Appendix ‘I’

Cultural & Built Heritage
CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT,
BELFOUNTAIN CONSERVATION AREA,
TOWN OF CALEDON, REGION OF PEEL, ONTARIO

Submitted to:

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THE ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE AND SPORT

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Amec Foster Wheeler Project # TP114113
July 2015
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Amec Foster Wheeler, Environment & Infrastructure, a division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited (Amec Foster Wheeler), was retained by the Credit Valley Conservation (“CVC” and “CLIENT”) to conduct a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report for the Belfountain Conservation Area in the Town of Caledon, Region of Peel, Ontario (“study area”; Appendix A: Figure 1). This assessment was triggered by a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA), prompted by the CVCA staff prior to the rehabilitation or replacement of the Belfountain Dam and Headpond. This work is being done in accordance with the CVC’s Conservation Area Management Plan which aims to provide a holistic approach to the management of the conservation area. The study area is legally described as Lot 10, Concession V, Caledon Township, Region of Peel and is 13.136 hectares (35 acres) in size (Appendix A: Figure 1-3).

Credit Valley Conservation (CVC) has cited the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage attributes as one of the key objectives of the EA. While rendering the dam and headpond area safe for the public, the CVC intends to maintain and improve the cultural heritage attributes of the Belfountain Complex (Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory Report [2009] and Cultural Heritage Background Study for the Belfountain Complex [2013]).

The heritage value or interest of the study area was assessed through archival and historical research aimed at elucidating its physical and design characteristics, historical land use and associations, and context—both social and environmental. This research was supplemented by a property inspection to gather first hand information on the current condition of the study area. The inspection was conducted on April 28th 2015. The weather was sunny and warm and did not impede the inspection in any way.

Numerous heritage resources, both built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes have been identified within the study area. All of these resources have been assessed for potential direct or indirect impacts as a result of the project. They consist of built heritage resources, built heritage remnants (e.g.: the cabin foundations), and cultural heritage landscapes. These resources are individually documented within the report and include the dam, the headpond, the fountain, the stone walls and stairs, the cave, and so forth.

At the current time, the detailed project design has not been finalized. There are numerous options for changes to the dam and headpond. These include:

- Do Nothing
- Decommission the dam and naturalize the river
- Create an offline dam and natural channel
- Repair the dam or
- Modify the dam.
Therefore the potential project impacts identified are preliminary in nature. Credit Valley Conservation will determine the preferred option for the future work based upon the findings of the current environmental assessment process.

Based on the results of the cultural heritage evaluation of the study area, the following recommendations are made to mitigate potential project effects on heritage resources:

1. When the preferred remediation option is selected and specific potential project impacts to heritage resources can be identified, appropriate mitigation measures should be proposed.
2. In general, the rehabilitation, removal, or rebuilding of the dam and the subsequent changes in the headpond should respect the structure and landscape as both physical records of their time, place and use.
3. New interventions should be physically and visually compatible, but identifiable as new work.
4. Documentation of the existing structure should be undertaken before any rehabilitation work is done.
5. Heritage interpretive signage should be created that tells the history of the site and depicts it with representative early photos of the site.
6. Although the site is listed by the Town of Caledon in its Cultural Heritage Inventory database (BC-13 Mack’s Park, Belfountain Conservation Area, 10 Credit Street), it is further recommended that the entire Belfountain Conservation site should be designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a Cultural Heritage Landscape.
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Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report,
Belfountain Conservation Area,
Town of Caledon, Region of Peel, Ontario

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Acknowledgements

We would like to thank CVC for their guidance, and especially for their support in supplying all of the beautiful historic photos and records that appear in this report. We would also like to thank Heather Henderson of Historic Horizon Inc. for freely sharing her knowledge of the culture history of the Belfountain Conservation Area.
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Development Context

Amec Foster Wheeler, Environment & Infrastructure, a division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited (Amec Foster Wheeler), was retained by the Credit Valley Conservation ("CVC" and "CLIENT") to conduct a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report for the Belfountain Conservation Area in the Town of Caledon, Region of Peel, Ontario ("study area"; Appendix A: Figure 1). This assessment was triggered by a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA), prompted by the CVCA staff, prior to the rehabilitation or replacement of the Belfountain Dam and Headpond. This work is being done in accordance with the CVC’s Conservation Area Management Plan, which aims to provide a holistic approach to the management of the conservation area. The study area is legally described as Lot 10, Concession V, Caledon Township, Region of Peel and is 13.136 hectares (35 acres) in size (Appendix A: Figure 1-3).

Credit Valley Conservation (CVC) has cited the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage attributes as one of the key objectives of the EA. While rendering the dam and headpond area safe for the public, the CVC intends to maintain and improve the cultural heritage attributes of the Belfountain Complex (Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory Report [2009] and Cultural Heritage Background Study for the Belfountain Complex [2013]).

The heritage value or interest of the study area was assessed through archival and historical research aimed at elucidating its physical and design characteristics, historical land use and associations, and context—both social and environmental. This research was supplemented by a property inspection to gather first-hand information on the current condition of the study area. The inspection was conducted on April 28th 2015. The weather was sunny and warm and did not impede the inspection in any way.

1.2 Scope of Work

The evaluation of Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes for this project was conducted in accordance with Ontario Regulation 9/06 under the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA), as amended in 2005 and the guidelines presented in the MTCS’s Ontario Heritage Tool Kit. The scope of work for this assignment consisted of the following tasks.

- Background historic research, including consultation of primary and secondary source research and historic mapping. Historical overview of agents and themes of historical and cultural landscape significance, and their changes over time;

- Data collection to obtain a listing of cultural heritage structures/objects and cultural heritage landscapes on current National, Provincial and Municipal heritage lists, (easements and designations);

- Field review, including photographic documentation, to confirm or update the data collected from secondary sources and to identify any new information;
• Assessment of the immediate vicinity surrounding the study area to ensure that adjacent heritage resources are identified for potential impacts; and,

• Report preparation with recommendations.
2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Legislative Framework and Tools for Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluation

Environmental Assessment (EA) in Ontario

The Province’s Environmental Assessment Act (EA Act) requires an environmental assessment (EA) of any major public sector undertaking that has the potential to generate significant environmental effects. This includes public roads, transit, wastewater and stormwater installations. Environmental assessments help to determine the ecological, cultural, economic and social impacts of a proposed project. The EA Act exists to provide for the protection, conservation and wise management of Ontario’s environment. The EA Act defines “environment” as: “cultural conditions that influence the life of humans or a community”, as well as: “any building, structure, machine or other device or thing made by humans”. Large scale public infrastructure projects could impact cultural heritage resources in several ways, including displacement through demolition or removal, and/or disruption to the resources by the introduction of elements that are not compatible with the character of the cultural heritage resources.

The EA Act also establishes a “Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA)” (October 2000, as amended 2007 and 2011) process to assist in streamlining the planning of municipal projects, such as roads, water and wastewater, forestry, and other projects. Since projects undertaken by municipalities can vary in terms of their environmental impact, such projects are classified in terms of schedules (A, A+, B, and C). A “Schedule A” EA would be undertaken for a project whose environmental effects are typically minimal, whereas a Schedule C would be undertaken for larger scale projects, such as construction of new facilities and major expansions to existing facilities, where the potential for environmental effects is higher and must be thoroughly examined. The EA process includes evaluation of positive and negative impacts on the natural and social environment including impacts on culture.

