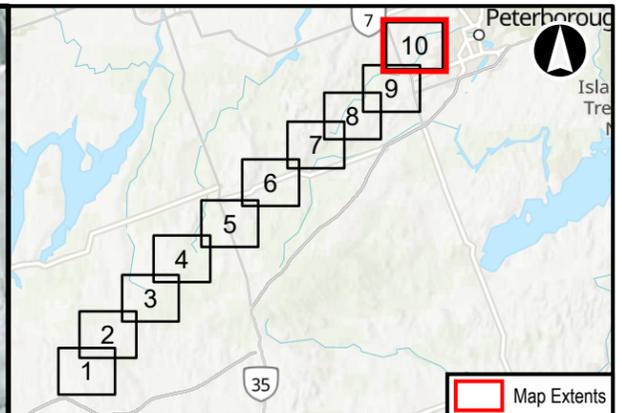
Jun, 2025	1:20,000	Data Sources: LIO, Historical Topographic Map Digitization Project by Ontario Council of University Libraries: https://geo2.scholarsportal.info/#/details/_un@=564032357&_add=true
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AECOM	Figure 5
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Aerial imagery provided by: Earthstar Geographics, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, USGS

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- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Parcel Boundry
 - Existing Corridor Right of Way

HONI Durham Kawartha Power Line

Project Study Area overlaid on 1954 aerial photograph

0 250 500 1000 1500
M

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Jun, 2025	1:20,000	Data Sources: LIO, Historical Topographic Map Digitization Project by Ontario Council of University Libraries: https://geo2.scholarsportal.info/#/details/?un@=564032357&_add=true
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AECOM **Figure 5**

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Appendix B: MCM Screening Checklist: Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (2022)

The **purpose of the checklist** is to determine:

- if a property(ies) or project area:
 - is a recognized heritage property
 - may be of cultural heritage value
- it includes all areas that may be impacted by project activities, including – but not limited to:
 - the main project area
 - temporary storage
 - staging and working areas
 - temporary roads and detours

Processes covered under this checklist, such as:

- *Planning Act*
- *Environmental Assessment Act*
- *Aggregates Resources Act*
- *Ontario Heritage Act* – Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

If you are not sure how to answer one or more of the questions on the checklist, you may want to hire a qualified person(s) (see page 5 for definitions) to undertake a cultural heritage evaluation report (CHER).

The CHER will help you:

- identify, evaluate and protect cultural heritage resources on your property or project area
- reduce potential delays and risks to a project

Other checklists

Please use a separate checklist for your project, if:

- you are seeking a Renewable Energy Approval under Ontario Regulation 359/09 – [separate checklist](#)
- your Parent Class EA document has an approved screening criteria (as referenced in Question 1)

Please refer to the Instructions pages for more detailed information and when completing this form.

Project or Property Name

Project or Property Location (upper and lower or single tier municipality)

Proponent Name

Proponent Contact Information

Screening Questions

1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place? Yes No

If Yes, please follow the pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process.

If No, continue to Question 2.

Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value

2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found **not** to be of cultural heritage value? Yes No

If Yes, do **not** complete the rest of the checklist.

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the previous evaluation and
- add this checklist to the project file, with the appropriate documents that demonstrate a cultural heritage evaluation was undertaken

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

If No, continue to Question 3.

3. Is the property (or project area): Yes No

a. identified, designated or otherwise protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act* as being of cultural heritage value?

b. a National Historic Site (or part of)?

c. designated under the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act*?

d. designated under the *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*?

e. identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO)?

f. located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?

If Yes to any of the above questions, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, if a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value has not previously been prepared or the statement needs to be updated

If a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value has been prepared previously and if alterations or development are proposed, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – the report will assess and avoid, eliminate or mitigate impacts

If No, continue to Question 4.

Part B: Screening for Potential Cultural Heritage Value

	Yes	No
4. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that:		
a. is the subject of a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Part C: Other Considerations

	Yes	No
5. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area):		
a. is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important in defining the character of the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. has a special association with a community, person or historical event?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If Yes to one or more of the above questions (Part B and C), there is potential for cultural heritage resources on the property or within the project area.

You need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

If the property is determined to be of cultural heritage value and alterations or development is proposed, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – the report will assess and avoid, eliminate or mitigate impacts

If No to all of the above questions, there is low potential for built heritage or cultural heritage landscape on the property.

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the conclusion
- add this checklist with the appropriate documentation to the project file

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement e.g. under the *Environmental Assessment Act*, *Planning Act* processes
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

Instructions

Please have the following available, when requesting information related to the screening questions below:

- a clear map showing the location and boundary of the property or project area
 - large scale and small scale showing nearby township names for context purposes
- the municipal addresses of all properties within the project area
- the lot(s), concession(s), and parcel number(s) of all properties within a project area

For more information, see the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's [Ontario Heritage Toolkit](#) or [Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties](#).

