

6th Line Municipal Class Environmental Assessment

County Road 27 to St John's Road
Town of Innisfil, ON

September 6, 2016

**APPENDIX D:
CULTURAL HERITAGE
RESOURCE ASSESSMENT**

**Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment:
Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes**

Existing Conditions – Impact Assessment

**6th Line (Part A): 20 Sideroad to St. John's Road
Class Environmental Assessment Study**

**Former Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County
Town of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, Ontario**

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**6th Line (Part A): 20 Sideroad to St. John's Road
Class Environmental Assessment Study**

**Former Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County
Town of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, Ontario**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by HDR to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment as part of the 6th Line (Part A) Class Environmental Assessment study. The 6th Line (Part A) study area extends along 6th Line in the Town of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, and includes the following lands:

- 6th Line right-of-way (ROW) from the 20th Sideroad to east of St. Johns Road;
- 20th Sideroad ROW to the north and south of 6th Line; and,
- St. John's Road ROW to the south of 6th Line.

The results of background historic research and a review of secondary source material revealed a study area with a land use history dating back to the nineteenth century. The field review confirmed that this area retains nineteenth- and twentieth-century cultural heritage resources. A total of six built heritage resources and seven cultural heritage landscapes were identified within or adjacent to the 6th Line (Part A) study area.

Based on the results of background data collection and field review, the following recommendations were developed for the 6th Line (Part A) EA:

1. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources;
2. BHR 2 and BHR 4 are expected to be significantly impacted through the potential demolition of structure, alteration to the landscape setting, and the introduction of elements that are not in keeping with the historic setting of these properties (i.e. construction of multi-use path and wider roads). A resource-specific heritage impact statement should be carried out for each resource prior to construction to evaluate the cultural heritage value of these resources, identify cultural heritage attributes, and develop appropriate mitigation measures. Potential mitigation measures may include landscape documentation prior to construction and post-construction landscaping to restore pre-construction conditions;



3. The feasibility of implementing tree protection zones should be investigated for all identified cultural heritage resources where tree removals are planned. If possible, tree protection zones should be implemented for BHR 2-3, BHR 5, and CHL 4;
4. BHR 3, BHR 5, CHL 1, CHL 3, and CHL 4 are expected to be impacted through alteration to setting by the removal of replaceable landscape features (i.e. shrubs and young trees) and the introduction of elements that are not in keeping with the historic setting of these resources (i.e. construction wider road and/or multi-use path). A cultural heritage landscape documentation report should be prepared by a qualified heritage consultant in advance of construction activities to create a record of the existing conditions of these resources;
5. Post-construction landscaping and rehabilitation plans should be undertaken in a manner that is sympathetic to the overall setting. Wherever possible, landscaping with appropriate/sympathetic historic plant materials is recommended, and fence rows should be preserved where extant. Post-construction landscaping is recommended for BHR 3, BHR 5, CHL 1, and CHL 3-4 and for all properties that will be subject to the removal of vegetation or replaceable landscape features (i.e. young trees, shrubs, and fence lines) during construction; and,
6. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.
CULTURAL HERITAGE DIVISION**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by HDR to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment as part of the 6th Line (Part A) Class Environmental Assessment study. The 6th Line (Part A) study area extends along 6th Line in the Town of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, and includes the following lands (Figure 1):

- 6th Line right-of-way (ROW) from the 20th Sideroad to east of St. Johns Road;
- 20th Sideroad ROW to the north and south of 6th Line; and,
- St. John's Road ROW to the south of 6th Line.

The purpose of this report is to present a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, identify existing conditions of the 6th Line (Part A) study area, identify impacts to cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures. This research was conducted under the senior project management of Annie Veilleux and project management of Heidy Schopf, both of ASI.

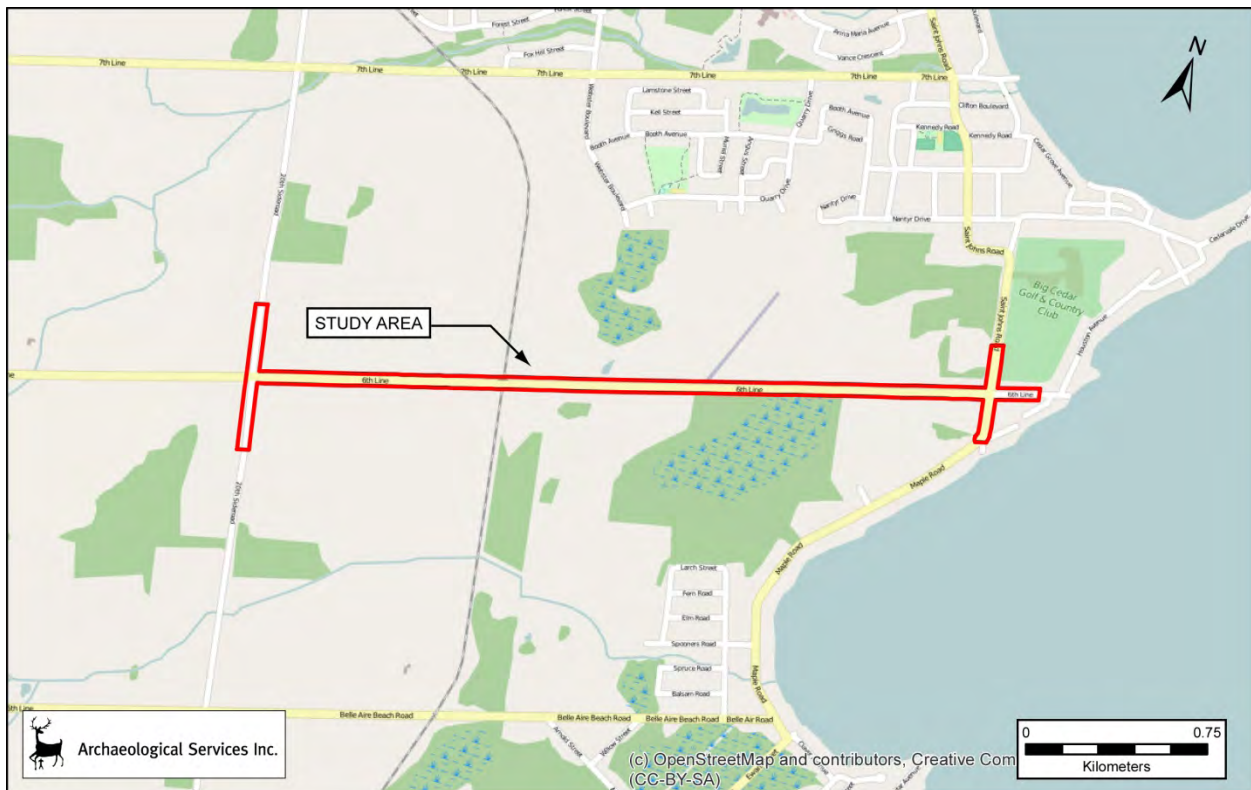


Figure 1: Location of the study area
Base Map:©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)

2.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legislation and Policy Context

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part 4.7 of the *PPS* states that:

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



2.2 Municipal Policies

The Town of Innisfil's Official Plan (2006) sets out a number of policies with regard to cultural heritage resources. Policies that are relevant to this study are included below:

- 6.1 A register of built heritage resources and heritage conservation districts that are of cultural heritage value or interest shall be established by the Town. The register will be kept by the Clerk and shall list all property situated in the municipality that has been designated by the municipality or by the Minister and shall contain, with respect to each property:
- A legal description of the property;
 - The name and address of the owner; and,
 - A statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the property and a description of the heritage attributes of the property.
- 6.3 The register may also include built heritage resources that have not been designated but that the Town Council or local heritage committee believes to be of cultural heritage value or interest.
- 6.10 Development applications on lands adjoining or contiguous to a protected heritage property shall demonstrate that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.
- 6.13 The Town will have regard for known built heritage resources, significant cultural heritage landscapes and known archaeological resources in the undertaking of municipal public works, such as roads and infrastructure projects carried under the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) process.

2.3 Data Collection

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

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

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



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

Design/Physical Value:

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

Historical/Associative Value:

- It has a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to: the Town of Innisfil; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of the history of the: the Town of Innisfil; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to: the Town of Innisfil; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.
- It demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.
- It has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.
- It has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.

Contextual Value:

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

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



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

- Farm complexes: comprise two or more buildings, one of which must be a farmhouse or barn, and may include a tree-lined drive, tree windbreaks, fences, domestic gardens and small orchards.
- Roadscapes: generally two-lanes in width with absence of shoulders or narrow shoulders only, ditches, tree lines, bridges, culverts and other associated features.
- Waterscapes: waterway features that contribute to the overall character of the cultural heritage landscape, usually in relation to their influence on historic development and settlement patterns.
- Railscapes: active or inactive railway lines or railway rights of way and associated features.
- Historical settlements: groupings of two or more structures with a commonly applied name.
- Streetscapes: generally consists of a paved road found in a more urban setting, and may include a series of houses that would have been built in the same time period.
- Historical agricultural landscapes: generally comprises a historically rooted settlement and farming pattern that reflects a recognizable arrangement of fields within a lot and may have associated agricultural outbuildings, structures, and vegetative elements such as tree rows.
- Cemeteries: land used for the burial of human remains.

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

3.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Introduction

This section provides a brief summary of historic research and a description of identified above ground cultural heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed undertaking. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of Euro-Canadian settlement and land use. Historically, the study area is located in the road allowance between the following lots and concessions:

Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County

- Lots 20-26, Concession 5
- Lots 20-26, Concession 6

3.2 Township Survey and Settlement

3.2.1 *Innisfil Township*

The Township of Innisfil was surveyed in 1820 and settlers arrived that year. Growth was slow during the first ten years of the township. The first sawmill was erected in the 1830s and a grist mill was constructed in 1835. Early settlement was focused around Kempenfeldt Bay. By 1843 the first school was constructed and the following year the Innisfil Methodist Congregation built the first church. By 1850 the township had a population of 1,807. Following the connection of the Northern Railway, the township became an important shipping hub for the lumber industry of central Ontario (Mika and Mika 1981: 347-349).

3.2.2 *Tent City*

The east end of the study area is located in Tent City, which is a small community located in the vicinity of Houston Avenue and 6th Line. Tent City was established in 1914 when Lorne Jack pitched ten sleeping tents and one large tent to serve as a kitchen and dining room at the foot of Sixth Line in Innisfil (Innisfil Historical Society 1984:1). Lorne Jack was a dancer before starting Tent City and performed in both Toronto and New York City (Figures 2 and 3). Tent City is known as being the first commercial tourist establishment in the Township of Innisfil and possibly the first on Lake Simcoe.

Tent City was best known for its dance hall and it became immensely popular. It attracted locals and people from Bradford, Barrie, Bond Head, and Toronto (Innisfil Historical Society 1984:1). Dancers were brought in by horse and buggy or by boat via Lake Simcoe.

Eventually, Jack built a large frame pavilion for a summer hotel and dance hall (Figure 4). Known as the Tent City Hotel, Jack hosted dance nights every Wednesday and Saturday throughout the summer (Innisfil Historical Society 1984:1). Orchestras from Toronto were hired to provide music on these nights.

The dance hall eventually closed and the Tent City Hotel was demolished in 1953. The property, including Lorne Jack's private residence, was sold to Camp Arrowhead in 1967. Jack's residence was known as "Castle Hall" and is still in use as a camp building today.





Figure 2: Picture of Lorne D. Jack c. 1906
Photo Reference: Photo ID 4879 (Innisfil
Historical Society 1906)



Figure 3: Photo of Lorne D. Jack, founder of Tent City, c. 1906
Photo Reference: Photo ID 4878 (Innisfil
Historical Society 1906)



Figure 4: Tent City Hotel c. 1930
Photo Reference: Photo ID 3818 (Innisfil
Historical Society 1930)

3.2.3 Northern Railway

The *Northern Railway of Canada* was the first steam railway in Upper Canada. The Northern Railway was originally known as the *Ontario, Simcoe and Huron*, which is a reference to the three lakes that the railway connected (Canadian Encyclopedia 2014). Opened in 1853, the company experienced financial difficulties and the railway was renamed the *Northern Railway of Canada* in 1858 (Canadian Encyclopedia 2014). The line went through some expansion during the mid-late nineteenth-century and was extended to Meaford, Penetanguishene, and Gravenhurst. The line was taken over by the *Grand Trunk Railway* in 1888. The line was faced with increased competition over the course of the twentieth-century and traffic eventually declined. Several sections of the track are still in use by the *Canadian National Railway* (successor to the *Grand Trunk Railway*), including the section between Toronto and Barrie which is used by GO Transit as the Barrie Line. Other sections of the track have been converted to rail trail use.



3.3 Review of Historic Mapping

The 1881 *Simcoe supplement in the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* was reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of cultural heritage resources within the study area from the nineteenth century (Figure 5). It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

Historically, the study area is located in the former Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County. Details of historic property owners and historic features in the study area are listed in Table 1.

Lot #	Concession #	Property Owner (1881)	Historical Feature(s) (1881)
20	5	Thos Jack	-
21	5	Thos Jack	-
22	5	-	Northern Railway of Canada
23	5	-	-
24	5	-	-
25	5	-	-
26	5	-	-
20	6	T. Hughes	-
21	6	Jas Ralston	-
22	6	-	Northern Railway of Canada
23	6	-	-
24	6	-	-
25	6	-	-
26	6	-	-

The 1881 map shows that 6th Line is a historically surveyed road and that St. John’s Road was an unopened road allowance at this time. 20 Sideroad is depicted as a historically surveyed road and a number of historical property owners and features are depicted in vicinity of the intersection of 20 Sideroad and 6th Line. The Northern Railway is shown to cross the study area in a general north-south direction east of 20 Sideroad.

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historic mapping for the twentieth century was examined. This report presents maps from 1928, 1940, 1954, and 1986. These do not represent the full range of maps consulted for the purpose of this study but were judged to cover the full range of land uses that occurred in the area during this period.

The 1928 topographic map demonstrates that several residences were located on both the north and south sides of 6th Line during the early twentieth-century (Figure 6). In addition, St. John’s Road is depicted as an unmetalled road and numerous buildings are shown along St. John’s Road, Maple Road, Button Place, Point Place, and Houston Avenue. The Big Cedar Association Dance Hall is depicted on the map at the southwest corner of the confluence of Maple Road and St. John’s Road. An unfenced road is shown extending south from 6th Line to connect with Maple Road on the east side of St. John’s Road.

The 1940 topographic map shows that little change took place in the study area during the early-mid twentieth-century (Figure 7). A couple of new structures were added along 6th Line between St. John’s Road and Houston Avenue but no other changes are notable.

The 1954 aerial photo demonstrates that the majority of the study area was bordered by rural, agricultural lands by the mid- twentieth century (Figure 8). The exception to this is the settlement located along the shoreline of Lake Simcoe and around the intersection of 6th Line and Houston Avenue. One notable change is that the Big Cedar Golf Course is shown and the arrangement of the green is discernible. Woodlots, tree lines, and ravines within the study area are also visible.

The 1986 map (Figure 9) shows that little change took place in the study area during the mid- to late- twentieth century. The majority of the study area (west of St. John’s Road) is comprised of rural lands with few buildings. One addition to this area is the Lefroy Airfield, which is depicted on the north side of 6th Line between the rail line and St. John’s Road. East of St. John’s Road, the study area is shown to have experienced some intensification with dense settlement shown along both sides of Maple Road, St. John’s Road, and Houston Avenue. The settlement located at the eastern end of 6th Line is labeled as “Tent City”.