Ministry of Tourism Culture and Sport

Guidelines for undertaking the assessment of cultural heritage resources are provided by various government ministries, including the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS), which acts as administrator of the Ontario Heritage Act, and is ultimately responsible for the conservation, protection, and preservation of cultural heritage.

The MTCS has issued guidelines to assist in the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources as part of the environmental assessment process. These guidelines include: “Guidelines for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments” (1992) and “Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments” (1980). These guidelines distinguish between built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Built heritage resources are individual person-made or modified resources such as buildings or structures. Cultural heritage landscapes are geographical areas
that have been modified by human activity over time and may include a grouping of built heritage components.

The MTCS has also issued the Ontario Heritage Toolkit (“Toolkit”) to assist in understanding the legislation and tools available for the conservation of cultural heritage resources. The Toolkit provides a framework for heritage property evaluation and defines “cultural heritage properties” as: “built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, heritage conservation districts, archaeological resources and/or areas of archaeological potential that have cultural heritage value or interest, cemeteries and burial features, landscapes, spiritual sites, ruins, archeological sites, and areas of archaeological potential (MTCS, 2006:6).

Ontario Heritage Act

Using policy direction as outlined in the Provincial Policy Statement (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2005), the protection of cultural heritage resources is considered a matter of provincial interest under the authority of the Planning Act and further defines a built heritage resource as “significant” if it is “valued for the important contribution [it] make[s] to our understanding of the history of a place, an event or a people”. The Ontario Heritage Act (OHA) charges the MTCS with the responsibility for the conservation, protection and preservation of Ontario’s cultural heritage and, as such, the MTCS acts as administrator of heritage legislation. The OHA provides tools to Ontario’s municipalities to protect their heritage resources. Municipalities’ conservation efforts are enabled by the OHA, which outlines the criteria to be used for the evaluation of significance. Section 29 of the OHA allows cultural heritage properties to be designated, which results in long-term protection. Further, Section 27 requires the Clerk of a municipality to keep a public register of heritage properties, which includes all those properties designated under the OHA, but also allows municipalities to list non-designated properties on the “Municipal Register,” which provides short-term protection form demolition. When a property is designated under the OHA, it is also placed on the Ontario Heritage Trust’s provincial register of heritage properties.

The primary goals of heritage assessments are: to create a register or inventory of cultural heritage resources within a project study area; to evaluate potential impacts on those resources; and to propose mitigation options (MTCS, 2006). The criteria for identifying and evaluating heritage properties include both quantitative and qualitative attributes. Ontario regulation 9/06 made under the OHA, outlines three categories within which an evaluation of cultural heritage value or interest may be made. These include: design/physical value, historical/associative value, and contextual value.

Cultural heritage landscapes can be evaluated using the same criteria. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) 2005 operation guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention outline three categories of cultural landscape (Worthing and Bond 2008:14). These include: clearly defined landscapes, organically evolved landscapes, and associative cultural landscapes. These can include remnant landscapes where only a fraction of the original heritage features are present.
Defined landscapes include gardens, parks, and cemeteries which were designed for aesthetic or economic reasons. Organically evolved landscapes result from a long-term relationship between human activity and the natural environment. They may represent a past event of process with tangible markers of that time or their use may be continuing to play a role in contemporary society, but retain evidence of past use. Associative cultural landscapes include those which may have no evidence of cultural activity, but the natural features are known to have spiritual, artistic, or other cultural significance.

2.2 Physical Setting

The Belfountain Conservation Area is straddles two physiographic regions: the Oak Ridges Moraine and the Niagara Escarpment. The Oak Ridges Moraine extends from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River and is characterized by knob-and-basin relief (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). The soils are composed of sandy or gravelly materials. The Oak Ridges Moraine is the source area for many streams which drains the till plains toward Lake Ontario. The original vegetation of the area was mixed forests with pine and hardwoods including hard maple, beech, and red and white oaks. Niagara Escarpment is characterized by a linear pattern of sharp vertical relief. At the nearby Forks of the Credit, the exposed escarpment face has been dubbed the “Devil’s Pulpit”. The gorge on the Belfountain property where the Credit River creates a waterfall, the Forks of the Credit and the Devil’s Pulpit have all become well known cultural landscape landmarks.

There are three different types of soil in the study area: well sorted outwash Caledon Loam, alluvial bottomland gley soils, and poorly sorted outwash Pontypool Sandy Loam. Caledon Loam has good drainage and occurs in gently sloping to moderately sloping topography. There are few stones present in the soil and it is slightly acidic to neutral. This soil has an agricultural capability rating of 4 (very good). It is a well-developed grey-brown loam with a parent material consisting of well sorted sand and gravel (Soils Map Peel County 1953). Caledon Loam soils are only present in the southern portion of the study area up to the Credit River.

Alluvial bottomland soils are described as “low lying land along stream courses; subject to flooding, profile immature and horizons poorly defined” (Soils Map Peel County 1953). Alluvial soils are only present in our study area along the Credit River.

Pontypool Sandy Loam, which was deposited by glacio-fluvial action, consists mainly of sand with pockets of gravel. Pontypool sandy loam is the only catenary member recognized and mapped and is well drained. The soil is coarse textured, well drained to excessively drained soil on irregular steeply sloping topography (Hoffman 1953).

The study area currently contains: tourist attractions, water features, trails, conservation infrastructure and an expansive woodlot. Most of the area is woodlot due to being part of the Conservation lands. However, since Belfountain Conservation Area is a large tourist attraction, there are roads into the area, a parking lot, marked trails and a park adjacent to the dam. The western branch of the Credit River enters into the study area along the northwestern section,
which flows into the large Headpond created by the dam. After leaving the dam, the river narrows into a winding creek that leaves the study area through the eastern section.

2.3 Historical Land Use Summary

Historical mapping was consulted to examine land use history and in an attempt to determine the types and locations of a variety of historical features that have since been altered or are no longer present. Historic images, assessments, and land record databases were also consulted to document previous property owners and land use patterns. The main sources of information were previous reports, the CVC, the Peel Archives and Ms. Heather Henderson of Historic Horizon Inc.