In this context, the following definitions apply:

- **qualified person(s)** means individuals – professional engineers, architects, archaeologists, etc. – having relevant, recent experience in the conservation of cultural heritage resources.
- **proponent** means a person, agency, group or organization that carries out or proposes to carry out an undertaking or is the owner or person having charge, management or control of an undertaking.

1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?

An existing checklist, methodology or process may already be in place for identifying potential cultural heritage resources, including:

- one endorsed by a municipality
- an environmental assessment process e.g. screening checklist for municipal bridges
- one that is approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) under the Ontario government's [Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties](#) [s.B.2.]

Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value

2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found not to be of cultural heritage value?

Respond 'yes' to this question, if all of the following are true:

A property can be considered not to be of cultural heritage value if:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) - or equivalent - has been prepared for the property with the advice of a qualified person and it has been determined not to be of cultural heritage value and/or
- the municipal heritage committee has evaluated the property for its cultural heritage value or interest and determined that the property is not of cultural heritage value or interest

A property may need to be re-evaluated, if:

- there is evidence that its heritage attributes may have changed
- new information is available
- the existing Statement of Cultural Heritage Value does not provide the information necessary to manage the property
- the evaluation took place after 2005 and did not use the criteria in Regulations 9/06 and 10/06

Note: Ontario government ministries and public bodies [prescribed under Regulation 157/10] may continue to use their existing evaluation processes, until the evaluation process required under section B.2 of the Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties has been developed and approved by MTCS.

To determine if your property or project area has been evaluated, contact:

- the approval authority
- the proponent
- the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

3a. Is the property (or project area) identified, designated or otherwise protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act* as being of cultural heritage value e.g.:

- i. designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*
 - individual designation (Part IV)
 - part of a heritage conservation district (Part V)

Individual Designation – Part IV

A property that is designated:

- by a municipal by-law as being of cultural heritage value or interest [s.29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- by order of the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as being of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance [s.34.5]. **Note:** To date, no properties have been designated by the Minister.

Heritage Conservation District – Part V

A property or project area that is located within an area designated by a municipal by-law as a heritage conservation district [s. 41 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*].

For more information on Parts IV and V, contact:

- municipal clerk
- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#)
- local land registry office (for a title search)

ii. subject of an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under Parts II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

An agreement, covenant or easement is usually between the owner of a property and a conservation body or level of government. It is usually registered on title.

The primary purpose of the agreement is to:

- preserve, conserve, and maintain a cultural heritage resource
- prevent its destruction, demolition or loss

For more information, contact:

- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#) - for an agreement, covenant or easement [clause 10 (1) (c) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- municipal clerk – for a property that is the subject of an easement or a covenant [s.37 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- local land registry office (for a title search)

iii. listed on a register of heritage properties maintained by the municipality

Municipal registers are the official lists - or record - of cultural heritage properties identified as being important to the community.

Registers include:

- all properties that are designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Part IV or V)
- properties that have not been formally designated, but have been identified as having cultural heritage value or interest to the community

For more information, contact:

- municipal clerk
- municipal heritage planning staff
- municipal heritage committee

iv. subject to a notice of:

- intention to designate (under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)
- a Heritage Conservation District study area bylaw (under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)

A property that is subject to a **notice of intention to designate** as a property of cultural heritage value or interest and the notice is in accordance with:

- section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*
- section 34.6 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. **Note:** To date, the only applicable property is Meldrum Bay Inn, Manitoulin Island. [s.34.6]

An area designated by a municipal by-law made under section 40.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a **heritage conservation district study area**.

For more information, contact:

- municipal clerk – for a property that is the subject of notice of intention [s. 29 and s. 40.1]
- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#)

v. included in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's list of provincial heritage properties

Provincial heritage properties are properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) maintains a list of all provincial heritage properties based on information provided by ministries and prescribed public bodies. As they are identified, MTCS adds properties to the list of provincial heritage properties.

For more information, contact the MTCS Registrar at registrar@ontario.ca.

3b. Is the property (or project area) a National Historic Site (or part of)?

National Historic Sites are properties or districts of national historic significance that are designated by the Federal Minister of the Environment, under the *Canada National Parks Act*, based on the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

For more information, see the [National Historic Sites website](#).

3c. Is the property (or project area) designated under the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act*?

The *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act* protects heritage railway stations that are owned by a railway company under federal jurisdiction. Designated railway stations that pass from federal ownership may continue to have cultural heritage value.