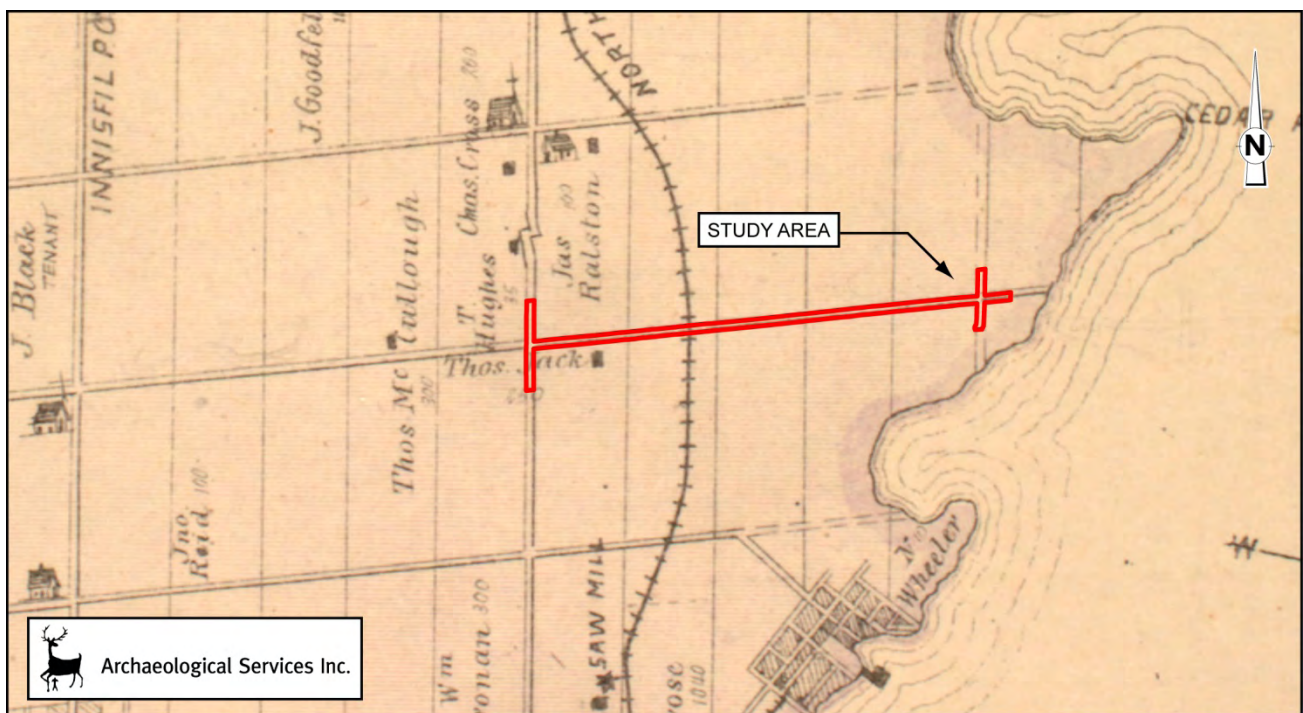


Figure 5: The study area overlaid on the 1881 map of the Township of Innisfil
Base Map: *Simcoe supplement* (H. Belden 1881)

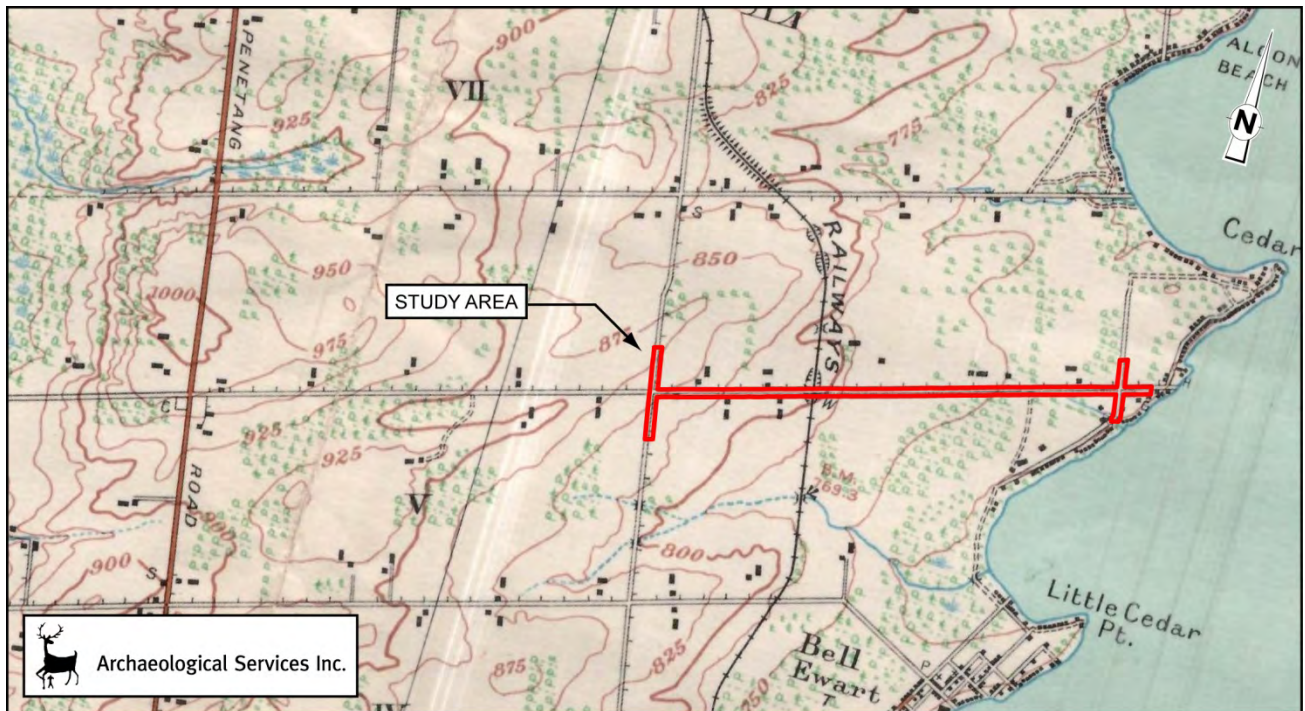


Figure 6: The study area overlaid on the 1928 NTS map of Barrie
Base Map: NTS Sheet 31 D/05 (Barrie) (Department of National Defense 1928)

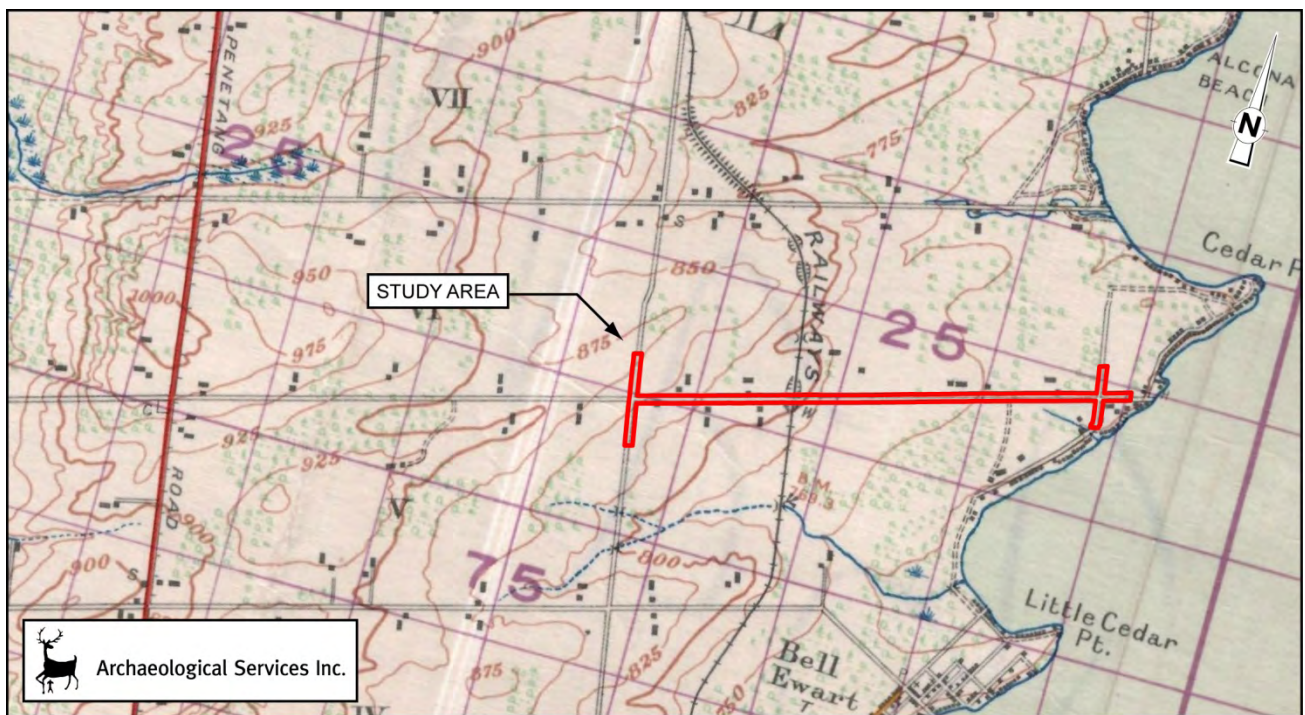


Figure 7: The study area overlaid on the 1940 NTS map of Barrie
Base Map: NTS Sheet 31 D/05 (Barrie) (Department of National Defense 1940)

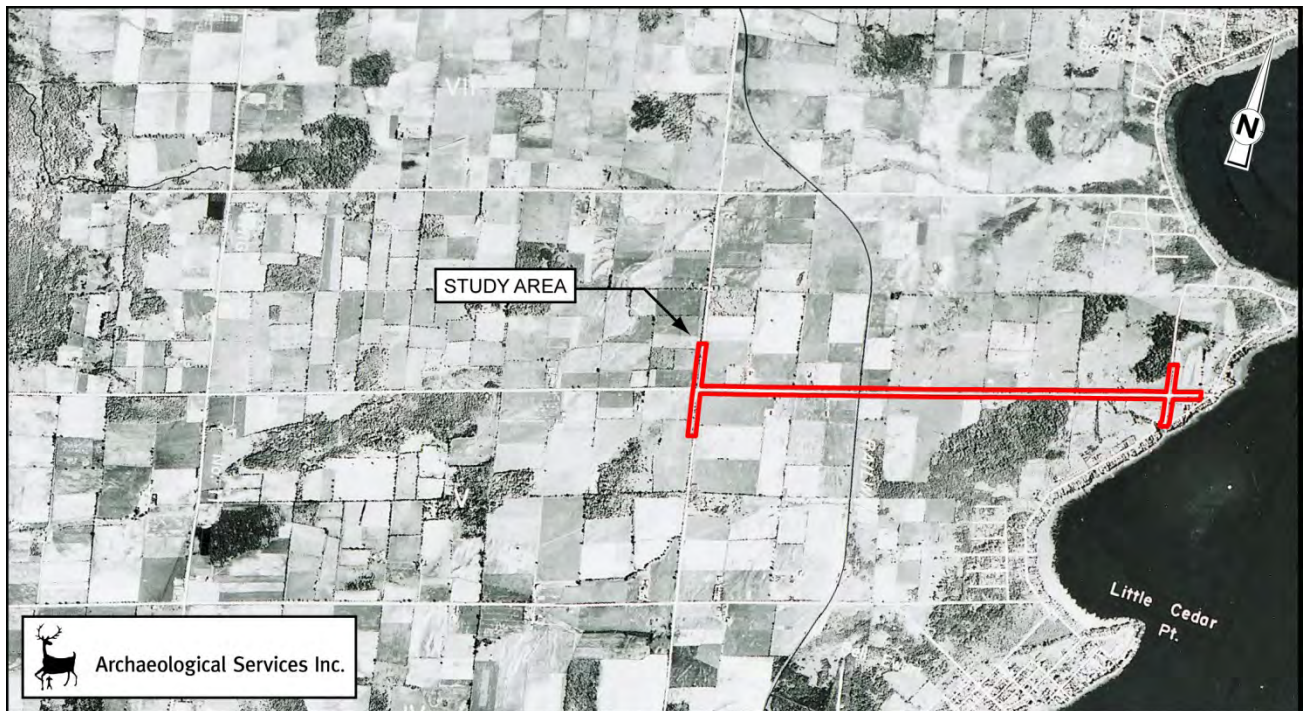


Figure 8: The study area overlaid on the 1954 aerial of Innisfil
Photo Reference: Plate 443.793 (Hunting Survey Corporation 1954)

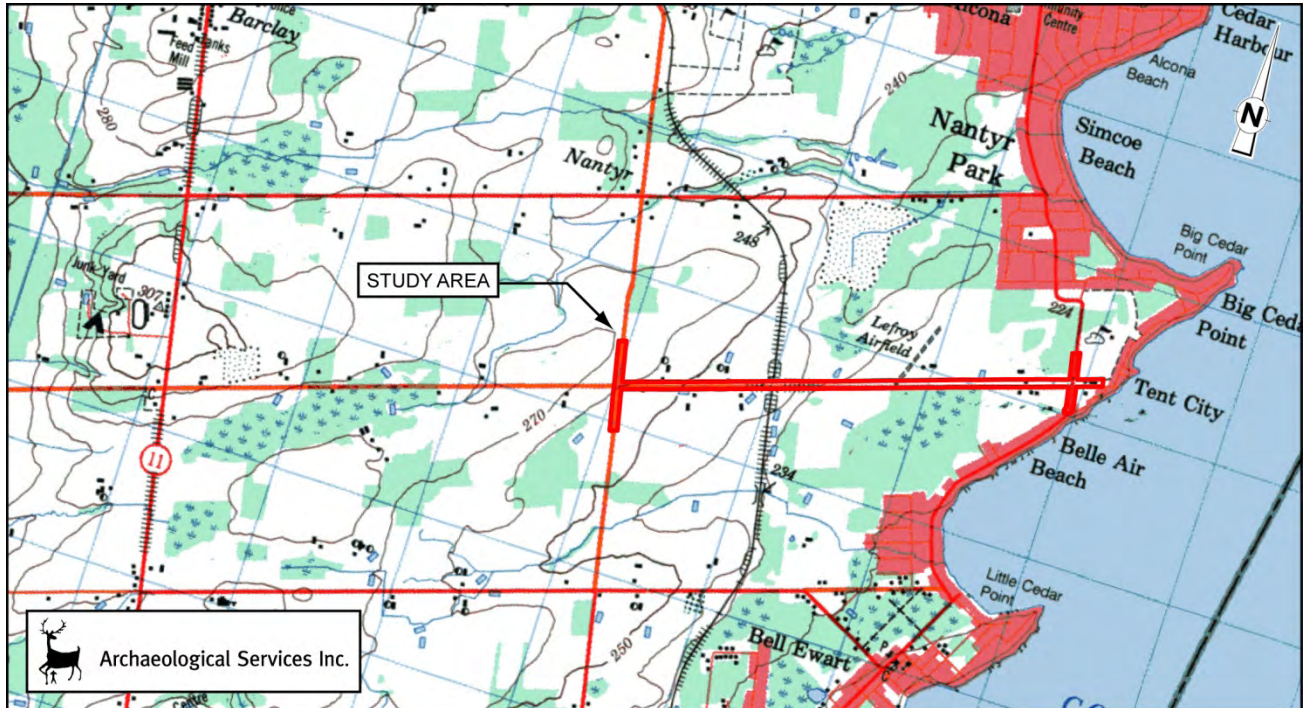


Figure 9: The study area overlaid on the 1986 NTS map of Barrie
Base Map: NTS Sheet 31 D/05 (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1986)

3.4 Existing Conditions

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

- The Town of Innisfil's *Municipal Heritage Register*, which provides an inventory of cultural heritage resources that are designated under Part IV and Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and an inventory of listed properties that are of cultural heritage value or interest to the Town;
- Ontario Ministry of Culture's *Ontario Heritage Properties Database*: available online, the database provides information on properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The database was last updated in 2005;
- Parks Canada's *Canada's Historic Places* website: available online, the searchable register provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial, and national levels;
- The Town of was contacted directly to gather any information on cultural heritage resources within the study area (email communication 7 November 2014); and,
- ASI's 2014 report for the Upgrading of Sanitary Pump Station No. 2 in Innisfil, Ontario was reviewed since it identified a number of cultural heritage resources in the vicinity of the present study area.