2.3.1 Review of Historical Records

A land title search was conducted to determine the land transaction history of the study area. The study area is situated in Lot 10, Concession V, Caledon Township. The following table outlines the land title transactions for this parcel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Quantity of Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 1846</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>Jonathan McCurdy</td>
<td>100 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1846</td>
<td>Jonathan McCurdy &amp; Spouse</td>
<td>William McDonald</td>
<td>3 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>Jonathan McCurdy &amp; Spouse</td>
<td>David</td>
<td>½ acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1848</td>
<td>Jonathan McCurdy &amp; Spouse</td>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>½ acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1848</td>
<td>Jonathan McCurdy &amp; Spouse</td>
<td>John O’Reilly</td>
<td>½ acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Jonathan McCurdy &amp; Spouse</td>
<td>Thomas J Bush</td>
<td>1 acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 1849</td>
<td>Daniel Douglas &amp; Spouse</td>
<td>Thomas J Bush</td>
<td>½ acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Oct 1850</td>
<td>Jonathan McCurdy &amp; Spouse</td>
<td>Richard J Bush</td>
<td>½ acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 - 1851</td>
<td>Richard Hull Sunone &amp; Spouse</td>
<td>Thomas J Bush</td>
<td>½ acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 July 1853</td>
<td>William O’Rieley &amp; Spouse</td>
<td>Christopher Howe</td>
<td>½ acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 July 1853</td>
<td>William Barrow &amp; Spouse</td>
<td>William Dowling</td>
<td>½ acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 March 1854</td>
<td>William Dowling &amp; Spouse</td>
<td>George Cary et al</td>
<td>½ acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1856</td>
<td>Jonathan McCurdy &amp; Spouse</td>
<td>John Barrow</td>
<td>½ acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>Thomas Patterson Merry &amp; Spouse</td>
<td>John (Fulton)</td>
<td>(1/5 acre)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>Christopher Howe</td>
<td>Clarke (Rojel)</td>
<td>½ acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1856</td>
<td>Jonathan McCurdy</td>
<td>(?)</td>
<td>1/3 acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1856</td>
<td>Jonathan McCurdy &amp; Spouse</td>
<td>Thomas Bush</td>
<td>1/3 acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1858</td>
<td>Thomas Patterson Merry &amp; Spouse</td>
<td>William fisron</td>
<td>1/5 acre</td>
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<td>1858</td>
<td>Michael (Keating) et al</td>
<td>James (Veet)</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 1859</td>
<td>Peter McCarter et al</td>
<td>Thomas Patterson Merry</td>
<td>1 acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1860</td>
<td>Thomas Patterson Merry</td>
<td>Thomas J Bush</td>
<td>1 acre</td>
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Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report,
Belfountain Conservation Area,
Town of Caledon, Region of Peel, Ontario

Table 1: Land Title Transactions for Lot 10 Concession V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Quantity of Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 1863</td>
<td>(Hugh/ Ralph Howry)</td>
<td>(????)</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1863</td>
<td>(????)</td>
<td>(James)</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1864</td>
<td>Jonathan McCurdy</td>
<td>Charles (Royel)</td>
<td>½ acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1866</td>
<td>(James??????)</td>
<td>Peter Blair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>(????)</td>
<td>Fisher Fox</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>(Fisher Fox)</td>
<td>Martha Sharpe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Martha Sharpe (widow)</td>
<td>Charles F. Byan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Martha Sharpe (widow)</td>
<td>William Ramsey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Charles F. Byan</td>
<td>William Ramsey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>William Ramsey</td>
<td>Ellen C. Ramsey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1912</td>
<td>Blair and Archie Blair</td>
<td>Charles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Ellen C. Ramsey</td>
<td>(Edward/Edmund) Harris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Archie Blair</td>
<td>(….Mask/Monk)</td>
<td>1/3 acre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Everything in parenthesis is an estimate of what is written on the original land title record*

There are two hand drawn maps of “Belfountain” Caves, Castles and Quarries in the Caledon Hills by J.F. Trimble in 1975. After estimating the general size of the village, we have decided that the map entitled McCurdy’s Village (Appendix A: Figure 6) is prior to 1846, while the other map known simply as “Belfountain” (Appendix A: Figure 8) postdates the 1846 map. In Figure 6, McCurdy’s Village, there is a list that depicts the locations of various residences and historical places within the village. Numbers 4, 5 and 6 on the map indicate three mills present along the Credit River. Also, number 16, which is Peter Blair’s House, is present in our study area. This map does not cover the whole of our study area.

On the 1846 map (Appendix A: Figure 7) of the Village of Belfountain (Belfountain), there are no names listed that are associated with specific properties. The west branch of the Credit River sets the boundaries on the north and east side of the village. The map is turned around so that the north arrow faces nearly downwards on the map. On the other side of the village, it states that the map was “Laid out by J. McCurdy Esq., Resident of Bellfountain”.

On the 1853 map (Appendix A: Figure 9) of the Plan of Addition to the Village of Belfountain in the City of Caledon, the Town has been divided into “Block A” and “Block B”. Similar to the 1846 map, the map indicates no names or property owners, with one exception: G. McCurdy’s name is present on one of the properties in the southern section of the map. The village has grown since the 1846 map, with properties on all sides of the Credit River.

A review of the 1859 Tremaines’ Map, Peel County (Appendix A: Figure 10) shows that the majority of Lot 10 Concession V had been divided into several sections. The northwestern parcel had been divided into two unequal portions using the Credit River and the Forks of Credit Road that runs parallel as the dividing line, with Noah Herring & J.F. Byan owning the larger portion of it. The Belfountain Secondary School House is shown in the southeastern corner of
Herring and Byan’s property. The other portion of the northwestern parcel has the name B.M. & G.M. Tannery. The southwestern parcel has T.J. Bush Esquire as the owner. In the northeastern portion of Bush’s parcel there is a post office listed as a part of the Belfountain town. The whole eastern parcel of Lot 10 Concession V belongs to “Bellefountain” (Belfountain). The majority of the eastern portion is a part of the Credit River, the associated marshlands, and the Belfountain town.

In the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas by Walker & Miles (Appendix A: Figure 11 and Figure 12), the northwestern parcel of Lot 10 Concession V is not associated with a name. There is, however, a Baptist Church present is the southwest corner of the parcel. The remaining portions of the northwest parcel illustrate structures that are a part of the Bellfountain (Belfountain) Town. The southwestern parcel belongs to Jonothan Bush. In the northwestern corner of his property there is a little square section with the lettering “P.L.” and a structure is shown. There is no listing of a “P.L.” nearby nor is there a full name associated with this. The northeastern portion of the Atlas map indicates that the property to the north of the Credit River is owned by the McCurdy estate. To the south of the Credit River lies the Bellfountian (Belfountain) village and a mill.

2.3.2 History of Lot 10, Concession V

The Belfountain area was first surveyed in 1819-1820 by Samuel Rykman who believed that the Credit River would have the ability to support mills. In 1825, William Frank came to Belfountain, settled and built a grist mill and is credited with damming the western branch of the Credit River (Trimble, 1975). The dam that Frank built was further upstream and not in Mack’s Park. Between 1825 and 1846 Frank sold the property and mill to Jonothan ‘Grize’ McCurdy who built a sawmill near Frank’s gristmill between the Credit River and Mill Street (Appendix A: Figure 6). Grize McCurdy and his family lived in a shanty across the road from the mill (Trimble, 1975). The community that grew around these two mills became known as McCurdy’s Mills. As the settlement grew, a general store, a tavern with an attached blacksmith, a tannery, two additional sawmills and a flour mill were in place by 1860. Charles Grasley’s sawmill, which was down the river from McCurdy’s mill also made roofing shingles for the community (Trimble, 1975). With booming industrial work present in McCurdy’s Mills (Belfountain), the settlement continued to grow. During this time, a nickname for the town came about due to a cooper, Peter McNaughton, who took residence and constructed a building for his cooperage resembling a barrel. Because of this strange building, the nickname ‘Tubtown’ became well known, and was often used in preference over McCurdy’s Village (Whiteside, 1975).

By the time the Tremaines published their 1859 Map of Peel County, Belfountain, with some variations in spelling (e.g. Bellfountain, Bellefountain) was the primary name used.