For more information, see the [Directory of Designated Heritage Railway Stations](#).

3d. Is the property (or project area) designated under the *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*?

The *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act* helps preserve historically significant Canadian lighthouses. The Act sets up a public nomination process and includes heritage building conservation standards for lighthouses which are officially designated.

For more information, see the [Heritage Lighthouses of Canada](#) website.

3e. Is the property (or project area) identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office?

The role of the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO) is to help the federal government protect the heritage buildings it owns. The policy applies to all federal government departments that administer real property, but not to federal Crown Corporations.

For more information, contact the [Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office](#).

See a [directory of all federal heritage designations](#).

3f. Is the property (or project area) located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?

A UNESCO World Heritage Site is a place listed by UNESCO as having outstanding universal value to humanity under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. In order to retain the status of a World Heritage Site, each site must maintain its character defining features.

Currently, the Rideau Canal is the only World Heritage Site in Ontario.

For more information, see Parks Canada – [World Heritage Site website](#).

Part B: Screening for potential Cultural Heritage Value

4a. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that has a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?

Heritage resources are often recognized with formal plaques or markers.

Plaques are prepared by:

- municipalities
- provincial ministries or agencies
- federal ministries or agencies
- local non-government or non-profit organizations

For more information, contact:

- [municipal heritage committees](#) or local heritage organizations – for information on the location of plaques in their community
- Ontario Historical Society's [Heritage directory](#) – for a list of historical societies and heritage organizations
- Ontario Heritage Trust – for a [list of plaques](#) commemorating Ontario's history
- Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada – for a [list of plaques](#) commemorating Canada's history

4b. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?

For more information on known cemeteries and/or burial sites, see:

- Cemeteries Regulations, Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services – for a [database of registered cemeteries](#)
- Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) – to [locate records of Ontario cemeteries](#), both currently and no longer in existence; cairns, family plots and burial registers
- Canadian County Atlas Digital Project – to [locate early cemeteries](#)

In this context, adjacent means contiguous or as otherwise defined in a municipal official plan.

4c. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?

The Canadian Heritage River System is a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage.

Canadian Heritage Rivers must have, and maintain, outstanding natural, cultural and/or recreational values, and a high level of public support.

For more information, contact the [Canadian Heritage River System](#).

If you have questions regarding the boundaries of a watershed, please contact:

- your conservation authority
- municipal staff

4d. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?

A 40 year 'rule of thumb' is typically used to indicate the potential of a site to be of cultural heritage value. The approximate age of buildings and/or structures may be estimated based on:

- history of the development of the area
- fire insurance maps
- architectural style
- building methods

Property owners may have information on the age of any buildings or structures on their property. The municipality, local land registry office or library may also have background information on the property.

Note: 40+ year old buildings or structure do not necessarily hold cultural heritage value or interest; their age simply indicates a higher potential.

A building or structure can include:

- residential structure
- farm building or outbuilding
- industrial, commercial, or institutional building
- remnant or ruin
- engineering work such as a bridge, canal, dams, etc.

For more information on researching the age of buildings or properties, see the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit Guide [Heritage Property Evaluation](#).

Part C: Other Considerations

5a. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important to defining the character of the area?

Local or Aboriginal knowledge may reveal that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has potential landmarks or defining structures and sites, for instance:

- buildings or landscape features accessible to the public or readily noticeable and widely known
- complexes of buildings
- monuments
- ruins

5b. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) has a special association with a community, person or historical event?

Local or Aboriginal knowledge may reveal that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has a special association with a community, person or event of historic interest, for instance:

- Aboriginal sacred site
- traditional-use area
- battlefield
- birthplace of an individual of importance to the community

5c. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?

Landscapes (which may include a combination of archaeological resources, built heritage resources and landscape elements) may be of cultural heritage value or interest to a community.

For example, an Aboriginal trail, historic road or rail corridor may have been established as a key transportation or trade route and may have been important to the early settlement of an area. Parks, designed gardens or unique landforms such as waterfalls, rock faces, caverns, or mounds are areas that may have connections to a particular event, group or belief.

For more information on Questions 5.a., 5.b. and 5.c., contact:

- Elders in Aboriginal Communities or community researchers who may have information on potential cultural heritage resources. Please note that Aboriginal traditional knowledge may be considered sensitive.
- [municipal heritage committees](#) or local heritage organizations
- Ontario Historical Society's "[Heritage Directory](#)" - for a list of historical societies and heritage organizations in the province

An internet search may find helpful resources, including:

- historical maps
- historical walking tours
- municipal heritage management plans
- cultural heritage landscape studies
- municipal cultural plans

Information specific to trails may be obtained through [Ontario Trails](#).

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