Based on the review of available data, there are seven previously identified resources within and/or adjacent to the study area.

A field review was undertaken by Heidi Schopf, Cultural Heritage Specialist, ASI, on 16 December 2014 to document the existing conditions of the study area. The field review was preceded by a review of available, current and historic, aerial photographs and maps (including online sources such as Bing and Google maps). These large-scale maps are reviewed for any potential cultural heritage resources which may be extant in the study area. The existing conditions of the study area are described below. Identified cultural heritage resources are discussed in Section 3.4.2 and mapped on Figures 10 - 15 of this report.

3.4.1 6th Line (Part A) – Existing Conditions

The west end of the study area includes the intersection of 6th Line and 20 Sideroad (Plate 1). This intersection is bordered by agricultural fields, trees and shrubs. 20 Sideroad runs in an north-south direction and is two lanes wide with gravel shoulders, a painted midline, and ditching (Plate 2). 6th Line is two lanes wide with narrow shoulders and ditching (Plate 3). Sections of 6th Line are bordered by mature trees. One notable landscape feature in close proximity to the existing 6th Line right-of-way (ROW) is an airfield located at 1010 6th Line (Plate 4; See entry for CHL 3 in Table 3). The airfield starts at the southwest corner of the property and continues in a diagonal line towards the northeast corner.

The character of the study area changes at the intersection of 6th Line and St. Johns Road (Plate 5). Commencing at this intersection and continuing east and south, the study area is bordered by residences and seasonal cottages (Plate 6). In addition, a summer camp with historical significance to the area is located at 684 6th Line (See entry for CHL 6 in Table 3). This section of the study area also features historical street networks that contain significant landscape feature such as riverstone pillars and gates (Plates 7 and 8; See entries for BHR 6 and CHL 7 in Table 3).





Plate 1: West-southwest view along 6th Line towards 20 Sideroad.



Plate 2: South-southwest view of 20 Sideroad from 6th Line.



Plate 3: East-northeast view of 6th Line.



Plate 4: North-northeast view of the airfield located on the north side of 6th Line.



Plate 5: West-southwest view of the intersection of 6th Line and St Johns Road. Note residences on left.



Plate 6: West-southwest view of 6th Line and Point Place. Note residences on left and day camp on right.



Plate 7: Northeast view towards Button Place. Note residences/cottages in far left.



Plate 8: Northwest view of the riverstone gates leading to the Big Cedar Point Association.

3.4.2 6th Line (Part A) – Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the results of the background research and field review, six built heritage resources (BHR) and seven cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) were identified within and/or adjacent to the 6th Line (Part A) study area (Table 2). A detailed inventory of these cultural heritage resources is presented in Section 7.0 and mapping of these features is provided in Section 8.0 of this report.

Table 2: Summary of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area			
Resource	Type	Location	Recognition
BHR 1	Residence	1475 6 th Line	Identified during the field review
BHR 2	Residence	1350 6 th Line	Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>
BHR 3	Residence	1323 6 th Line	Identified during the field review
BHR 4	Bridge	6 th Line and the CN Rail Line	Identified during the field review
BHR 5	Residence	853 6 th Line	Previously identified by ASI (2014)
BHR 6	Dance Hall	1498 Maple Road	Listed by Municipality
CHL 1	Roadscape	6 th Line	Previously identified by ASI (2014)
CHL 2	Railscape	CN Rail Line	Identified during the field review
CHL 3	Farm Complex	1010 6 th Line	Identified during the field review
CHL 4	Farm Complex	840 6 th Line	Previously identified by ASI (2014)
CHL 5	Golf Course	1590 Houston Avenue	Previously identified by ASI (2014)
CHL 6	Day Camp	684 6 th Line	Listed by Municipality
CHL 7	Streetscape	Button Place	Previously identified by ASI (2014)

3.5 Screening for Potential Impacts

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

- Destruction, removal or relocation of any, or part of any, significant heritage attribute or feature (III.1).
- Alteration which means a change in any manner and includes restoration, renovation, repair or disturbance (III.2).
- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the exposure or visibility of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden (III.3).
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context, or a significant relationship (III.4).
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas from, within, or to a built or natural heritage feature (III.5).
- A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces (III.6).
- Soil disturbance such as a change in grade, or an alteration of the drainage pattern, or excavation, etc (III.7)

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

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

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

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



3.5.1 Potential Impacts of the Preferred Alternative

The proposed undertaking for the 6th Line (Part A) study area consists of road widening activities that will require the acquisition of property frontages and the removal of trees along 6th Line. However, the preferred alternative for the road design was developed to avoid the removal of structures and significant heritage features where feasible. Figures 10 – 15 shows the proposed infrastructure improvements in relation to identified cultural heritage resources. Table 3 lists potential impacts to identified cultural heritage resources and proposes mitigation measures.

ASI first updated this report in April 2015 with an impact assessment based on preliminary design drawings dated March 2015. In September 2015, this report was revised again with more up-to-date preliminary design drawings for the proposed infrastructure work. It should be noted that the current set of preliminary design drawings show the study area for Part A of the 6th Line Class EA commencing at approximately 450 metres west of Sideroad 20, rather than commencing at Sideroad 20. This section of the 6th Line Class EA is already included in the Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment: 6th Line (Part B) Class EA (ASI 2015) and has therefore this report has not been updated to include this section of 6th Line.

Table 3: Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Resource	Potential Impact(s)	Proposed Mitigation Measure(s)
BHR 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
BHR 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration (III.2) due to encroachment on the property and removal of mature trees due to road widening and construction of multi-use path; and, Soil disturbance (III.7) due to expanded grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As this property is Designated under Part IV of the OHA, a heritage impact assessment (HIA) should be carried out prior to construction to document the existing conditions of the property, identify any heritage attributes that may be impacted by the proposed work, and develop appropriate mitigation measures; and, Investigate the feasibility of implementing tree protection zones to retain existing trees on the property.
BHR 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration (III.2) due to removal of mature trees, young trees, and shrubs; and, Soil disturbance (III.7) due to expanded grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape documentation should be carried out prior to construction; Investigate the feasibility of implementing tree protection zones to retain existing trees on the property; and, Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.



Table 3: Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Resource	Potential Impact(s)	Proposed Mitigation Measure(s)
BHR 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction (III.1) due to removal of bridge to accommodate the wider road and multi-use path. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A heritage impact assessment (HIA) should be carried out prior to construction to document the existing conditions of the property, identify any heritage attributes that may be impacted by the proposed work, and develop appropriate mitigation measures.
BHR 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alteration (III.2) due to removal of mature trees, young trees, and shrubs; and, • Soil disturbance (III.7) due to expansion of grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape documentation should be carried out prior to construction; • Investigate the feasibility of implementing tree protection zones to retain existing trees on the property; and, • Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.
BHR 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
CHL 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alteration (III.2) and soil disturbance (III.7) due to road widening construction activities and expansion of grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape documentation should be carried out prior to construction to create a record of the existing conditions of the roadway; and, • Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.
CHL 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No negative impacts anticipated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
CHL 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alteration (III.2) due to encroachment on the airfield due to road widening and construction of multi-use trail; and, • Soil disturbance (III.7) expansion of grading limits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape documentation should be carried out prior to construction; and, • Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.



Table 3: Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Resource	Potential Impact(s)	Proposed Mitigation Measure(s)
CHL 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration (III.2) due to removal of established trees, young trees, and shrubs due to road widening and construction of multi-use trail; and, Soil disturbance (III.3) due to expanded grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape documentation should be carried out prior to construction; Investigate the feasibility of implementing tree protection zones to retain existing trees on the property; and, Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.
CHL 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
CHL 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
CHL 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of background historic research and a review of secondary source material, including historic mapping, revealed a study area with a rural land use history dating back to the early nineteenth century. The field review confirmed that this area retains a number of nineteenth and twentieth-century cultural heritage resources. The following provides a summary of the assessment results:

Key Findings

- A total of 13 cultural heritage resources were identified within and/or adjacent to the 6th Line (Part A) study area;
- Six built heritage resources (BHR) and seven cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) were identified within and/or adjacent to the 6th Line (Part A) study area. Of these, one is designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (BHR 2), two are listed by the Town of Innisfil (BHR 6 and CHL 6), five were previously identified by ASI (BHR 5, CHL 1, 2, 4-5, and 7), and five were identified during the field review (BHR 1, 3-4, and CHL 2-3);
- Of the 13 cultural heritage resources, four are residences (BHR 1-3, and 5), one is a bridge (BHR 4), one is a dance hall (BHR 6), one is a roadscape (CHL 1), one is a railscape (CHL 2), two are farm complexes (CHL 3-4), one is a golf course (CHL 5), one is a day camp (CHL 6) and one is a streetscape (CHL 7); and,
- Identified cultural heritage resources are historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with nineteenth-century and twentieth-century land use patterns in the Town of Innisfil.

Impact Assessment

- Of the 13 identified cultural heritage resources, seven are expected to negatively impacted by the proposed work (BHR 2-5, CHL 1, and CHL 3-4);

- No negative impacts are anticipated for six identified cultural heritage resources (BHR 1, BHR 6, CHL 2, and CHL 5-7);
- Resource-specific heritage impact assessments (HIA) are recommended for two identified cultural heritage resources (BHR 2 and BHR 4). BHR 2 is designated under Part IV of the OHA and is expected to be altered due to encroachment and removal of mature trees due to the proposed road widening and BHR 4 is a bridge that is expected to be removed;
- Establishing tree protection zones to retain existing trees is recommended for all properties where tree removals are planned. In particular, it is recommended that the feasibility of implementing tree protection zones is investigated for BHR 2-3, BHR 5, and CHL 4;
- Landscape documentation prior to construction is recommended for three resources that are expected to experience landscape alteration as a result of construction activities (BHR 3, BHR 5, CHL 1, CHL 3, and CHL 4); and,
- Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions is recommended for five cultural heritage resources that will be subject landscape alteration resulting from the proposed undertaking (BHR 3, BHR 5, CHL 1, CHL 3-4).

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the study area determined that 13 cultural heritage resources are located within or adjacent to the 6th Line (Part A) study area. Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources;
2. BHR 2 and BHR 4 are expected to be significantly impacted through the potential demolition of structure, alteration to the landscape setting, and the introduction of elements that are not in keeping with the historic setting of these properties (i.e. construction of multi-use path and wider roads). A resource-specific heritage impact statement should be carried out for each resource prior to construction to evaluate the cultural heritage value of these resources, identify cultural heritage attributes, and develop appropriate mitigation measures. Potential mitigation measures may include landscape documentation prior to construction and post-construction landscaping to restore pre-construction conditions;
3. The feasibility of implementing tree protection zones should be investigated for all identified cultural heritage resources where tree removals are planned. If possible, tree protection zones should be implemented for BHR 2-3, BHR 5, and CHL 4;
4. BHR 3, BHR 5, CHL 1, CHL 3, and CHL 4 are expected to be impacted through alteration to setting by the removal of replaceable landscape features (i.e. shrubs and young trees) and the introduction of elements that are not in keeping with the historic setting of these resources (i.e. construction wider road and/or multi-use path). A cultural heritage landscape documentation



report should be prepared by a qualified heritage consultant in advance of construction activities to create a record of the existing conditions of these resources;

5. Post-construction landscaping and rehabilitation plans should be undertaken in a manner that is sympathetic to the overall setting. Wherever possible, landscaping with appropriate/sympathetic historic plant materials is recommended, and fence rows should be preserved where extant. Post-construction landscaping is recommended for BHR 3, BHR 5, CHL 1, and CHL 3-4 and for all properties that will be subject to the removal of vegetation or replaceable landscape features (i.e. young trees, shrubs, and fence lines) during construction; and,
6. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.



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7.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

Table 4: Inventory of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area



Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
BHR 1	Residence	1475 6 th Line	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -Appears on the 1928 historic topographic map of Barrie <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -One-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival Cottage with a rectangular plan, gable roof, and a centre gable -Exterior clad with board and batten siding and roof is clad with asphalt shingles -One brick interior chimney offset to the south -Centre gable has a semi-circular window and all other windows have triangular structural openings -All window frames appear to be wood -Closed porch located on the east elevation and one storey addition on the west elevation -Landscape features include established trees and a treeline, shrubs, a lawn, two gravel driveways, a lawn, and two sheds <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Located on the south side of 6th Line -Reflects nineteenth-century settlement along 6th Line through its architectural style, scale/massing, and set back 	 <p>East and north elevations of 1475 6th Line</p>
BHR 2	Residence	1350 6 th Line	Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)</i> (see Town of Innisfil 2009)	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -Built in 1867 and appears on the 1928 historic topographic map of Barrie -Known as the 'Sawyer House' -Owned by the Sawyer family for four generations until 1953; subsequently owned by the McQuarrie and Fermo families. <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Two storey Georgian-style residence with a T-shaped plan and a gable roof -Regency and Italiante style details -Stone foundations, dichromatic brick exterior, and asphalt shingle roof with decorative brackets -Buff brick quoins, banding, and flat voussoirs on all elevations -Two internal brick chimneys located on the east and west elevations -All windows are sash six-over-six and have decorative wood shutters -Two additions located at the rear of the residence -Landscape features include mature trees and treelines, young trees, a lawn, flower gardens, and two gravel driveways <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Located on the north side of 6th Line -Reflects nineteenth-century settlement along 6th Line through its architectural style, materials, scale/massing, and set back 	 <p>Front façade (south elevation) of 1350 6th Line</p>

Table 4: Inventory of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area




Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
BHR 3	Residence	1323 6 th Line	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -Appears on the 1928 historic topographic map of Barrie <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -This residence was largely screened from view by heavy vegetation cover so observations of the exterior are limited -One-and-a-half storey residence with a rectangular plan, gable roof, and shed-style dormer on the east elevation -Exterior appears to be clad in clapboard siding and roof appears to be clad in asphalt shingles -Front façade (east elevation) features a recessed entrance -Landscape features include mature trees and a treeline, flower gardens, a gravel driveway, and a lawn <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Located on the south side of 6th Line -Reflects the nineteenth century/early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through its scale/massing, set back, and landscape features 	 <p>Front façade (east elevation) and north elevation at 1323 6th Line</p>
BHR 4	Bridge	6 th Line and the CN Rail Line	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A bridge in this location is depicted on the 1928 historic topographic map of Barrie <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Observations of this bridge were limited to the public ROW for safety reasons so a full description of this resource is not available -Span is approximately 43 m long and 9 m wide -The deck of the bridge features concrete barriers and metal railings <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The bridge carries two lanes of traffic over the CN Rail Line -This bridge is functionally and historically linked to its surroundings (i.e. the historical Northern Railway, now the CN Rail Line) 	 <p>West view across the 6th Line/CN Rail Bridge</p>
BHR 5	Residence	853 6 th Line	Previously identified by ASI (2014)	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Associated with the historical development of the Tent City and the Town of Innisfil -Constructed between 1950 and 1986 -Architectural style of the house suggests that it was built in the 1950s or 1960s <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mid-century modern bungalow features a sloped roof, attached garage, and recessed entrance -The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in painted wood siding -The base of the structure features a plinth that is made of riverstone with a stone sill -The property also has a shed on the east side of the residence that is clad in riverstone, a local building -Landscape features on the property include a paved driveway, lawn, flower garden, flag pole, and mature vegetation <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Located on the south side of 6th Line -Supports the character of the area through the use of riverstone on the exterior and shed. Riverstone is a local material that is used on other properties in the area to create walls, pillars, and chimneys. -Visually linked to its surroundings through the use of local building materials 	 <p>Front façade (north elevation) of 853 6th Line</p>