By the 1870’s after the introduction of the Credit Valley Railway and opening of quarries, the population grew once more. However by the late 19th century, when the milling and quarrying industries began to slow, people were still drawn to the scenic beauty and recreational...
opportunities of the area, including the “Devil’s Pulpit” which was described as a nice place for ‘pic-nics’.

In 1908 Charles Mack, a wealthy Torontonian manufacturer, purchased the parcel of land that is now the Belfountain Conservation Area. Mack made his fortune with the invention of a cushion rubber stamp. Soon afterwards, he constructed a recreational area with numerous decorative features, and built summer retreats for himself and others. Mack built a log framed structure in the woods and had stone stairs leading up to it from the main grassy area, with two stone pillars on either side containing the markings “Luck-e-nuf” (Appendix B: Photograph 30). Mack mimicked through landscaping certain naturalistic values that he had seen on his travels. For example, he created a waterfall to resemble a mini Niagara Falls. In addition, he hired Sam Brock, a local stone mason, to build a suspension bridge and several stone walls and walkways. All of these items were built in the early 1900’s. In 1914, Mack opened the area to the public as a park. During this time, Mack had a rent free cottage, the Bide-a-wee, which was a place for business girls who could not afford a vacation to go and enjoy some time off. There was also a boat house available on the Headpond.

After Mack died, his widow sold the park. However, the park continues to be used as Mack intended it. The Credit Valley Conservation began to acquire parcels of the Belfountain Complex in 1959. As stated in Draft Belfountain Management Plan, “parcel dispositions were the results of alleviating access or encroachment issues and account for a very small percentage of the total acreage of the Complex”. Table 2 indicates the parcel acquisition within the Belfountain Conservation Area (CVC, 2014).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parcel Transferor</th>
<th>Parcel Transferee</th>
<th>Transfer Date</th>
<th>Hectares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Rodger (originally Mack’s Park)</td>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>06 June 1959</td>
<td>3.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold Humphrey Gray</td>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>08 December 1961</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerhard and Annemarie Kletke</td>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>22 December 1964</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessie Crosby</td>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>14 September 1966</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart Scott</td>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>19 January 1968</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivy Landon</td>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>14 September 1970</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Elliott</td>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>30 October 1970</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry Albert Willis</td>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>02 November 1970</td>
<td>3.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Ramskogler</td>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>30 December 1970</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larry Wayne Goss</td>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>02 June 1971</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgar Ireland</td>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>13 June 1972</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry Hepworth</td>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>30 March 1973</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Brock</td>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>25 September 1974</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>David &amp; Janice Reed</td>
<td>01 April 1986</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>Grace Hobbs</td>
<td>29 May 1986</td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin &amp; Karen Christie</td>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>11 February 1994</td>
<td>3.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Hayden &amp; Margaret Watts</td>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>27 December 2007</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2: Parcel Acquisition within the Belfountain Conservation Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parcel Transferor</th>
<th>Parcel Transferee</th>
<th>Transfer Date</th>
<th>Hectares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total 13.136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 lists the historic photographs relevant to our current study. These photographs can be found Appendix B: Photographs 1-11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plate</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Late 19th Century</td>
<td>Photograph of Belfountain looking northeast. Photo dates to around 1800. Early phases of construction of Mack’s Park.</td>
<td>CVCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Early 20th Century</td>
<td>Photograph of Mack’s Park Early 20th Century. View of water fountain and suspension bridge in background.</td>
<td>CVCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Early 20th Century</td>
<td>Photograph of Mack’s Summer House in Belfountain.</td>
<td>CVCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Early 20th Century</td>
<td>Photograph of Mack’s Park, including the dam, waterfall, fountain, suspension bridge and entrance into caves.</td>
<td>CVCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Early 20th Century</td>
<td>Photograph of one of the summer cottages at Mack’s Park.</td>
<td>CVCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Early 20th Century</td>
<td>Photograph of cottages that are recessed back from the main pathway at Mack Park</td>
<td>CVCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Early 20th Century</td>
<td>Photograph of Mack’s bridge and falls at Belfountain.</td>
<td>CVCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Early 20th Century</td>
<td>Photograph of the headpond at Mack’s Park and Mack’s boathouse.</td>
<td>CVCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Early 20th Century</td>
<td>Photograph of a summer cottage in the background at Belfountain along the Credit River.</td>
<td>CVCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Early 20th Century</td>
<td>Photograph of the suspension bridge and entrance into the caves and Mack’s Park.</td>
<td>CVCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Early 20th Century</td>
<td>Photograph of the Village of Belfountain.</td>
<td>CVCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Early 20th Century</td>
<td>Photograph of the Belfountain Post Office</td>
<td>CVCA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4 Recent Land Use History

Since 1959 there have been minimal changes to Mack Park. The look has very much remained as Mack finished it, albeit with slight changes to the retaining walls and elsewhere as safety precautions.
3.0 ASSESSMENT

3.1 Methodology

The heritage value or interest of the study area was assessed through archival and historical research aimed at elucidating its physical and design characteristics, historical land use and associations, and context—both social and environmental. This research was supplemented by a property inspection to gather first hand information on the current condition of the study area. The inspection was conducted on April 28th 2015. The weather was sunny and warm and did not impede the inspection in any way.

This assessment was carried out during the first stage of determining the best methods for dam construction or reconstruction. Therefore detailed design mapping is not available. Aerial photographs from ESRI have been used for base mapping instead of a detailed plan.

The majority of the heritage study area on the south side of the Dam and Headpond consists of manicured lawns, walkways and stone staircases to sloped wooded areas that contain cottage foundations. Heritage features abound and are a testament to the creativity of Charles W. Mack the founder of Mack’s Park and his local mason, Sam Brock. These consist of the large and imposing Bell Fountain, the Yellowstone Cave, a terrace/outdoor amphitheatre that was the original location of the Mack cottage and a canon that was reportedly from the War of 1812.

The Dam provides a large waterfall and contrasts the mirror-like quality of the Headpond. A swing bridge crosses the water just east of the Dam.

All areas on the north side of the Belfountain Headpond, Dam and waterfall, contain steep slopes that are wooded and have trail systems. There are also several sections where natural springs bubble up from the ground and run down the slopes to the Headpond.

Upon collection of all pertinent information and the site visit, the built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes observed were assessed based on provincial policy guidelines. The province states that “significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes hall be conserved” (PPS, 2005: Section 2.6.1). Built heritage resources are defined as “one or more significant buildings, structures, monuments, installations or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic or military history and identified as being important to a community.” Cultural heritage landscapes are defined as “a defined geographical areas of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community...it involves a grouping(s) of individual heritage features such as structures, spaces archaeological sites and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts”. These resources may be identified through designation or heritage conservation easement under the Ontario Heritage Act. A property must meet one or more the following criteria to be considered significant:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it:
a. Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
b. Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
c. Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:
   a. Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
   b. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
   c. Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

3. The property has contextual value because it:
   a. Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
   b. Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
   c. Is a landmark.

Resources within the study area have been assessed on a preliminary basis against the above criteria to determine whether they have any cultural heritage value or interest. They have also been considered in terms of potential project impacts and mitigation measures.

3.2 Analysis

Although the Dam and the Headpond are the two main built heritage and cultural heritage landscape features that may be affected by the proposed rehabilitation or replacement of the Belfountain Dam and Headpond, other built heritage features, built heritage remnants and cultural heritage landscapes are listed below. Taken as a whole, these heritage resources provide a more complete history of Mack’s Park and help paint a visual memoir of Charles W. Mack, the park’s visionary founder.

These heritage features are also important to visitors and are highly valued as stated in the 2010 Visitor Information Survey conducted by Credit Valley Conservation (CVC, 2014:101):

The cultural and recreational features in the Complex are also important to visitors, whether it is for nostalgic values and scenic enjoyment, or educational purposes. The 2010 Visitor Information Survey asked visitors about the importance of certain natural and cultural features to their visit. Visitors indicated that the following features were important or very important to their visit:

- Boardwalk and bridges not associated with the swing bridge (88%)
- Swing Bridge (96%)
- Cave (62%)
- Waterfall [Belfountain Dam] (94%)
- Natural Habitat (92%)
- Picnic Area (76%)
- Pond and Fountain (76%)
### 3.2.1 Built Heritage Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identification Number</th>
<th>BH1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lot and Concession Number</td>
<td>Lot 10, Concession V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Name</td>
<td>Belfountain Conservation Area/Niagara Escarpment park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Address</td>
<td>10 Credit Street, Belfountain L7K 0E5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition (Designated or Listed)</td>
<td>Mack’s Park (Belfountain Conservation Area) is listed by the Town of Caledon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Belfountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>Caledon Township</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Municipality</td>
<td>Region of Peel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Date</td>
<td>Rebuilt in 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Type</td>
<td>Dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Heritage Value</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Impact of Development</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Photos**

- Left: Dam with cascading water and rebuilt swing bridge
- Right: Concrete remedial work done on the dam
BH1: Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value (Ontario Heritage Act: Ontario Regulation 9/06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cultural Heritage Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Design or Physical Value</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</td>
<td>Although rebuilt in 1908 for recreation purposes, it originally represented a 19th century example of industry and was built to power a mill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Historical or Associative Value</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</td>
<td>Associated with Charles W. Mack, owner and visionary of Mack’s Park. He built the Dam to emulate Niagara Falls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture.</td>
<td>Originally a water power generation structure associated with one of the mills on the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist designer or theorist who is significant to a community.</td>
<td>Rebuilt in 1908 by Sam Brock a local stone mason and employee of Charles W. Mack. Sam Brock created most of the artistic stone work on the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Contextual Value</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.</td>
<td>Highly valued in 2010 Visitor Information Survey by the CVC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</td>
<td>Linked to Mack’s Park and Belfountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Is a landmark.</td>
<td>Important component of Mack’s Park and the Belfountain Conservation Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Identification Number</strong></td>
<td>BH2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lot and Concession Number</strong></td>
<td>Lot 10, Concession V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Property Name</strong></td>
<td>Belfountain Conservation Area/Niagara Escarpment park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Street Address</strong></td>
<td>10 Credit Street, Belfountain L7K 0E5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recognition (Designated or Listed)</strong></td>
<td>Mack’s Park (Belfountain Conservation Area) is listed by the Town of Caledon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community</strong></td>
<td>Belfountain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Municipality</strong></td>
<td>Caledon Township</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Municipality</strong></td>
<td>Region of Peel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construction Date</strong></td>
<td>Early 1900’s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Building Type</strong></td>
<td>Bell Fountain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cultural Heritage Value</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heritage Impact of Development</strong></td>
<td>High</td>
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</table>

**Photo**

Bell Fountain with a bell on the top to reflect the name of the Hamlet of Belfountain
### BH2: Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value (Ontario Heritage Act: Ontario Regulation 9/06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cultural Heritage Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Design or Physical Value</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value.</td>
<td>Built with a bell on the top to memorialize the Hamlet of Belfountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Historical or Associative Value</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</td>
<td>Associated with Charles W. Mack, owner and visionary of Mack’s Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture.</td>
<td>Built with a bell on the top to memorialize the Hamlet of Belfountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect builder, artist designer or theorist who is significant to a community.</td>
<td>Originally constructed by Sam Brock a local employee of Charles W. Mack the owner of Mack’s Park. Sam Brock created most of the artistic stone work on the property. It has been restored multiple times; most recently by the grandson of Sam Brock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. Contextual Value</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.</td>
<td>Highly valued in 2010 Visitor Information Survey by the CVC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</td>
<td>Linked to Mack’s Park and Belfountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Is a landmark.</td>
<td>Important component of Mack’s Park and the Belfountain Conservation Area.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Identification Number</td>
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<td>Lot and Concession Number</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Property Name</td>
<td>Belfountain Conservation Area/Niagara Escarpment park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Address</td>
<td>10 Credit Street, Belfountain L7K 0E5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition (Designated or Listed)</td>
<td>Mack’s Park (Belfountain Conservation Area) is listed by the Town of Caledon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Belfountain</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional Municipality</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Date</td>
<td>Early 1900’s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Type</td>
<td>Swing Bridge</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Cultural Heritage Value</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Impact of Development</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Photo**

Swing Bridge originally constructed by Mack, has been re-built and restored multiple times.
### BH3: Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value (Ontario Heritage Act: Ontario Regulation 9/06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cultural Heritage Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Design or Physical Value</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Historical or Associative Value</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</td>
<td>Associated with Charles W. Mack, owner and visionary of Mack's Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect builder, artist designer or theorist who is significant to a community.</td>
<td>Originally constructed by Mac, has been re-built and restored multiple times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Contextual Value</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.</td>
<td>Highly valued in 2010 Visitor Information Survey by the CVC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</td>
<td>Linked to Mack’s Park and Belfountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Is a landmark.</td>
<td>Important component of Mack’s Park and the Belfountain Conservation Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification Number</td>
<td>BH4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot and Concession Number</td>
<td>Lot 10, Concession V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Name</td>
<td>Belfountain Conservation Area/Niagara Escarpment park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Address</td>
<td>10 Credit Street, Belfountain L7K 0E5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition (Designated or Listed)</td>
<td>Mack’s Park (Belfountain Conservation Area) listed by the Town of Caledon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Belfountain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>Caledon Township</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Municipality</td>
<td>Region of Peel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Date</td>
<td>Early 1900's</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Type</td>
<td>Yellowstone Cave</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Heritage Value</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Impact of Development</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Photos
Top shows the roof of Yellowstone Cave.
Bottom shows the door leading into the Cave.
## BH4: Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value (Ontario Heritage Act: Ontario Regulation 9/06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cultural Heritage Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Design or Physical Value</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Historical or Associative Value</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</td>
<td>Associated with Charles W. Mack, owner and visionary of Mack’s Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect builder, artist designer or theorist who is significant to a community.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. Contextual Value</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.</td>
<td>Highly valued in 2010 Visitor Information Survey by the CVC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</td>
<td>Linked to Mack’s Park and Belfountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Is a landmark.</td>
<td>Important component of Mack’s Park and the Belfountain Conservation Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification Number</td>
<td>BH5 (heritage remnants)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot and Concession Number</td>
<td>Lot 10, Concession V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Name</td>
<td>Belfountain Conservation Area/Niagara Escarpment park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Address</td>
<td>10 Credit Street, Belfountain L7K 0E5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition (Designated or Listed)</td>
<td>Mack’s Park (Belfountain Conservation Area) is listed by the Town of Caledon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Belfountain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>Caledon Township</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Municipality</td>
<td>Region of Peel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Date</td>
<td>Early 1990’s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Type</td>
<td>Stone Stairs and Terrace/Outdoor Amphitheatre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Heritage Value</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Impact of Development</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Photos

Top: Terrace/Outdoor Amphitheatre which was the original location of Charles Mack’s cottage.