Table 4: Inventory of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area




Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
BHR 6	Dance Hall	1498 Maple Road	Listed by Municipality	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Associated with the historical development of the Tent City and the Town of Innisfil -Built 1925 and shown on the 1932 NTS map of Barrie <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Big Cedar Point Association clubhouse is set back approximately 100 m from the public ROW and is screened from view by trees and shrubs. Accordingly, detailed observations of the building are not available -The building appears to be a one storey wooden structure with a rectangular plan and hipped roof -A gate made of riverstone is located at the front of the property -Landscape features include the riverstone gate, lawn, flag pole, and circulation routes <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Located on the west side of Maple Road -Defines and maintains the character of the area since this is one of the last remaining dance halls in Ontario (Town of Innisfil 2010) -Physically, functionally, and historically linked to its surroundings as a historic dance hall -The riverstone gates at the base of the footpath are a landmark and visually link the property to its surroundings through the use of a local building material 	
CHL 1	Roadscape 6	6 th Line	Previously identified by ASI (2014)	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Associated with the historical development of the Township of Innisfil and Simcoe County -6th Line is a historically surveyed road that runs in a general east-west direction. -6th Line is the earliest established road in the study area and is shown on the 1881 map of Innisfil <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The road is paved, two lanes wide, has narrow shoulders, ditching, and culverts -Several stone pillars made of riverstone are located along 6th Line in the vicinity of Houston Avenue and Point Place -Sections of 6th Line are lined with mature trees and tree lines <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintains the historical character of the area through its width and physical characteristics, which are typical of a historical county road 	 <p>East view along 6th Line</p>
CHL 2	Railscape	CN Rail Line	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Associated with the historical development of the Township of Innisfil and Simcoe County -Appears on 1881 historical mapping of the Township of Innisfil <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Single track that runs in a general north-south direction -Track is laid on a bed of ballast -The rail line is generally bounded by shrubs and agricultural fields <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintains the historical character of the area through its width and physical characteristics, which are typical of a historical rail line 	 <p>North view along the CN Rail Line</p>

Table 4: Inventory of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area






Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 3	Farm Complex	1010 6 th Line	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A farmstead in this location is depicted on the 1928 historic topographic map of Barrie -The airfield appears on the 1986 NTS map of Barrie <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The property includes one residence, a barn, and an airfield -The residence appears to be relatively recent and likely replaced an older structure on the property -The barn appears to date to the late-nineteenth century/early twentieth-century and features a gambrel roof and vertical board siding -The barn foundations are painted white and are not discernible from the public ROW -The airfield crosses the property in a general northeast-southwest direction -The airfield consists of a cleared landing strip in an agricultural field <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Located on the north side of 6th Line -Reflects the nineteenth century/early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through the presence of the barn, the set-back of the buildings, and landscape features (i.e. the airfield) 	 <p>North view towards 1010 6th Line</p>
CHL 4	Farm Complex	840 6 th Line	Previously identified by ASI (2014)	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -This farmstead is depicted on the 1928 NTS map of Barrie <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -This two-storey residence features a T-shaped plan and cross gable roof -The roof is clad in metal sheeting and the exterior walls are clad in red brick -All first floor windows and one second floor window feature segmental arched voussoirs with radiating bricks -All windows appear to have wood frames -Aerial imagery indicates that a barn and outbuilding are located northwest of the residence. These structures were screened by vegetation and could not be observed from the public ROW -Landscape features on the property include a gravel driveway, circulation routes, former agricultural fields, tree lines, mature vegetation, and a woodlot <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Located on the north side of 6th Line -Reflects the nineteenth century/early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through its scale/massing, set back, and landscape features 	 <p>Front façade of 840 6th Line</p>

Table 4: Inventory of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 5	Golf Course	1590 Houston Avenue	Previously identified by ASI (2014)	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Associated with the historical development of Tent City and the Town of Innisfil -The Big Cedar Golf & Country Club was established in 1931 -The golf course and layout of the greens are visible on the 1950 aerial image of Innisfil <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The course measures 5430 yards and features a mix of water and trees (Big Cedar Golf Club 2014) -The course has undergone some changes in recent years, including the reconstruction of the 8th green in 2008 and the addition of a pond in the 7th fairway (Big Cedar Golf Club 2014). -The clubhouse also appears to be new <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Located north of 6th Line, between St Johns Road and Houston Avenue -Contributes to the seasonal cottage character of Tent City, located at the east end of 6th Line 	 <p>West view of the clubhouse</p>
CHL 6	Day Camp	684 6 th Line	Listed by Municipality	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Camp Arrowhead was established in 1956 as a Jewish day camp -The buildings and outdoor space associated with Camp Arrowhead appear on the 1932 NTS map of Barrie <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The camp spans over 280 feet of the Lake Simcoe shoreline and includes several buildings and facilities for campers -The building located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Houston Avenue and 6th Line is the former residence of Lorne D. Jack, who was the founder of Tent City and established the Tent City Hotel, a hotel and dance hall formerly located on the northeast side of the intersection -Jack's former residence, known as "Castle Hall" was sold to Camp Arrowhead in 1967 by Jack Miller, a descendent of the Jack family -Castle Hall features Arts and Crafts style elements, including the use of local materials (i.e. riverstone) to reflect the natural environment, the orientation of the house towards the lake, the location of the garden at the front of the house, and the positioning of the entrances at the sides of the house -Landscape features include stone walls and pillars along all sides of Castle Hall, mature trees, a basketball court, and sports field <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Located on the north side of 6th Line -Defines and maintains the character of the area -Physically, functionally, visually, and historically linked to the surrounding area as the former residence of Jack Lorne, the founder of Tent City 	 <p>South elevation of Castle Hall (648 6th Line)</p>
CHL 7	Streetscape	Button Place	Previously identified by ASI (2014)	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Associated with the historical development of Tent City and the Town of Innisfil -Button Place and its associated cottages are depicted on the 1928 NTS map of Barrie <p>-Button Place is a gravel sideroad that is one lane wide</p> <p>-The road has no shoulders or ditching and generally follows the Lake Simcoe shoreline</p> <p>-Landscape features along the road include mature trees and established vegetation</p> <p>-Button Place is bordered on the south by a mix of recent and older cottages</p> <p>-A small boat launch is located at the southwest end of the road</p> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Located on east side of St Johns Road -Supports the early-twentieth century character of the area through the unfinished condition of the road and the presence of early-twentieth-century cottages along the shoreline of Lake Simcoe 	

8.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE LOCATION MAPPING

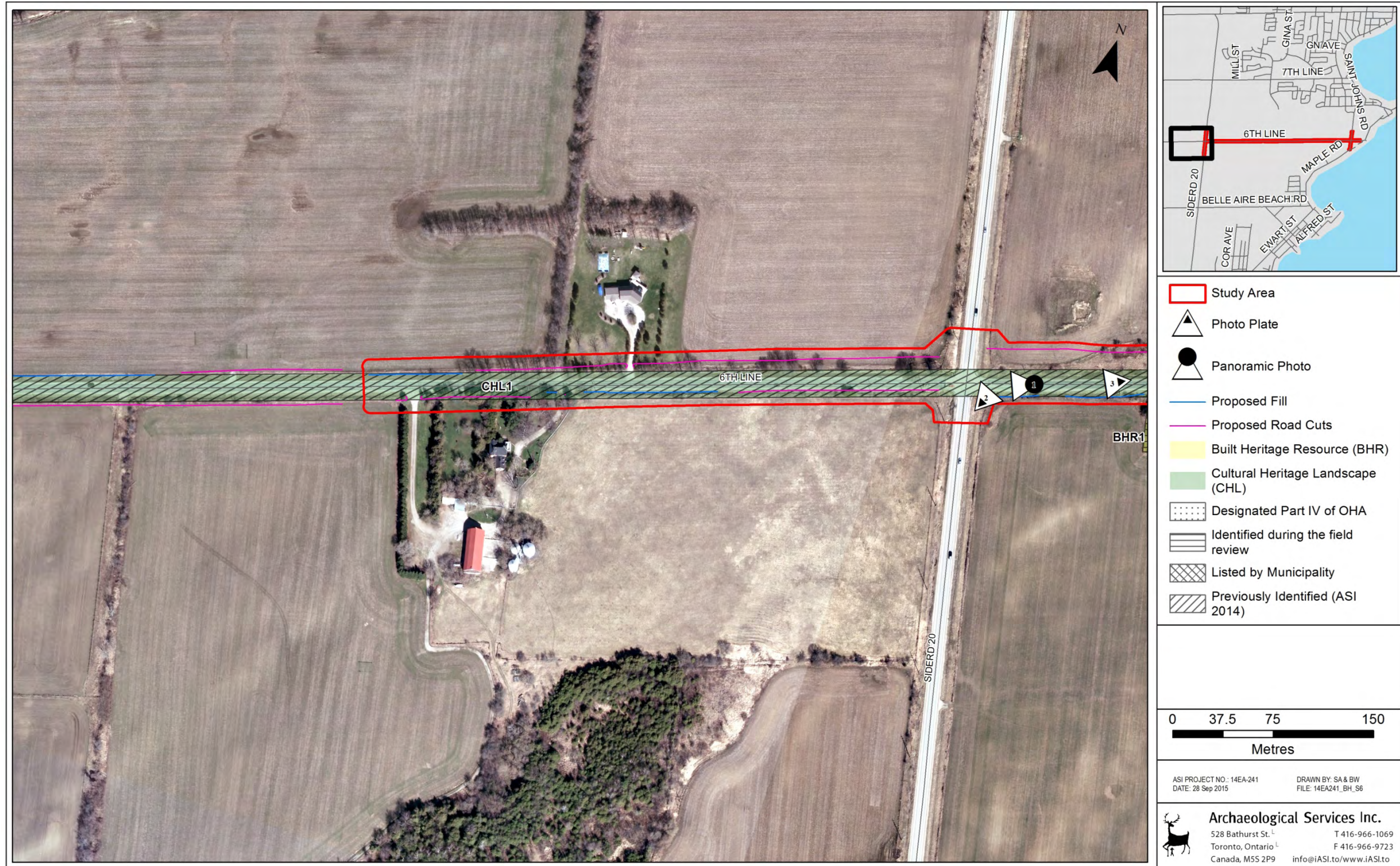


Figure 10: 6th Line (Part A) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)



Figure 11: 6th Line (Part A) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)



Figure 12: 6th Line (Part A) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)

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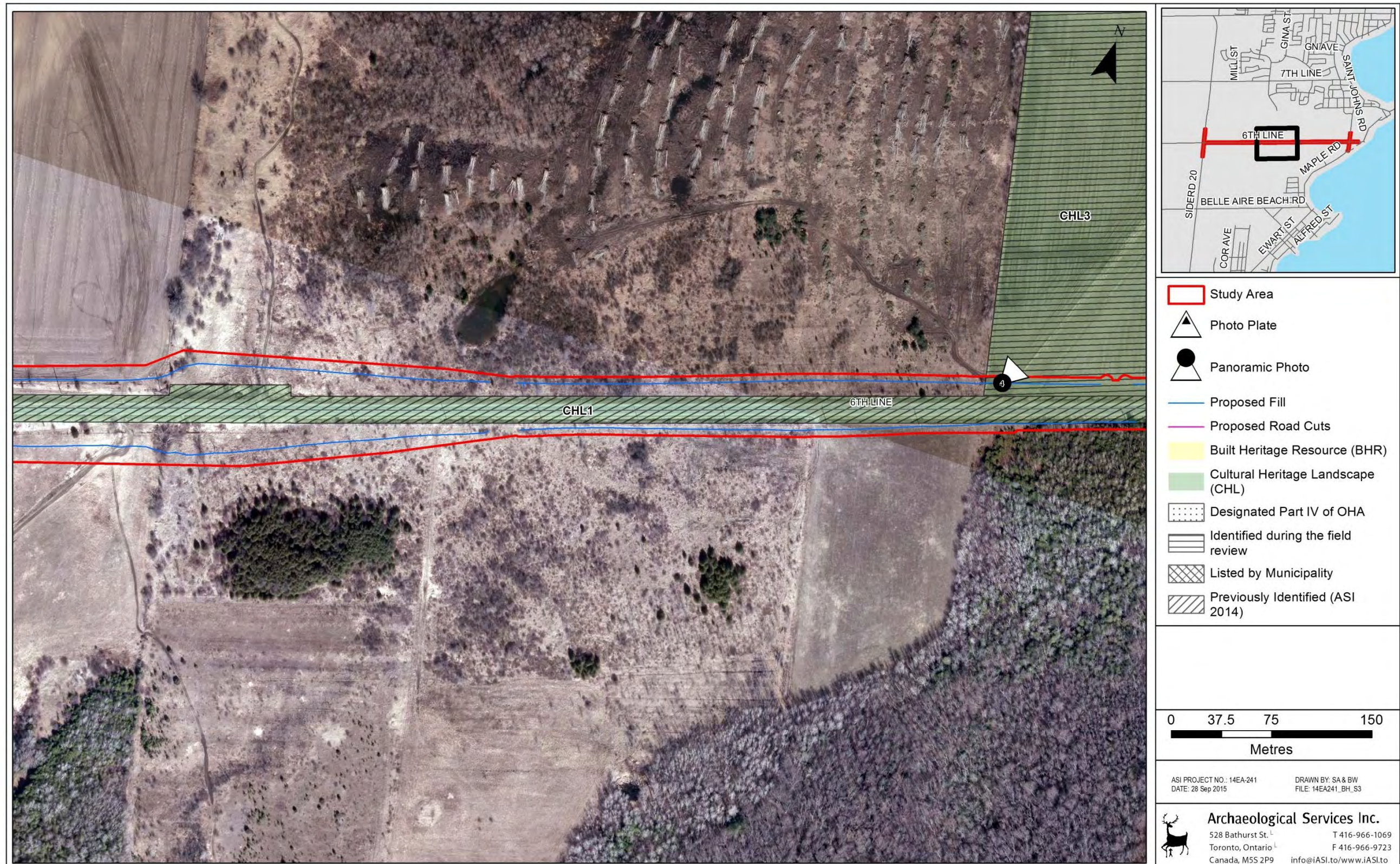


Figure 13: 6th Line (Part A) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)