Bottom: Stair case that led to demolished cabin.
### BH5: Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value (Ontario Heritage Act: Ontario Regulation 9/06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cultural Heritage Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Design or Physical Value</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Historical or Associative Value</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</td>
<td>Associated with Charles W. Mack, owner and visionary of Mack’s Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect builder, artist designer or theorist who is significant to a community.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Contextual Value</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</td>
<td>Linked to Mack’s Park and Belfountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Is a landmark.</td>
<td>Important component of Mack’s Park and the Belfountain Conservation Area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.2.2 Cultural Heritage Landscapes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identification Number</th>
<th>CHL1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lot and Concession Number</td>
<td>Lot 10, Concession V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Name</td>
<td>Belfountain Conservation Area/Niagara Escarpment park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Address</td>
<td>10 Credit Street, Belfountain L7K 0E5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition (Designated or Listed)</td>
<td>Mack’s Park (Belfountain Conservation Area) is listed by the Town of Caledon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Belfountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>Caledon Township</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Municipality</td>
<td>Region of Peel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Date</td>
<td>Early 1990’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape Type</td>
<td>Headpond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Heritage Value</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Impact of Development</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Photo**

Headpond that was created by damming the river.
### CHL1: Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value (Ontario Heritage Act: Ontario Regulation 9/06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cultural Heritage Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Design or Physical Value</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</td>
<td>From 1908 used for recreation purposes. It originally represented a 19th century example of industry and was formed by damming the river which powered a mill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Historical or Associative Value</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</td>
<td>Associated with Charles W. Mack, owner and visionary of Mack’s Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture.</td>
<td>Originally created after the river was dammed to provide water power for one of the mills on the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist designer or theorist who is significant to a community.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. Contextual Value</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.</td>
<td>Highly valued in 2010 Visitor Information Survey by the CVC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</td>
<td>Linked to Mack’s Park and Belfountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Is a landmark.</td>
<td>Important component of Mack’s Park and the Belfountain Conservation Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification Number</td>
<td>CHL2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot and Concession Number</td>
<td>Lot 10, Concession V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Name</td>
<td>Belfountain Conservation Area/Niagara Escarpment park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Address</td>
<td>10 Credit Street, Belfountain L7K 0E5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition (Designated or Listed)</td>
<td>Mack’s Park (Belfountain Conservation Area) is listed by the Town of Caledon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Belfountain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>Caledon Township</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Municipality</td>
<td>Region of Peel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Date</td>
<td>Early 1990's</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Type</td>
<td>Lawn/picnic area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Heritage Value</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Impact of Development</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Photo**

Lawn/picnic area on south side of Headpond. This side of the Headpond is a manicured landscape while the other side is natural with hiking trails.
CHL2: Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value (Ontario Heritage Act: Ontario Regulation 9/06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cultural Heritage Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Design or Physical Value</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Historical or Associative Value</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</td>
<td>Associated with Charles W. Mack, owner and visionary of Mack’s Park. Is significant for the community as a picnic area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect builder, artist designer or theorist who is significant to a community.</td>
<td>Charles W. Mack created the lawn on the south side of the Headpond to be used as a picnic area by park visitors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Contextual Value</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.</td>
<td>Highly valued in 2010 Visitor Information Survey by the CVC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.</td>
<td>Linked to Mack’s Park and Belfountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Is a landmark.</td>
<td>Important component of Mack’s Park and the Belfountain Conservation Area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The built heritage resources, built heritage remnants and cultural heritage landscapes that were identified in the above analysis have all been assessed for potential direct or indirect impacts as a result of the project. The MTCS outlines seven potential negative impacts on cultural heritage resources:

- Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features;
- Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance;
- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden;
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship;
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features;
- 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; and
- Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource. (MTCS Ontario Heritage Toolkit, 2006)

At the current time, the detailed project design has not been confirmed. There are numerous options for changes to the dam and headpond. These include:

- Do Nothing
- Decommission the dam and naturalize the river
- Create an offline dam and natural channel
- Repair the dam or
- Modify the dam.

Therefore the potential project impacts identified are preliminary in nature. Credit Valley Conservation will determine the preferred option for the future work based upon the findings of the current environmental assessment process.
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the cultural heritage evaluation of the study area, the following recommendations are made to mitigate potential project effects on heritage resources:

1. When the preferred remediation option is selected and specific potential project impacts to heritage resources can be identified, appropriate mitigation measures should be proposed.

2. In general, the rehabilitation, removal, or rebuilding of the dam and the subsequent changes in the headpond should respect the structure and landscape as both physical records of their time, place and use.

3. New interventions should be physically and visually compatible, but identifiable as new work.

4. Documentation of the existing structure should be undertaken before any rehabilitation work is done.

5. Heritage interpretive signage should be created that tells the history of the site and depicts it with representative early photos of the site.

6. Although the site is listed by the Town of Caledon in its Cultural Heritage Inventory database (BC-13 Mack’s Park, Belfountain Conservation Area, 10 Credit Street), it is further recommended that the entire Belfountain Conservation site should be designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a Cultural Heritage Landscape.
6.0 ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

This report was prepared and reviewed by the undersigned, employees of Amec Foster Wheeler, Environment & Infrastructure, a division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited. Amec Foster Wheeler is one of North America’s leading engineering firms, with more than 50 years of experience in the earth and environmental consulting industry. The qualifications of the assessors involved in the preparation of this report are provided in Appendix C.
7.0 CLOSURE

This report was prepared for the exclusive used of the Credit Valley Conservation Authority and is intended to provide a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) of the property legally described as Lot 10 Concession V, Township of Caledon, Region of Peel, Ontario.

Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of the third party. Should additional parties require reliance on this report, written authorization from Amec Foster Wheeler will be required. With respect to third parties, Amec Foster Wheeler has no liability or responsibility for losses of any kind whatsoever, including direct or consequential financial effect on transactions or property values, or requirements for follow-up actions and costs.

The report is based on data and information collected during the CHER background study and property inspection conducted by Amec Foster Wheeler. It is based solely on a review of historical information and data obtained by Amec Foster Wheeler as described in this report. Except as otherwise maybe specified, Amec Foster Wheeler disclaims any obligation to update this report for events taking place, or with respect to information that becomes available to Amec Foster Wheeler after the time during which Amec Foster Wheeler conducted the archaeological assessment.

In evaluating the study area, Amec Foster Wheeler, has relied in good faith on information provided by other individuals noted in this report. Amec Foster Wheeler has assumed that the information provided is factual and accurate. In addition, the findings in this report are based, to a large degree, upon information provided by the current owner/occupant. Amec Foster Wheeler accepts no responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement or inaccuracy contained in this report as a result of omissions, misinterpretations or fraudulent acts of persons interviewed or contacted.