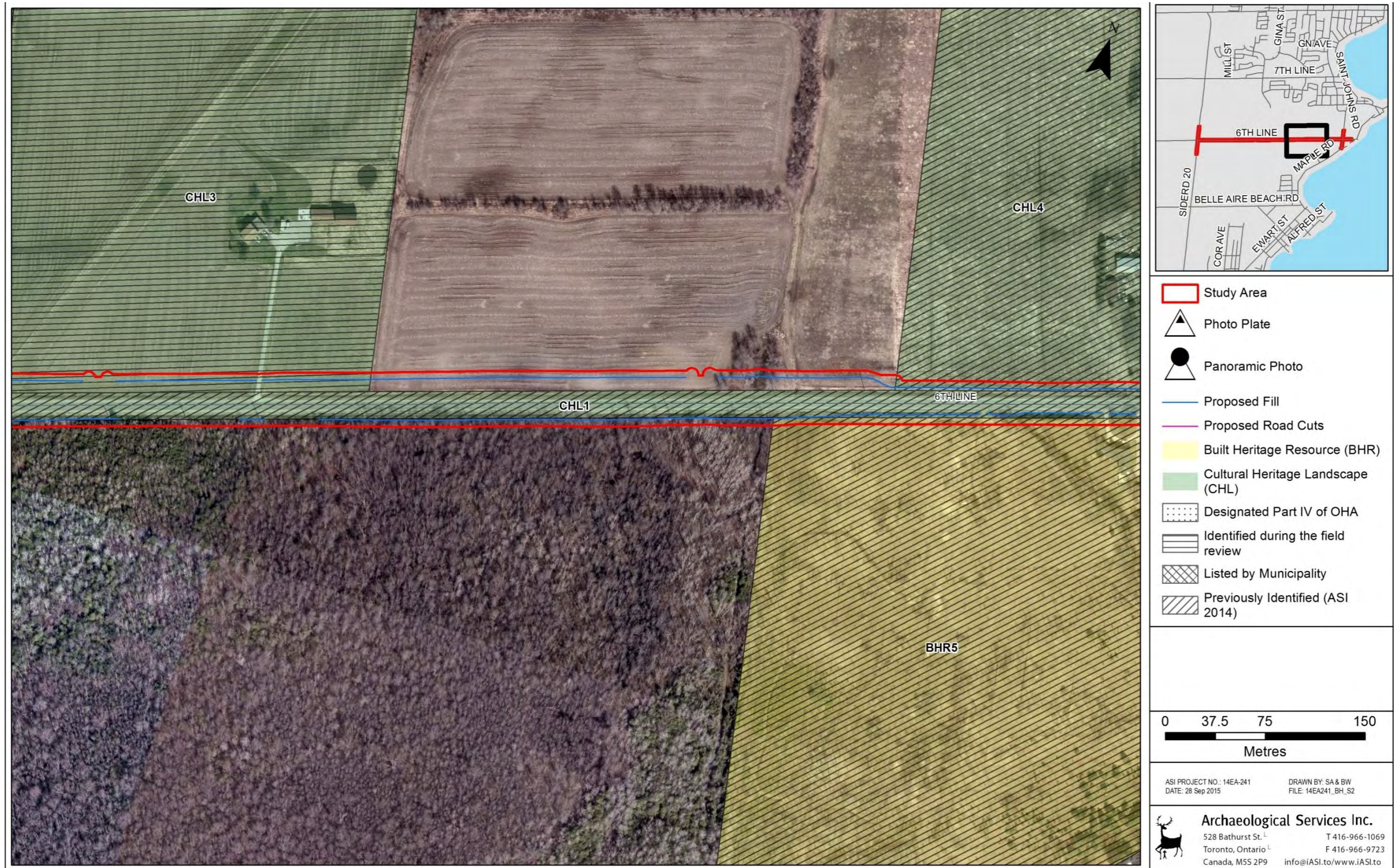


Figure 14: 6th Line (Part A) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)



Figure 15: 6th Line (Part A) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)

**Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment:
Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes**

Existing Conditions – Impact Assessment

**6th Line (Part B): Country Road 27 to 20 Sideroad
Class Environmental Assessment Study**

**Former Townships of Innisfil, Simcoe County
Town of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, Ontario**

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**Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment:
Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes**

Existing Conditions – Impact Assessment

**6th Line (Part B): 20 Sideroad to St. John's Road
Class Environmental Assessment Study**

**Former Townships of Innisfil, Simcoe County
Town of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, Ontario**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by HDR to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment as part of the 6th Line (Part B) Class Environmental Assessment study. The 6th Line (Part B) study area extends along 6th Line and includes the following lands:

- 6th Line right-of-way (ROW) from the easterly ROW of Country Road 27 to 20th Sideroad;
- Country Road 27, 5th Sideroad, 10 Sideroad, Yonge Street, and 20th Sideroad ROWs for 300 m north and south of 6th Line; and,
- Lands adjacent to the intersection of Highway 400 and 6th Line.

The results of background historic research and a review of secondary source material revealed a study area with an urban land use history dating back to the early-nineteenth century. The field review confirmed that this area retains nineteenth- and twentieth-century cultural heritage resources. A total of two built heritage resources and 22 cultural heritage landscapes were identified within or adjacent to the 6th Line (Part B) study area.

Based on the results of background data collection and field review, the following recommendations were developed for the 6th Line (Part B) EA:

1. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources;
2. CHL 7 and CHL 9 are expected to be significantly impacted through the potential demolition of buildings, alteration to the landscape setting, and the introduction of elements that are not in keeping with the historic setting of these properties (i.e. construction of new sidewalks and reduced setbacks). A resource-specific heritage impact statement should be carried out for each resource prior to construction to evaluate the cultural heritage value of these resources, identify cultural heritage attributes, and develop appropriate mitigation measures. Potential mitigation measures may include landscape documentation prior to construction and post-construction landscaping to restore pre-construction conditions;



3. A cemetery investigation is recommended for one resource (CHL 18) since construction activities are planned within the 6th Line right-of-way (ROW) adjacent to the cemetery. The cemetery investigation should be carried out to confirm the presence or absence of unmarked graves. Such an assessment typically entails mechanical striping of topsoil and examining the subsoil for the presence of grave shafts under the supervision of a licensed archaeologist. This work will be done in accordance with the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the *Ontario Cemeteries Act*;
4. The feasibility of implementing tree protection zones should be investigated for all identified cultural heritage resources where tree removals are planned. If possible, tree protection zones should be implemented for CHL 4, CHL 7, CHL 9, CHL 12-13, CHL 17, and CHL 19- 22;
5. CHL 1, CHL 12-13, CHL 17, and CHL 20- 22 are expected to be impacted through alteration to setting by the removal of replaceable landscape features (i.e. shrubs and young trees) and the introduction of elements that are not in keeping with the historic setting of these resources (i.e. road widening). A cultural heritage landscape documentation report should be prepared by a qualified heritage consultant in advance of construction activities to create a record of the existing conditions of these resources;
6. At present, it is understood that there will be no impacts to the mature trees located adjacent to the 6th Line ROW at BHR 1. Should this change during detail design, BHR 1 should be included in the cultural heritage landscape documentation report, described in Recommendation #5;
7. Post-construction landscaping and rehabilitation plans should be undertaken in a manner that is sympathetic to the overall setting. Wherever possible, landscaping with appropriate/sympathetic historic plant materials is recommended, and fence rows should be preserved where extant. Post-construction landscaping is recommended for BHR 1, CHL 1, CHL 3- 6, CHL 8, CHL 10, CHL 12-17, and CHL 20-22 and for all properties that will be subject to the removal of vegetation or replaceable landscape features (i.e. young trees, shrubs, and fence lines) during construction; and,
8. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.
CULTURAL HERITAGE DIVISION**

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by HDR to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment as part of the 6th Line (Part B) Class Environmental Assessment study. The 6th Line (Part B) study area extends along 6th Line and includes the following lands (Figure 1):

- 6th Line right-of-way (ROW) from the easterly ROW of Country Road 27 to 20th Sideroad;
- Country Road 27, 5th Sideroad, 10 Sideroad, Yonge Street, and 20th Sideroad ROWs for 300 m north and south of 6th Line; and,
- Lands adjacent to the intersection of Highway 400 and 6th Line.

The purpose of this report is to present a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, identify existing conditions of the 6th Line (Part B) study area, identify impacts to cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures. This research was conducted under the senior project management of Annie Veilleux and project management of Heidy Schopf, both of ASI.

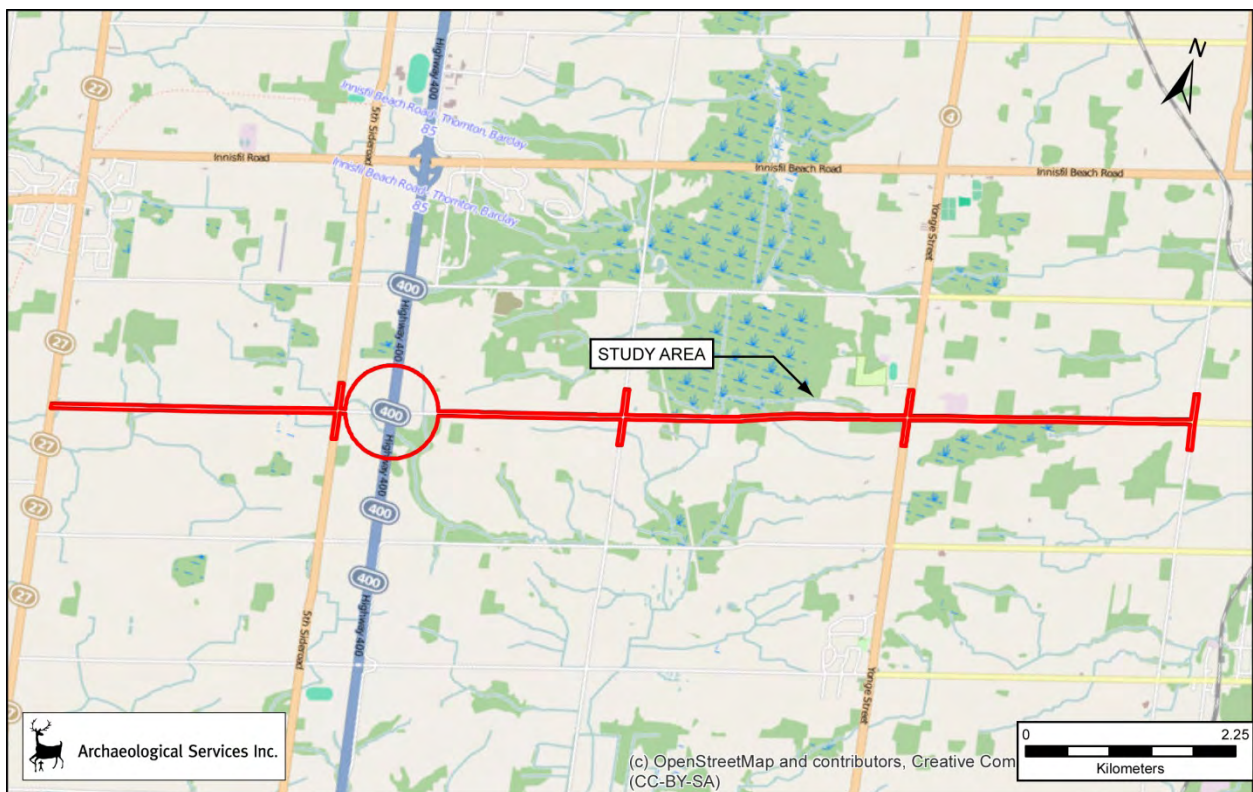


Figure 1: Location of the study area

Base Map: ©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)

2.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legislation and Policy Context

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part 4.7 of the *PPS* states that:

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



2.2 Municipal Policies

The Town of Innisfil's Official Plan (2006) sets out a number of policies with regard to cultural heritage resources. Policies that are relevant to this study are included below:

- 6.1 A register of built heritage resources and heritage conservation districts that are of cultural heritage value or interest shall be established by the Town. The register will be kept by the Clerk and shall list all property situated in the municipality that has been designated by the municipality or by the Minister and shall contain, with respect to each property:
- A legal description of the property;
 - The name and address of the owner; and,
 - A statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the property and a description of the heritage attributes of the property.
- 6.3 The register may also include built heritage resources that have not been designated but that the Town Council or local heritage committee believes to be of cultural heritage value or interest.
- 6.10 Development applications on lands adjoining or contiguous to a protected heritage property shall demonstrate that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.
- 6.13 The Town will have regard for known built heritage resources, significant cultural heritage landscapes and known archaeological resources in the undertaking of municipal public works, such as roads and infrastructure projects carried under the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) process.

2.3 Data Collection

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

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

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



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

Design/Physical Value:

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

Historical/Associative Value:

- It has a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to: the Town of Innisfil; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of the history of the: the Town of Innisfil; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to: the Town of Innisfil; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.
- It demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.
- It has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.
- It has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.

Contextual Value:

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

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



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

- Farm complexes: comprise two or more buildings, one of which must be a farmhouse or barn, and may include a tree-lined drive, tree windbreaks, fences, domestic gardens and small orchards.
- Roadscapes: generally two-lanes in width with absence of shoulders or narrow shoulders only, ditches, tree lines, bridges, culverts and other associated features.
- Waterscapes: waterway features that contribute to the overall character of the cultural heritage landscape, usually in relation to their influence on historic development and settlement patterns.
- Railscapes: active or inactive railway lines or railway rights of way and associated features.
- Historical settlements: groupings of two or more structures with a commonly applied name.
- Streetscapes: generally consists of a paved road found in a more urban setting, and may include a series of houses that would have been built in the same time period.
- Historical agricultural landscapes: generally comprises a historically rooted settlement and farming pattern that reflects a recognizable arrangement of fields within a lot and may have associated agricultural outbuildings, structures, and vegetative elements such as tree rows.
- Cemeteries: land used for the burial of human remains.

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

3.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Introduction

This section provides a brief summary of historic research and a description of identified above ground cultural heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed undertaking. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of Euro-Canadian settlement and land use. Historically, the study area is located in the road allowance between the following lots and concessions:

Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County

- Lots 1-21, Concession 5
- Lots 1-21, Concession 6

3.2 Township Survey and Settlement

3.2.1 Innisfil Township

The Township of Innisfil was surveyed in 1820 and the settlers arrived that year. Growth was slow during the first ten years of the township. The first sawmill was erected in the 1830s and a grist mill was constructed in 1835. Early settlement was focused around Kempenfeldt Bay. By 1843 the first school was constructed and the following year the Innisfil Methodist Congregation built the first church. By 1850 the township had a population of 1,807. Following the connection of the Northern Railway, the township became an important shipping hub for the lumber industry of central Ontario (Mika and Mika 1981: 347-349).

3.2.2 Penetang Road

The Penetang Road is a former name for Yonge Street. The segment from Bradford to St. Paul's was surveyed in 1824. The intention was to connect the terminus of Yonge Street at Holland Landing with the Penetanguishene Road at Barrie. These latter two roads, connecting by boat via Lake Simcoe were part of a critical military transportation route from York with Penetanguishene Harbour during the War of 1812. The surveyed route from Holland Landing to Barrie by-passed the lake crossing. This road was an important colonization road during the Euro-Canadian settlement of Simcoe County (Berchem 1977).

3.3 Review of Historic Mapping

The 1881 *Simcoe supplement in the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* was reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of cultural heritage resources within the study area from the nineteenth century (Figure 2). It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

Historically, the study area is located in the former Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County. Details of historic property owners and historic features in the study area are listed in Table 1.

Lot #	Concession #	Property Owner(s) (1881)	Historical Feature(s) (1881)
1	5	-	-
2	5	R. Wallace	-
3	5	-	-
4	5	W.J. Scroggie	-
5	5	-	-
6	5	-	-
7	5	-	-



Table 1: 6th Line (Part B) – Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s)			
Lot #	Concession #	Property Owner(s) (1881)	Historical Feature(s) (1881)
8	5	-	-
9	5	-	-
10	5	-	-
11	5	-	-
12	5	-	-
13	5	S. Cannrug	-
14	5	-	-
15	5	-	Church
16	5	-	-
17	5	Jno Reid	-
18	5	-	-
19	5	Thos McCullough	-
20	5	Thos Jack	-
21	5	Thos Jack	-
1	6	-	-
2	6	-	-
3	6	Wm Grey	-
4	6	W.J. Scroggie	Farmhouse
5	6	-	Schoolhouse; farmhouse; post office
6	6	-	-
7	6	-	-
8	6	-	-
9	6	-	-
10	6	-	-
11	6	-	-
12	6	-	-
13	6	-	-
14	6	-	-
15	6	J. Black (Tenant)	-
16	6	-	-
17	6	-	-
18	6	-	-
19	6	Thos McCullough	-
20	6	T. Hughes	-
21	6	Jas Ralston	-

The 1881 map shows that 6th Line, Country Road 27, 5th Sideroad, 10 Sideroad, Yonge Street, and 20th Sideroad are all historically surveyed roads. Several property owners and farmsteads are depicted on the map on both the north and south sides of 6th Line. A church is depicted on the southwest corner of 6th Line and Yonge Street and a school is shown on the northwest corner of 6th Line and 5th Sideroad. The Killyleagh Post Office is shown just north of the school, on the west side of 5th Sideroad.

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historic mapping for the twentieth century was examined. This report presents maps from 1928, 1940, 1954, and 1986. These do not represent the full range of maps consulted for the purpose of this study but were judged to cover the full range of land uses that occurred in the area during this period. The Northern Railway is shown to cross the study area in a general north-south direction east of Country Road 27.

The 1928 topographic map demonstrates that numerous residences were located on both the north and south sides of 6th Line during the early twentieth century (Figure 3). Yonge Street is labeled as “Penetang Road” and is shown to be a metalled road. A cemetery is shown on the southwest corner of 6th Line and Penetang Road (Yonge Street) and a school is shown on the northwest corner of 6th Line and 5th Sideroad. A large wooded, marshy area is shown on the north side of 6th Line between 10 Sideroad and Penetang Road (Yonge Street).

The 1940 topographic map shows that no notable change took place in the study area during the early-mid twentieth century (Figure 4). Yonge Street is still labeled as Penetang Road and the church and school are still extant.

The 1954 aerial photo demonstrates that the study area was bordered by rural, agricultural lands with some sections of wooded, marshy land (Figure 5). Woodlots, tree lines, and ravines within the study area are visible. One notable change is that Highway 400 is depicted in its current alignment, on the east side of 5th Sideroad.

The 1986 map shows that little change took place in the study area during the mid-late twentieth century (Figure 6). The majority of the study area is comprised of rural lands with few buildings. No major changes in land use are evident on the 1986 map.

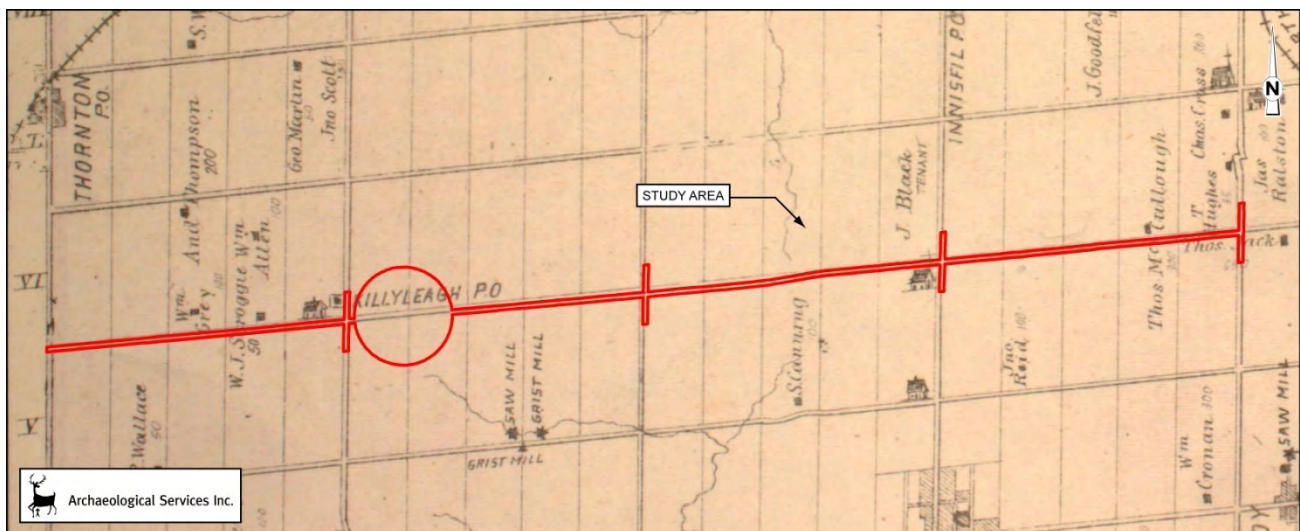


Figure 2: The study area overlaid on the 1881 map of the Township of Innisfil
Base Map: *Simcoe supplement* (H. Belden 1881)

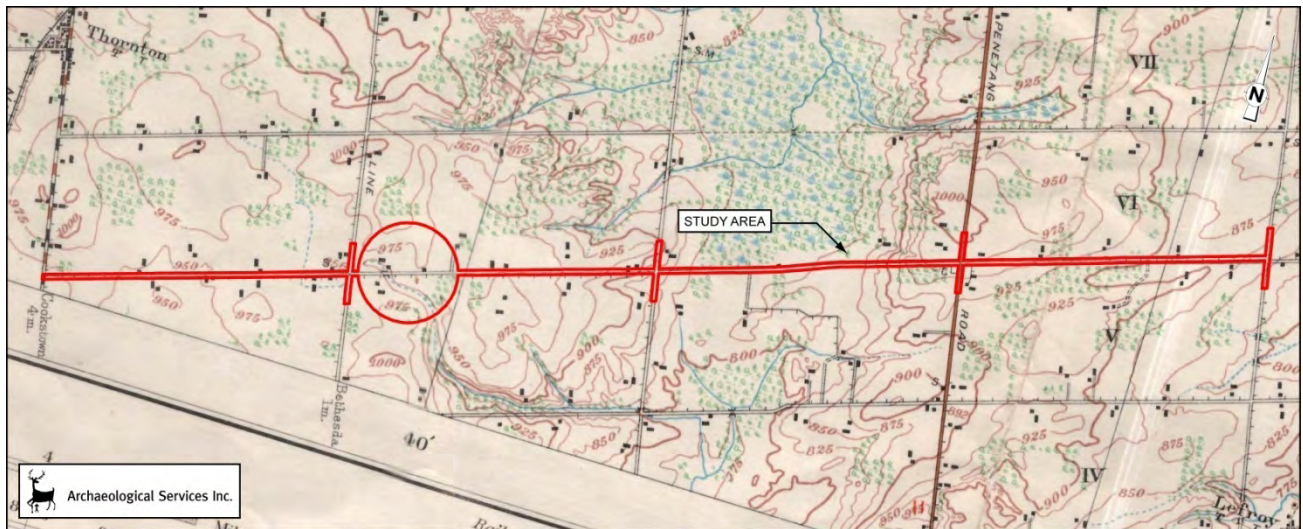


Figure 3: The study area overlaid on the 1928 NTS map of Barrie
Base Map: NTS Sheet 31/D 05 (Barrie) (Department of National Defense 1932)

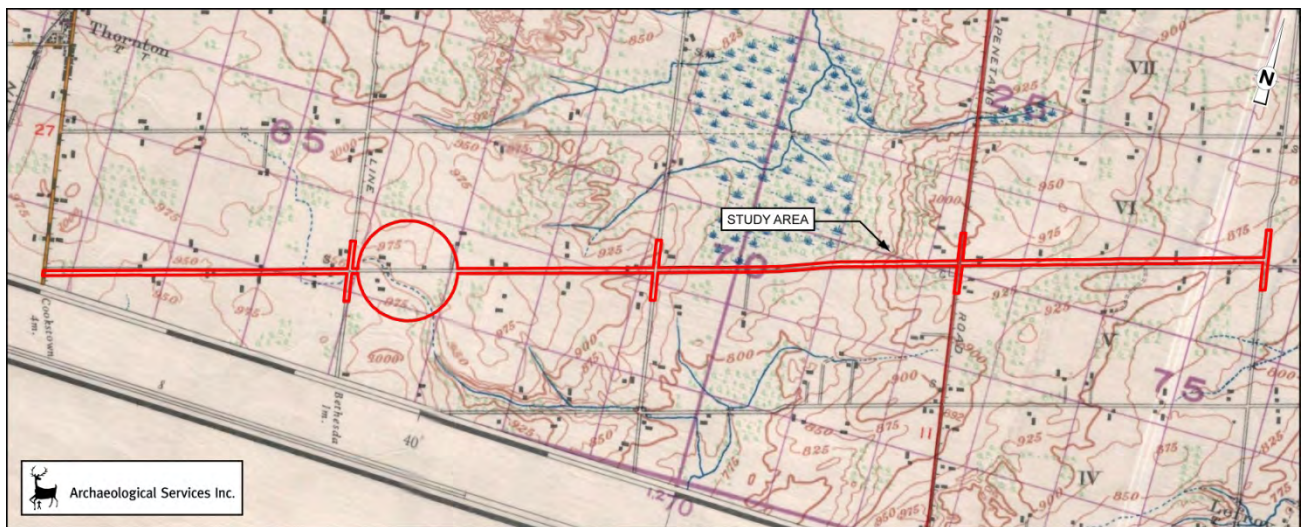


Figure 4: The study area overlaid on the 1940 NTS map of Barrie
Base Map: NTS Sheet 31/D 05 (Barrie) (Department of National Defense 1932)



Figure 5: The study area overlaid on the 1954 aerial of Innisfil
Photo Reference: Plate 443.793 (Hunting Survey Corporation 1954)

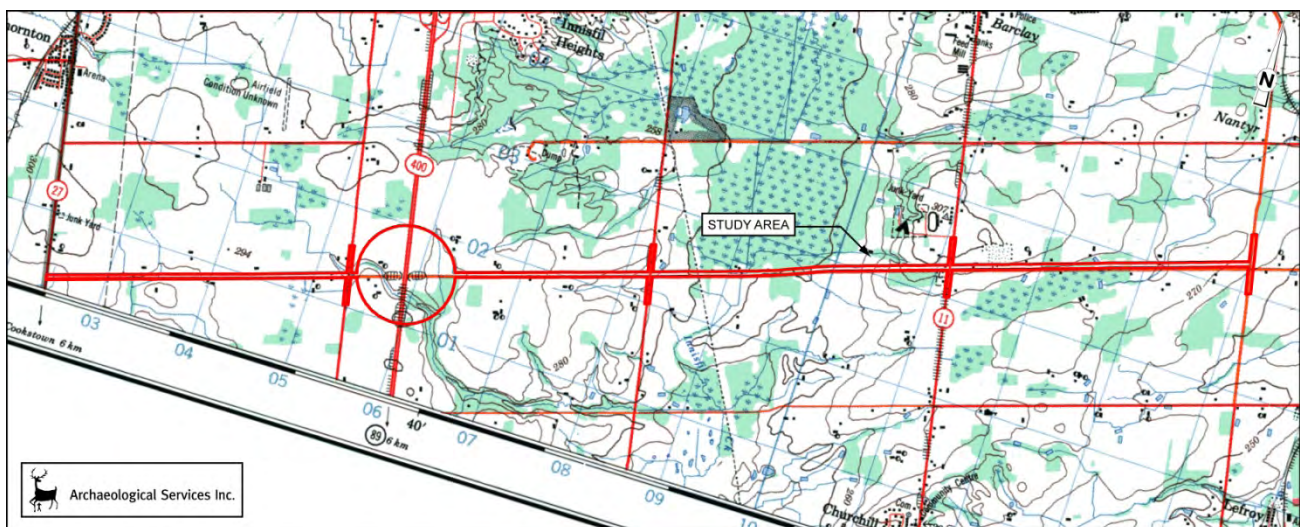


Figure 6: The study area overlaid on the 1986 NTS map of Barrie
Base Map: NTS Sheet 31/D 05 (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1986)

3.4 Existing Conditions

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

- The Town of Innisfil's *Municipal Heritage Register*, which provides an inventory of cultural heritage resources that are designated under Part IV and Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and an inventory of listed properties that are of cultural heritage value or interest to the town¹;

¹ Accessed 7 November 2014 from
http://www.innisfil.ca/sites/all/files/uploads/Clerks/HC_InnisfilHeritageRegisterJune2010%282%29.pdf

- Ontario Ministry of Culture's *Ontario Heritage Properties Database*: available online, the database provides information on properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The database was last updated in 2005²;
- Parks Canada's *Canada's Historic Places* website: available online, the searchable register provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial, and national levels³;
- The Town of was contacted directly to gather any information on cultural heritage resources and/or concerns within the study area (email communication 7 November 2014); and,
- ASI's 2014 Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Report for the Upgrading of Sanitary Pump Station No. 2 EA was reviewed since this report previously identified cultural heritage resources within the 6th Line corridor.

Based on the review of available data, there are seven previously identified cultural heritage resources within and/or adjacent to the study area.

A field review was undertaken by Heidi Schopf, Cultural Heritage Specialist, ASI, on 16 December 2014 to document the existing conditions of the study area. The field review was preceded by a review of available, current and historic, aerial photographs and maps (including online sources such as Bing and Google maps). These large-scale maps are reviewed for any potential cultural heritage resources which may be extant in the study area. The existing conditions of the study area are described below. Identified cultural heritage resources are discussed in Section 3.4.2 and mapped on Figures 7 - 22 of this report.

3.4.1 6th Line (Part B) – Existing Conditions

As discussed in Section 1.0, the study area includes 6th Line and its intersections with Country Road 27, Sideroad 5, Sideroad 10, Yonge Street, and Sideroad 20, and lands within a 500m radius of Highway 400. The west end of the study area is comprised of the intersection of 6th Line and Country Road 27. This intersection is bordered by historical farm complexes and agricultural land (Plate 1). In this section of the study area, 6th Line is two lanes wide, has narrow or no shoulders, and ditching (Plate 2). Wood pole hydro lines are located on the north side of 6th Line. The condition of 6th Line does not differ greatly between Country Road 27 and Sideroad 20. Some sections of 6th Line are bordered by mature trees, treelines, and fences associated with historical farm complexes.

The intersection of 6th Line and Sideroad 5 is bordered by historical farm complexes and agricultural lands (Plate 3). Sideroad 5 is two lanes wide, has a painted centreline, gravel shoulders, and ditching. In this area, 6th Line has narrow or no shoulders and ditching. The conditions surrounding the intersection of 6th Line and Sideroad 10 are similar, with 6th Line having narrow shoulders, ditching, and no painted centreline. Sideroad 10 is two lanes wide, has a painted centreline, gravel shoulders, and ditching.

The intersection of 6th Line and Yonge Street is bordered by a residential property on the northwest corner, a cemetery on southwest corner, and woodlot/agricultural land on the northeast corner, and agricultural land on the southeast corner (Plates 4 to 6). Yonge Street is four lanes wide, with a centreline and divided lanes, wide shoulders and ditching. Between Yonge Street and Sideroad 20, sections of 6th Line are bordered by mature trees, stone walls, and fences associated with historical farmsteads (Plate 7).

² Accessed 7 November 2014 from <http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpdsearch/english/default.asp>

³ Accessed 7 November 2014 from <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/home-accueil.aspx>



Sideroad 20 is two lanes wide with a painted centreline, gravel shoulders, and ditching. The intersection of 6th Line and Sideroad 20 is bordered by a historical farm complex and agricultural fields (Plate 8).



Plate 1: West-southwest view towards Country Road 27 from 6th Line.



Plate 2: East-northeast view along 6th Line.



Plate 3: East-northeast view along 6th Line towards Sideroad 5.



Plate 4: West-southwest view along 6th Line towards Sideroad 10.



Plate 5: West-southwest view of the intersection of 6th Line and Yonge Street. Note cemetery on the left.



Plate 6: West-southwest view of the Sixth Line Cemetery (CHL 18).



Plate 7: South-southwest view from 6th Line towards CHL 22. Note stone wall and post-and-rail fencing.



Plate 8: West-southwest view towards the intersection of 6th Line and Sideroad 20.

3.4.2 6th Line (Part B) – Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the results of the background research and field review, two built heritage resources (BHR) and 22 cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) were identified within and/or adjacent to the 6th Line (Part B) study area (Table 2). A detailed inventory of these cultural heritage resources is presented in Section 7.0 and mapping of these features is provided in Section 8.0 of this report.