Amec Foster Wheeler makes no other representations whatsoever, including those concerning the legal significance of its findings, or as to other legal matters touched on in this report, including, but not limited to, ownership of any property, or the application of any law to the facts set forth herein. With respect to regulatory compliance issues, regulatory states are subject to interpretation and change. Such interpretations and regulatory changes should be reviewed with legal counsel.

This report is also subject to the further Standard Limitations contained in Appendix D.
We trust that the information presented in this report meets your current requirements. Should you have any questions, or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,

Amec Foster Wheeler
Environment & Infrastructure
a Division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited

Prepared by, Reviewed by,

DRAFT DRAFT

Linda Axford MLA, CAHP Shaun Austin Ph.D
Senior Heritage Specialist Associate Archaeologist (P141)
8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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Credit Valley Conservation
2014 Belfountain Complex, Management Plan Background Report, DRAFT.

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Hoffman, D.W. and N.R. Richards
1953 Soil Survey of Peel County. Experimental Farms Service, Canada Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport:

Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing:

Scheinman, A.
2009 Town of Caledon, Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory. Heritage Preservation Consultant, Envision – the Hough Group.

Trimble, B.

Whiteside, Margaret

Internet Sources

Belfountain
Belfountain Heritage Society

Archival Material

Land Titles
Lot 10, Concession V, West of Hurontario Street, Township of Caledon, Peel County. Peel Archives

H.R. Page
1877  Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel Ontario, Toronto, Ontario.

Tremaine, G.R. and G.M. Tremaine
1859  Map of the County of Peel, Canada West.
APPENDIX A

FIGURES
NOTES
THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT NO. TP114113.
Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted
information presented on this figure.

SOURCE: ESRI

LEGEND

Study area
Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Study Area

NOTES:
This drawing should be read in conjunction with the CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT TP114113. Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

SOURCE: ESRI

CLIENT: CREDIT VALLEY CONSERVATION

CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT
Belfountain Dam and Headpoint at Belfountain Conservation Area

Amec Foster Wheeler
Environment and Infrastructure
505 Woodward Ave., Hamilton, ON L8H 6N6
Tel: 905-312-0700 www.amecfw.com

Scale: 1:5,000

Revision N°: 2

Date: 06 July 2015

FIGURE: 2
NOTES

This drawing should be read in conjunction with the Environment & Infrastructure Report TP114113. Conditions encountered in the field may be different than interpreted information presented on this figure.

SOURCE: Canadian Topographic Map, 17T, 1:50,000

06 July 2015

CLIENT:
CREDIT VALLEY CONSERVATION

P:\01-PROJECTS\TP - Burlington\2014\TP114113 - AMEC Burlington Belfountain CHR\Stage 1 Archaeology\Graphics\02 - Maps\TP114113 - AMEC Burlington Belfountain CHR -.dwg(Figure 3)
NOTES:
THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT NO. TP114113.

Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

SOURCE: Soil Survey of Peel County by D.W. Hoffman and N.R. Richards

LEGEND

Study area
Well Sorted Outwash, Caledon Loam
Course, Stoney Till, Dumfries sandy loam
Alluvial, Bottom Land, variable
Poorly Sorted Outwash, Pontypool sandy loam

CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT
Belfountain Dam and Headpont at Belfountain Conservation Area

Soil Map of Peel County with Location of Study Area

CLIENT: CREDIT VALLEY CONSERVATION

Amec Foster Wheeler
Environment and Infrastructure
505 Woodward Ave., Hamilton, ON L8H1N6
Tel: 905-312-0700 www.amecfw.com

06 July 2015
NOTES
This drawing should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Report no. TP114113. Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.


LEGEND

Study area
NOTES:
THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TP114113.
Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
SOURCE: "Belfountain" Caves, Castles and Quarries in the Caledon Hills by Berniece Trimble.

CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT
Belfountain Dam and Headpoint at Belfountain Conservation Area

FIGURE:
6

CLIENT:
CREDIT VALLEY CONSERVATION

LEGEND

NOTES:
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Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
SOURCE: "Belfountain" Caves, Castles and Quarries in the Caledon Hills by Berniece Trimble.

CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT
Belfountain Dam and Headpoint at Belfountain Conservation Area

FIGURE:
6

CLIENT:
CREDIT VALLEY CONSERVATION

LEGEND

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SOURCE: "BELFOUNTAIN" CAVES, CASTLES AND QUARRIES IN THE CALEDON HILLS BY BERNICE TRIMBLE.

LEGEND:

1. Ryan's Store
2. General Store
3. Watside Inn
4. Clooney's Store
5. John Curley's House
6. J.R. Trimble-Solos Carriage
7. Fountain Grocery
8. Belfountain Park
9. 1st Baptist Church
10. Present Baptist Church
11. Baptist Church Manor
12. Methodist Church
13. J.C. School House
14. Present J.A. School
15. Community Hall
16. Library
17. Museum
NOTES:
THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORTING TP 14514.
Conditions encountered in the field may be different from information presented on this figure.

SOURCE: Credit Valley Conservation Authority

CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT
Belfountain Dam and Headpoint at Belfountain Conservation Area

1853 Map of Belfountain Village

FIGURE: 9

Client: CREDIT VALLEY CONSERVATION

Drawn By: DH

Checked By: SA

Revision No.: 1

Date: 07 Jul 2015

SCALE: 1:5,000

Legends:
- Study area

Legend:
- Study area

Sources:
- Credit Valley Conservation Authority
NOTES:
THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TP114113.
Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpretation presented on this figure.
SOURCE: 1859 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel.

LEGEND
- Study area

CLIENT: CREDIT VALLEY CONSERVATION

CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT
Belfountain Dam and Headpond at Belfountain Conservation Area

1859 Tremaine map of the County of Peel Showing the Approximate Location of the Study Area

FIGURE: 10

1: 20,000 SCA

Scale: 1: 20,000

1859 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel

Amec Foster Wheeler
Environment and Infrastructure
505 Woodward Ave., Hamilton, ON L8N 6G6
tel: 905-312-0700 www.amecfw.com

06 July 2015

0 1000m
400
800
NOTES:
- This drawing should be read in conjunction with the cultural heritage evaluation report TP114113.
- Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
- 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel.

LEGEND:
- Study area

CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT
Belfountain Dam and Headpoint at Belfountain Conservation Area

CLIENT:
CREDIT VALLEY CONSERVATION

PROJECT #: TP114113

SCALE: CH SA 1:5,000

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CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT
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- Study area
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SOURCE: 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel

LEGEND
- Study area
- Photograph location and direction

CLIENT: CREDIT VALLEY CONSERVATION

CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT
Belfountain Dam and Headpoint at Belfountain Conservation Area

Stage 1 Photograph Locations and Directions

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SOURCE: 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel
APPENDIX B

PHOTOGRAPHS
APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP114113
PROJECT Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report
LOCATION Belfountain, Caledon, Ontario

PHOTOGRAPH 1

Description
Photograph of Belfountain looking northeast. Photo dates to approximately late 19th century. Early phases of construction of Mack's Park. Photograph supplied by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority.

PHOTOGRAPH 2

Description
Photograph of Mack's Park early 20th Century. View of water fountain and suspension bridge in background. Photograph supplied by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority.
APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP14113
PROJECT Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report
LOCATION Belfountain, Caledon, Ontario

PHOTOGRAPH 3

Description
Photograph of Mack’s Summer House in Belfountain. Exact date of photo unknown, early 20th Century. Photograph supplied by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority.