Table 2: Summary of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area			
Resource	Type	Location	Recognition
BHR 1	Schoolhouse	3654 6 th Line	Identified during the field review
BHR 2	Bridge	6 th Line and Highway 400	Identified during the field review
CHL 1	Roadscape	6 th Line	Previously identified by ASI (2014)
CHL 2	Farm Complex	6831 Country Road 27	Identified during the field review

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

Resource	Type	Location	Recognition
CHL 3	Farm Complex	6711 Country Road 27	Identified during the field review
CHL 4	Farm Complex	4100 6 th Line	Identified during the field review
CHL 5	Farm Complex	3996 6 th Line	Identified during the field review
CHL 6	Farm Complex	6784 5 Sideroad	Identified during the field review
CHL 7	Farm Complex	3653 6 th Line	Identified during the field review
CHL 8	Historical Agricultural Landscape	No address	Identified during the field review
CHL 9	Farm Complex	3573 6 th Line	Identified during the field review
CHL 10	Farm Complex	3424 6 th Line	Identified during the field review
CHL 11	Farm Complex	3325 6 th Line	Identified during the field review
CHL 12	Farm Complex	3190 6 th Line	Identified during the field review
CHL 13	Farm Complex	3179 6 th Line	Identified during the field review
CHL 14	Farm Complex	6906 10 Sideroad	Identified during the field review
CHL 15	Farm Complex	6875 10 Sideroad	Identified during the field review
CHL 16	Farm Complex	2693 6 th Line	Identified during the field review
CHL 17	Farm Complex	2386 6 th Line	Identified during the field review
CHL 18	Cemetery	No Address – Southwest corner of 6 th Line and Yonge Street	Listed by Municipality
CHL 19	Farm Complex	2150 6 th Line	Identified during the field review
CHL 20	Farm Complex	2062 6 th Line	Identified during the field review
CHL 21	Farm Complex	1778 6 th Line	Identified during the field review
CHL 22	Farm Complex	1617 6 th Line	Identified during the field review

3.5 Screening for Potential Impacts

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

- Destruction, removal or relocation of any, or part of any, significant heritage attribute or feature (III.1).
- Alteration which means a change in any manner and includes restoration, renovation, repair or disturbance (III.2).
- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the exposure or visibility of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden (III.3).
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context, or a significant relationship (III.4).
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas from, within, or to a built or natural heritage feature (III.5).
- A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces (III.6).
- Soil disturbance such as a change in grade, or an alteration of the drainage pattern, or excavation, etc (III.7)



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

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

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

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

3.5.1 Potential Impacts of the Preferred Alternative

The proposed undertaking for the 6th Line (Part A) study area consist road widening activities that will require the acquisition of property frontages and the removal of trees along 6th Line. Figures 7 – 22 shows the proposed infrastructure improvements in relation to identified cultural heritage resources. Table 3 lists potential impacts to identified cultural heritage resources and proposes mitigation measures.

ASI first updated this report in April 2015 with an impact assessment based on preliminary design drawings dated March 2015. In September 2015, this report was revised again with more up-to-date preliminary design drawings for the proposed infrastructure work. Changes to the preliminary design drawings as they impact cultural heritage resources are summarized as follows:

- The road design was adjusted to avoid negative impacts to BHR 1; however, impacts to CHL 7 now include the removal of the residence as well as the barn/outbuilding and trees;
- The road design has been adjusted to reduce encroachment on to CHL 19, as such, significant impacts to the landscape are no longer identified as part of this report; and
- The updated road design will result in impacts to CHL 22, including alteration to the property through removal of fencing and mature vegetation.



Table 3: Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Resource	Potential Impact(s)	Proposed Mitigation Measure(s)
BHR 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil disturbance (III.7) due to expanded grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.
BHR 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No negative impacts anticipated as a result of this EA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
CHL 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alteration (III.2) and soil disturbance (III.7) due to road widening construction activities and expansion of grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape documentation should be carried out prior to construction to create a record of the existing conditions of the roadway; and, • Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.
CHL 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No negative impacts anticipated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
CHL 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alteration (III.2) due to removal of fencing; and, • Soil disturbance (III. 7) due to expanded grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.
CHL 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alteration (III.2) due to removal of tree; and, • Soil disturbance (III. 7) due to expanded grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate the feasibility of implementing tree protection zones to retain existing trees on the property; and, • Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.
CHL 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alteration (III.2) due to removal of fencing; and, • Soil disturbance (III. 7) due to expanded grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.
CHL 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alteration (III.2) due to removal of fencing; and, • Soil disturbance (III.7) due to expanded grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.
CHL 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction (III.1) and alteration (III.2) due to removal of the residence, barn/outbuildings and trees; and, • Soil disturbance (III.7) due to expanded grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A heritage impact assessment (HIA) should be carried out prior to construction to document the existing conditions of the property, identify any heritage attributes that may be impacted by the proposed work, and develop appropriate mitigation measures; and, • Investigate the feasibility of implementing tree protection zones to retain existing trees on the property.



Table 3: Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Resource	Potential Impact(s)	Proposed Mitigation Measure(s)
CHL 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration (III.2) due to removal of fences; and, Soil disturbance (III.7) due to expanded grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.
CHL 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration (III.2) due to removal of mature tree line, trees, and fencing; and, Soil disturbance (III.3) due to expanded grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A heritage impact assessment (HIA) should be carried out prior to construction to document the existing conditions of the property, identify any heritage attributes that may be impacted by the proposed work, and develop appropriate mitigation measures; and, Investigate the feasibility of implementing tree protection zones to retain existing trees on the property.
CHL 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration (III.2) due to removal of fences and isolated trees; and, Soil disturbance (III.7) due to expanded grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.
CHL 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No negative impacts anticipated since there are no landscape features that will be removed as part of the proposed work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
CHL 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration (III.2) due to removal of trees and shrubs; and, Soil disturbance (III.7) due to expanded grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape documentation should be carried out prior to construction; Investigate the feasibility of implementing tree protection zones to retain existing trees on the property; and, Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.
CHL 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration (III.2) due to removal of established trees and shrubs; and, Soil disturbance (III.7) due to expanded grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape documentation should be carried out prior to construction; Investigate the feasibility of implementing tree protection zones to retain existing trees on the property; and, Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.
CHL 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration (III.2) due to removal of young trees and shrubs; and, Soil disturbance (III.7) due to expanded grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.



Table 3: Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Resource	Potential Impact(s)	Proposed Mitigation Measure(s)
CHL 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration (III.2) due to removal of young trees, shrubs, fencing, and part of a wood lot; and, Soil disturbance (III.3) due to expanded grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.
CHL 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration (III.2) due to removal of trees on the eastern side of the property; and, Soil disturbance (III.7) due to expansion of grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.
CHL 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration (III.2) due to removal of fencing and mature vegetation; and, Soil disturbance (III.7) due to expansion of grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape documentation should be carried out prior to construction; Investigate the feasibility of implementing tree protection zones to retain existing trees on the property; and, Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.
CHL 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil disturbance (III.7) due to road widening activities within the existing right-of-way (ROW). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A cemetery investigation should be carried out to confirm the presence or absence of unmarked graves. Such an assessment typically involves mechanical stripping of topsoil and examining the subsoil for the presence of grave shafts under the supervision of a licensed archaeologist.
CHL 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration (III.2) due to removal of fencing and mature vegetation; and, Soil disturbance (III.7) due to expansion of grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape documentation should be carried out prior to construction; Investigate the feasibility of implementing tree protection zones to retain existing trees on the property; and, Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.
CHL 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration (III.2) due to removal of mature trees and shrubs; and, Soil disturbance (III.7) expansion of grading limits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape documentation should be carried out prior to construction; Investigate the feasibility of implementing tree protection zones to retain existing trees on the property; and, Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.



Table 3: Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Resource	Potential Impact(s)	Proposed Mitigation Measure(s)
CHL 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration (III.2) due to removal of established trees and shrubs; and, Soil disturbance (III.7) due to expansion of grading limits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape documentation should be carried out prior to construction; Investigate the feasibility of implementing tree protection zones to retain existing trees on the property; and, Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.
CHL 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration (III.2) due to removal of fencing and mature vegetation; and, Soil disturbance (III.7) due to expansion of grading limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape documentation should be carried out prior to construction; Investigate the feasibility of implementing tree protection zones to retain existing trees on the property; and, Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of background historic research and a review of secondary source material, including historic mapping, revealed a study area with a rural land use history dating back to the early nineteenth century. The field review confirmed that this area retains a number of nineteenth and twentieth-century cultural heritage resources. The following provides a summary of the assessment results:

Key Findings

- A total of 24 cultural heritage resources were identified within and/or adjacent to the 6th Line (Part B) study area;
- Two built heritage resources (BHR) and 22 cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) were identified within and/or adjacent to the 6th Line (Part B) study area. Of these, one is listed by the municipality (CHL 18), one was previously identified by ASI in 2014 (CHL 1), and 22 were identified during the field review (BHR 1-2; CHL 2-17 and 19-22);
- Of the 24 cultural heritage resources, one is a schoolhouse (BHR 1), one is a bridge (BHR 2), one is a roadscape (CHL 1), 19 are farm complexes (CHL 2-7, 9-17, 19-22), one is a historical agricultural landscape (CHL 8), and one is a cemetery (CHL 18); and,
- Identified cultural heritage resources are historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with nineteenth-century and twentieth-century land use patterns in the Town of Innisfil.

Impact Assessment

- Of the 24 identified cultural heritage resources, 21 are expected to negatively impacted by the proposed work (BHR 1, CHL 1, CHL 3-10, CHL 12-22);



- No negative impacts are anticipated for three identified cultural heritage resources (BHR 2, CHL 2, CHL 11);
- Property-specific heritage impact assessments are recommended for two identified cultural heritage resources that are expected to experience significant impacts resulting from the proposed undertaking (CHL 7 and CHL 9);
- A cemetery investigation is recommended for one resource (CHL 18). The cemetery investigation should be carried out to confirm the presence or absence of unmarked graves. Such an assessment typically involves mechanical stripping of topsoil and examining the subsoil for the presence of grave shafts under the supervision of a licensed archaeologist;
- Establishing tree protection zones to retain existing trees is recommended for all properties where tree removals are planned. In particular, it is recommended that the feasibility of implementing tree protection zones is investigated for CHL 4, CHL 7, CHL 9, CHL 12-13, CHL 17, and CHL 19- 22;
- Landscape documentation prior to construction is recommended for seven resources that are expected to experience landscape alteration as a result of construction activities (CHL 1, CHL 12-13, CHL 17 and CHL 20- 22); and,
- Post-construction landscaping to re-establish pre-construction conditions is recommended for 17 cultural heritage resources that will be subject landscape alteration resulting from the proposed undertaking (BHR 1, CHL 1, CHL 3-6, CHL 8, CHL 10, CHL 12-17, and CHL 20-22).

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the study area determined that 24 cultural heritage resources are located within or adjacent to the 6th Line (Part B) study area. Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources;
2. CHL 7 and CHL 9 are expected to be significantly impacted through the potential demolition of buildings, alteration to the landscape setting, and the introduction of elements that are not in keeping with the historic setting of these properties (i.e. construction of new sidewalks and reduced setbacks). A resource-specific heritage impact statement should be carried out for each resource prior to construction to evaluate the cultural heritage value of these resources, identify cultural heritage attributes, and develop appropriate mitigation measures. Potential mitigation measures may include landscape documentation prior to construction and post-construction landscaping to restore pre-construction conditions;
3. A cemetery investigation is recommended for one resource (CHL 18) since construction activities are planned within the 6th Line right-of-way (ROW) adjacent to the cemetery. The cemetery investigation should be carried out to confirm the presence or absence of unmarked graves. Such an assessment typically entails mechanical stripping of topsoil and examining the subsoil for the presence of grave shafts under the supervision of a licensed archaeologist. This



work will be done in accordance with the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the *Ontario Cemeteries Act*;

4. The feasibility of implementing tree protection zones should be investigated for all identified cultural heritage resources where tree removals are planned. If possible, tree protection zones should be implemented for CHL 4, CHL 7, CHL 9, CHL 12-13, CHL 17, and CHL 19- 22;
5. CHL 1, CHL 12-13, CHL 17, and CHL 20- 22 are expected to be impacted through alteration to setting by the removal of replaceable landscape features (i.e. shrubs and young trees) and the introduction of elements that are not in keeping with the historic setting of these resources (i.e. road widening). A cultural heritage landscape documentation report should be prepared by a qualified heritage consultant in advance of construction activities to create a record of the existing conditions of these resources;
6. At present, it is understood that there will be no impacts to the mature trees located adjacent to the 6th Line ROW at BHR 1. Should this change during detail design, BHR 1 should be included in the cultural heritage landscape documentation report, described in Recommendation #5;
7. Post-construction landscaping and rehabilitation plans should be undertaken in a manner that is sympathetic to the overall setting. Wherever possible, landscaping with appropriate/sympathetic historic plant materials is recommended, and fence rows should be preserved where extant. Post-construction landscaping is recommended for BHR 1, CHL 1, CHL 3- 6, CHL 8, CHL 10, CHL 12-17, and CHL 20-22 and for all properties that will be subject to the removal of vegetation or replaceable landscape features (i.e. young trees, shrubs, and fence lines) during construction; and,
8. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.



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7.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

Table 4: Inventory of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area




Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
BHR 1	Schoolhouse	3654 6 th Line	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A schoolhouse in this location appears on the 1881 map of the Township of Innisfil -The building dates to 1910 <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A date stone reads “S.S. No. 6, 1910” -The property features a one-storey schoolhouse with a rectangular plan and gable roof -The structure has stone foundations, a red brick exterior, an asphalt shingle roof, and two external chimneys -Two tie rods are visible on the front façade (south elevation) -Landscape features include a dirt driveway, mature trees, shrubs, and a flower garden <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The schoolhouse is located on the north side of 6th Line -The property reflects nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th through its architectural style and materials 	 <p>Front façade (south elevation) of 3654 6th Line</p>
BHR 2	Bridge	6 th Line and Highway 400	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil and the construction of Highway 400 -A bridge in this location is shown on the 1954 aerial of Innisfil <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -This bridge is a single span concrete reinforced slab bridge -The bridge is approximately 32 m long and 30 m wide (including abutments) <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The bridge provides passage over 6th Line for vehicles travelling north and south along Highway 400 and reflects mid-twentieth century transportation development 	 <p>West view of the Highway 400 Bridge over 6th Line</p>
CHL 1	Roadscape	6 th Line	Previously identified by ASI (2014)	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -6th Line is associated with the historical development of the Township of Innisfil and Simcoe County -6th Line is a historically surveyed road that runs in a general east-west direction. -6th Line is the earliest established road in the study area and is shown on the 1881 map of Innisfil <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The road is paved, two lanes wide, has narrow shoulders, ditching, and culverts -Sections of 6th Line are lined with mature trees, tree lines, stone walls, and fencing associated with historical farm complexes <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -This roadscape maintains the historical character of the area through its width and physical characteristics, which are a typical of a historical county road 	 <p>East view along 6th Line</p>

Table 4: Inventory of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area




Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 2	Farm Complex	6831 Country Road 27	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical: -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A farm complex in this location appears on the 1928 topographic map of Barrie</p> <p>Design: -The property contains one residence, one barn, outbuildings, and a silo -The residence is largely screened from view by vegetation so detailed observations are not available -The house appears to have a rectangular plan with additions at the rear and the exterior is clad in stucco. -The barn has stone foundations, a rectangular plan, and a gable roof -Landscape features includes a treeline, lawn, trees, fields, and circulation routes</p> <p>Context: -This property is located on the east side of Country Road 27 -Reflects nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through the arrangement of buildings, architectural style and materials, and landscape features</p>	 <p>Front façade (west elevation) of 6831 Country Road 27</p>
CHL 3	Farm Complex	6711 Country Road 27	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical: -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A farm complex in this location appears on the 1928 topographic map of Alliston</p> <p>Design: -The property features a residence, barn, and outbuildings -The farmhouse consists of a one-and-a-half storey Ontario Victorian style residence with an L-shaped plan and a cross gable roof -The residence has stone foundations, red brick exterior with buff banding and quoins, metal sheet roof -The barn has stone foundations, vertical wood plank siding, and a gable roof -Landscape features include trees, white post-and-board fencing, post-and-wire fencing, lawns, circulation routes, and agricultural fields</p> <p>Context: -This property is located on the east side of Country Road 27 -This property reflects late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through the arrangement of buildings, architectural style and materials, and landscape features</p>	 <p>Front façade (west elevation) of 6711 Country Road 27</p>
CHL 4	Farm Complex	4100 6 th Line	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical: -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A farm complex in this location is shown on the 1928 topographic map of Barrie</p> <p>Design: -The property features a residence, barn, and outbuildings -The residence is one storey residence and has a rectangular plan and hipped roof -The residence has stone foundations, vinyl siding, new/replaced doors and windows, an asphalt roof, and an attached garage on the east elevation -The barn has vertical wood plank siding and a gable roof -Landscape features include circulation routes, lawns, agricultural fields,</p> <p>Context: -This property is located on the north side of 6th Line -This property reflects late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through its arrangement of buildings, architectural style and materials, and landscape features</p>	 <p>Front façade (south elevation) of 4100 6th Line</p>

Table 4: Inventory of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area




Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 5	Farm Complex	3996 6 th Line	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical: -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A farm complex in this location is depicted on the 1881 map of the Township of Innisfil</p> <p>Design: -This property contains a residence, a barn, horse pens, and pastures -The farmhouse consists of a one-and-a-half storey residence with an irregular plan, and gable roofs -The residence features stone foundations, red brick exterior, and segmental brick voussoirs over window and door openings -The front façade of the residence features a two storey, open porch -The barn appears to be new and is clad in metal sheeting. The barn foundations were not visible from the public ROW. -Landscape features include horse pens, pastures, circulation routes, mature trees, and post-and-board fencing</p> <p>Context: -This property is located on the north side of 6th Line -This property reflects late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through its arrangement of buildings, architectural style and materials, and landscape features</p>	 <p>Front façade (south elevation) of 3996 6th Line</p>
CHL 6	Farm Complex	6784 5 Sideroad	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical: -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A structure in this location is depicted on the 1881 map of the Township of Innisfil (the Killyleagh Post Office)</p> <p>Design: -This property contains one residence, outbuildings, and silos -The residence is two-and-a-half storeys and has an irregular plan -The residence exterior is clad in red brick and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles -All outbuildings and silos appear to be new/recent -Landscape features include mature trees, tree lines, a gravel driveway, lawn, post-and-board fencing, post-and-wire fencing, and pastures</p> <p>Context: -This property is located on the west side of 5 Sideroad -This property reflects late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through the arrangement of buildings, architectural style and materials, and landscape features</p>	 <p>Front façade (east elevation) of 6784 5 Sideroad</p>
CHL 7	Farm Complex	3653 6 th Line	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical: -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A structure in this location is depicted on the 1928 topographic map of Barrie</p> <p>Design: -The property contains one residence and two outbuildings -The residence is one-and-a-half storeys and has an L-shaped plan and a gable roof -The residence exterior is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles -The front façade (north elevation) of the residence features an open verandah and a gable dormer with projecting eaves -The outbuildings are located in close proximity to the road and both feature board-and-batten siding and metal sheet roofing</p> <p>Context: -This property is located on the south side of 6th Line -This property reflects late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through the arrangement of buildings, architectural style and materials, and landscape features</p>	 <p>Front façade (north elevation) of 3653 6th Line</p>

Table 4: Inventory of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area




Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 8	Historical Agricultural Landscape	No address	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical: -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A farm complex in this location is depicted on the 1928 historic topographic map of Barrie</p> <p>Design: -This property contains a barn with an attached shed and a silo -The barn features stone foundations, vertical wood plank siding, and a gable roof. The attached shed is clad in metal sheeting -The silo appears to be made of cast-in-place concrete and is connected to the barn -Landscape features include a gravel driveway, a watercourse, mature trees, tree lines, pastures, post-and-wire fencing, and split rail fencing</p> <p>Context: -This property is located on the north side of 6th Line -This property reflects late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through the arrangement of buildings, architectural materials, and landscape features</p>	 <p>North view of CHL 8</p>
CHL 9	Farm Complex	3573 6 th Line	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical: -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A farm complex in this location is depicted on the 1928 historic topographic map of Barrie</p> <p>Design: -This property contains a residence, barn, silo, and outbuildings -The residence is two-and-a-half storeys with an irregular plan, truncated roof, and gable bays -The exterior is clad in red brick and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles -The barn is not visible from the public ROW so a description is not available at this time -Landscape features include mature trees, a woodlot, agricultural fields, a watercourse, and circulation routes</p> <p>Context: -This property is located on the south side of 6th Line -This property reflects late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through its arrangement of buildings, architectural style and materials, and landscape features</p>	 <p>Front façade (north elevation) of 3573 6th Line</p>
CHL 10	Farm Complex	3424 6 th Line	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical: -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A farm complex in this location is depicted on the 1928 historic topographic map of Barrie</p> <p>Design: -This property contains a residence, barn, and outbuildings -The residence is one-and-a-half storeys with a L-shaped plan and cross gable roof -The residence is clad in red brick with decorative buff brick banding, quoins, voussoirs, and detailing -A bay window is offset to the left on the front façade (south elevation) -The barn and outbuildings were not visible from the public ROW so descriptions are not available at this time -Landscape features include mature trees, tree lines, a gravel driveway, post-and-wire fencing, and pastures</p> <p>Context: -This property is located on the north side of 6th Line -This property reflects late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through its arrangement of buildings, architectural style and materials, and landscape features</p>	 <p>Front façade (south elevation) of 3424 6th Line</p>

Table 4: Inventory of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area




Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 11	Farm Complex	3325 6 th Line	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical: -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A farmstead in this location is depicted on the 1928 historic topographic map of Barrie</p> <p>Design: -This property contains a residence, silos, and outbuildings -The residence is one-and-a-half storeys and has an L-shaped plan and cross gable roof -The residence features stone foundations, clapboard siding, and asphalt shingle roof -All windows on the front façade of the residence feature decorative shutters -Landscape features include a wood lot, mature trees, agricultural fields, and circulation routes</p> <p>Context: -This property is located on the south side of 6th Line -This property reflects late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through its arrangement of buildings, architectural style and materials, and landscape features</p>	 <p>Front façade (north elevation) of 3325 6th Line</p>
CHL 12	Farm Complex	3190 6 th Line	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical: -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A farmstead in this location is depicted on the 1928 historic topographic map of Barrie</p> <p>Design: -This property contains a new/recent residence, an early-twentieth century Gothic Revival Cottage, and a barn -The Gothic Revival Cottage is one-and-a-half storeys and is mainly screened from the public ROW by vegetation so descriptions are limited at this time -The cottage appears to be clad in stucco and features a wood plank roof and pointed arch window on the front façade -The cottage is in poor condition and appears to be structurally unsound -The barn has vertical plank siding and a gable roof -Landscape features on the property include mature trees, shrubs, tree lines, agricultural fields, and a gravel driveway</p> <p>Context: -This property is located on the north side of 6th Line -This property reflects late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through its arrangement of buildings, architectural style and materials, and landscape features</p>	 <p>Front façade (south elevation) of 3190 6th Line</p>
CHL 13	Farm Complex	3179 6 th Line	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical: -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A farm complex in this location is depicted on the 1928 historic topographic map of Barrie</p> <p>Design: -This property contains a residence, outbuilding, and a silo -The residence is largely screened from view by vegetation so only a basic description is available -The residence is two storeys with an irregular plan, clapboard siding, and a gable roof -The outbuilding is not visible due to vegetation cover but it appears to be a rectangular structure with a gable roof -Landscape features include mature trees, agricultural fields, and a dirt driveway</p> <p>Context: -This property is located on the south side of 6th Line -This property reflects late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through its arrangement of buildings, architectural style and materials, and landscape features</p>	 <p>Front façade (north elevation) of 3179 6th Line</p>

Table 4: Inventory of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area




Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 14	Farm Complex	6906 10 Sideroad	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical: -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A farm complex in this location is depicted on the 1928 historic topographic map of Barrie</p> <p>Design: -This property features a residence, barn, outbuildings, and a silo -The residence is one-and-a-half storeys with a gable roof, rectangular plan, and an addition on the east elevation -The main section of the residence is clad in stucco while the addition is clad in clapboard siding; Both sections feature metal sheet roofing -The barn was largely screened from view by vegetation but it appears to have a gambrel roof and a rectangular plan -Landscape features include a tree lines, watercourse, agricultural fields, circulation routes, and a woodlot</p> <p>Context: -This property is located on the west side of 10 Sideroad -This property reflects late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through its arrangement of buildings, architectural style and materials, and landscape features</p>	 <p>South-south west view towards 6906 10 Sideroad</p>
CHL 15	Farm Complex	6875 10 Sideroad	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical: -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A farm complex in this location is depicted on the 1928 historic topographic map of Barrie</p> <p>Design: -This property features a residence, barn, and outbuilding -This Gothic Revival Cottage is one-and-a-half storeys with a rectangular plan, gable roof, and centre gable -The residence exterior appears to be clad in vinyl siding and the roof is clad in red, metal sheeting -The barn appears to be new/recent and features a rectangular plan and gable roof -Landscape features include mature trees, treelines, a watercourse, agricultural fields, and circulation routes</p> <p>Context: -This property is located on the east side of 10 Sideroad -This property reflects late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through its arrangement of buildings, architectural style and materials, and landscape features</p>	 <p>East view towards 6875 10 Sideroad</p>
CHL 16	Farm Complex	2693 6 th Line	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical: -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A farm complex in this location is depicted on the 1928 historic topographic map of Barrie</p> <p>Design: -This property features a residence, barn, and outbuildings -The residence is screened from view by heavy vegetation cover: accordingly, a description of the residence is not available at this time -The barn features a rectangular plan, gable roof, and vertical plank siding -Landscape features include mature trees, circulation routes, pastures, agricultural fields, and a watercourse</p> <p>Context: -This property is located on the south side of 6th Line -This property reflects late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through its arrangement of buildings, architectural style and materials, and landscape features</p>	 <p>South-southeast view towards 2692 6th Line</p>

Table 4: Inventory of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area




Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 17	Farm Complex	2386 6 th Line	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A farm complex in this location is depicted on the 1928 historic topographic map of Barrie <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -This property features a new/recent residence, historical residence, barn, and outbuildings -The historical residence is largely blocked from view by the new residence and recent vegetation: accordingly, detailed descriptions are not available -The historical residence appears to be a one-and-a-half storey structure with a rectangular plan, gable roof, and half timbering. -The barn features vertical plank siding and a gable roof that is clad in metal sheeting -Landscape features include mature tree, tree lines, agricultural fields, a gravel driveway, and post-and-wire fencing <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -This property is located on the north side of 6th Line -This property reflects late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through its arrangement of buildings, architectural style and materials, and landscape features 	 <p>North-northeast view of 2386 6th Line</p>
CHL 18	Cemetery	No Address – Southwest corner of 6 th Line and Yonge Street	Listed by Municipality	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -Known as the “Sixth Line Cemetery Innisfil”, this cemetery was established in 1832 -A church at this location is depicted on the 1881 map of the Township of Innisfil <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -This cemetery features a small church, a cenotaph, stone walls at the entrance, stone row markers, and numerous headstones -Riverstone, a local building material, is used throughout the cemetery, most notably on the front façade of the church, and on the cenotaph, stone walls, and row markers -Landscape features in the cemetery include wire fencing, shrubs, and mature trees <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The cemetery is located on the southwest side of the intersection of 6th Line and Yonge Street -The cemetery reflects the early-nineteenth century settlement along 6th Line and is physically, functionally, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings -The cemetery acts as a landmark at this intersection 	 <p>East-southeast view of the cenotaph at the Sixth Line Cemetery</p>
CHL 19	Farm Complex	2150 6 th Line	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A residence in this location is depicted on the 1928 historical topographic map of Barrie <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -This property features a residence, pool, and outbuildings -The residence is one-and-a-half storeys and has an irregular plan -The residence appears to have a historical core that has been altered through recent additions -The front façade (south elevation) of the residence features a two storey addition and a verandah that wraps around the west, south, and east elevations -The residence is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles -The outbuilding appear to be relatively recent -Landscape features include mature trees, tree lines, circulation routes, agricultural fields, and post-and-board fencing <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -This property is located on the north side of 6th Line -This property reflects late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through its arrangement of buildings, architectural style and materials, and landscape features 	 <p>Front façade (south elevation) and west elevation of 2150 6th Line</p>

Table 4: Inventory of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area




Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 20	Farm Complex	2062 6 th Line	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical: -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A farm complex in this location is depicted on the 1928 historic topographic map of Barrie</p> <p>Design: -This property features a residence, barn, and outbuildings -The residence is two-and-a-half storeys, has an L-shaped plan and a hipped roof -The residence features stone foundations, a cut stone exterior, and a roof clad in metal sheeting -The front façade (south elevation) of the residence has a two-storey bay with a gable roof and a gable dormer -The two storey bay features wood shingles and a semi-circular window -The front façade also features a suicide door and ghosting, suggesting that a balcony or double storey porch was once included on the front façade. -The barn is an L-shaped structure with stone foundations, vertical board siding, and a metal roof -Landscape features include mature trees, tree lines, agricultural fields, and a gravel driveway</p> <p>Context: -This property is located on the north side of 6th Line -This property reflects late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through its arrangement of buildings, architectural style and materials, and landscape features</p>	 <p>Front façade (south elevation) of 2062 6th Line</p>
CHL 21	Farm Complex	1778 6 th Line	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical: -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A farm complex in this location is depicted on the 1928 historic topographic map of Barrie</p> <p>Design: -This property contains a residence and a barn -The residence is a one-and-a-half storey stone Gothic Revival Cottage -The front façade (south elevation) of the residence features a decorated frieze and decorative brackets -The barn is not visible from the public ROW so descriptions are not available -Landscape features include mature trees, circulation routes, and split rail fencing</p> <p>Context: -This property is located on the north side of 6th Line -This property reflects late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through its arrangement of buildings, architectural style and materials, and landscape features</p>	 <p>Front façade (south elevation) of 1778 6th</p>

Table 4: Inventory of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 22	Farm Complex	1617 6 th Line	Identified during the field review	<p>Historical: -This property is associated with the historical development of the Town of Innisfil -A farm complex in this location is depicted on the 1928 historic topographic map of Barrie</p> <p>Design: -This property contains a residence, barn, silos, and outbuildings -The residence is largely screened from view by vegetation; accordingly, only basic descriptions are available. -The residence is a two-and-a-half storey red brick structure with an irregular plan -The front façade (north elevation) of the residence features decorative vergeboard and an open verandah that wraps around the north and east elevations -The barn features a rectangular plan, stone foundations, vertical plank siding, and a gambrel roof -Landscape features include stone walls and posts, post-and-chain fencing, post-and-rail fencing, mature trees, treelines, circulation routes, and agricultural fields</p> <p>Context: -This property is located on the south side of 6th Line -This property reflects late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century settlement along 6th Line through its arrangement of buildings, architectural style and materials, and landscape features</p>	 <p>Southwest view towards 1617 6th Line</p>

8.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE LOCATION MAPPING



Figure 7: 6th Line (Part B) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)



Figure 8: 6th Line (Part B) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)



Figure 9: 6th Line (Part B) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)

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Figure 10: 6th Line (Part B) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)



Figure 11: 6th Line (Part B) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)



Figure 12: 6th Line (Part B) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)



Figure 13: 6th Line (Part B) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)



Figure 14: 6th Line (Part B) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)



Figure 16: 6th Line (Part B) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)



Figure 17: 6th Line (Part B) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)



Figure 18: 6th Line (Part B) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)



Figure 19: 6th Line (Part B) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)



Figure 20: 6th Line (Part B) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)



Figure 21: 6th Line (Part B) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)



Figure 22: 6th Line (Part B) – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)