PHOTOGRAPH 4

Description
Photograph of Mack’s Park, including the dam, waterfall, fountain, suspension bridge and entrance into caves. Exact date of photo unknown, early 20th Century. Photograph supplied by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority.
APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP114113
PROJECT Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report
LOCATION Beffountain, Caledon, Ontario

PHOTOGRAPH 5

Description
Photograph of one of the summer cottages at Mack's Park. Exact date of photo unknown, early 20th Century. Photograph supplied by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority.

PHOTOGRAPH 6

Description
Photograph of cottages that are recessed back from the main pathway at Mack Park. Exact date of photo unknown, early 20th Century. Photograph supplied by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority.
APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP14113
PROJECT Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report
LOCATION Belfountain, Caledon, Ontario

PHOTOGRAPH 7
Description
Photograph of Mack's bridge and falls at Belfountain. Exact date of photo unknown, early 20th Century. Photograph supplied by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority.

PHOTOGRAPH 8
Description
Photograph of the Headpond at Mack's Fork and Mack's boathouse. Exact date of photo unknown, early 20th Century. Photograph supplied by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority.
APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO.  TP114113
PROJECT    Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report
LOCATION  Belfountain, Caledon, Ontario

PHOTOGRAPH 9

Description
Photograph of a summer cottage in the background at Belfountain along the Credit River. Exact date of photo unknown, early 20th Century. Photograph supplied by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority.

PHOTOGRAPH 10

Description
Photograph of the suspension bridge and entrance into the caves and Mack's Park. Exact date of photo unknown, early 20th Century. Photograph supplied by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority.
APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP114113
PROJECT Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report
LOCATION Belfountain, Caledon, Ontario

PHOTOGRAPH 11

Description
Photograph of the Village of Belfountain. Exact date of photo unknown, early 20th Century. Photograph supplied by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority.

PHOTOGRAPH 12

Description
Photograph of the Belfountain Post Office. Exact date of photo unknown, early 20th Century. Photograph supplied by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority.
APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO.       TP114113
PROJECT           Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report
LOCATION          Belfountain, Caledon, Ontario

PHOTOGRAPH 13
Description
Looking west at parking lot and washroom facility.

PHOTOGRAPH 14
Description
Looking east at grassy park area.
Looking northwes at open grassy park area.

Cultural Heritage Landscape
Looking east at the Headpond.
Description
Looking south at the slope that surrounds the western to southern edge of the Headpond.

Description
Looking southeast at slope, along the southern edge of the Headpond. While it is hard to see, there are several natural springs that well up along various portions of the slope.
Looking northeast along pathway that surrounds the Belfountain Headpond.

Looking southeast at a natural spring coming out along the slope.
Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report

Cultural Heritage Landscape

Looking southwest from the suspension bridge at the Belfountain Falls that is supposed to mirror Niagara Falls.

Cultural Heritage Landscape

Looking northeast from the suspension bridge at the western branch of the Credit River.
Looking northwest from suspension bridge at the closed off entrance to the "Yellowstone Cave".

Surprisingly the name Belfountain predates the construction of the bell fountain.
Built Heritage
Looking northwest along pathway. Stone stairways leading up to where cottages once existed.

Built Heritage
Looking northeast at an old cannon that was imported into the park when Mack was building it. In the background the entrance to the suspension bridge is visible.
Built Heritage Wall
Looking northeast along pathway.

Built Heritage
Looking northwest up a stone stairway that once lead to cottages.
### PHOTOGRAPH 29

**Description**

Built Heritage Remnants.

Looking east at where Mack's summer house used to be.

### PHOTOGRAPH 30

**Description**

Looking northeast at a stone pillar that has "LUCKENUF" carved into the stone.
Looking southwest at the Belfountain Headpond.

Looking northwest along pathway.
Looking northeast at slope.

Looking northwest at gravel access route for vehicles.
## APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

**PROJECT NO.** TP14113  
**PROJECT** Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report  
**LOCATION** Belfountain, Caledon, Ontario  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHOTOGRAPH</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Looking southeast at gravel access route for vehicles.</td>
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<tr>
<th>PHOTOGRAPH</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Looking northwest along pathway.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Description
Looking southeast from Bruce Trail at the western branch of the Credit River.

Description
Looking east along Bruce Trail path.
Description
Looking southeast down the slope towards the Credit River.

Description
Looking west up the Credit River from a bridge along the Bruce Trail.
ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

Shaun Austin, Ph.D., Senior Reviewer – Dr. Austin is the leader of Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure’s cultural heritage resources group and is based in ‘the Company’s’ Hamilton Office. He has been working in Canadian archaeology and heritage since 1976 and as an archaeological and heritage consultant in Ontario since 1987. He is a dedicated cultural heritage consultant with repeated success guiding projects through to completion to the satisfaction of the development proponent, the cultural heritage community and all other stakeholder groups. His areas of interest and expertise include pre-contact Aboriginal lithics and ceramics. Dr. Austin holds a Professional Archaeology License (P141) issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, is MTO RAQs certified in Archaeology/Heritage and is a member of the Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists.

Linda Axford, MLA, Senior Heritage Specialist - Ms. Axford has been working in heritage planning since 2001. She has conducted historical background research, field surveys, analysis of built heritage and cultural landscapes and report writing. She has worked in municipal government and is very knowledgeable about federal and provincial planning policy as it relates to heritage. She holds a Masters degree in Landscape Architecture, an Honours Bachelor of Arts in History and is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP).

Cara Howell B.A., GIS Specialist– Ms. Howell has been working in consulting archaeology since 1999. During this time she has acquired a full range of archaeological skills, from background research to Stage 4 excavation. She has developed a comprehensive understanding of all aspects of material culture and has a specialized interest in historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. As Laboratory Director for Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure’s Archaeology Group, she was instrumental in creating and implementing cataloguing systems for all types of recovered artifacts. Mr. Howell also serves as lead liaison with First Nations communities. She holds a B.A. in Physical Anthropology and a B.A. in Classical Archaeology from McMaster University, and an Applied Research License (R180) issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.
APPENDIX D

STANDARD LIMITATIONS
LIMITATIONS

1. The work performed in the preparation of this report and the conclusions presented are subject to the following:
   (a) The Standard Terms and Conditions which form a part of our Professional Services Contract;
   (b) The Scope of Services;
   (c) Time and Budgetary limitations as described in our Contract; and,
   (d) The Limitations stated herein.

2. No other warranties or representations, either expressed or implied, are made as to the professional services provided under the terms of our Contract, or the conclusions presented.

3. The conclusions presented in this report were based, in part, on visual observations of the Study Area. Our conclusions cannot and are not extended to include those portions of the Study Area which were not reasonably available, in Amec Foster Wheeler’s opinion, for direct observation.

4. The potential for heritage resources, and any actual heritage resources encountered, at the Study Area were assessed, within the limitations set out above, having due regard for applicable heritage regulations as of the date of the inspection.

5. Services including a background study and property inspection were performed. Amec Foster Wheeler’s work, including archival studies and a site visit were conducted in a professional manner and in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism and Culture’s guidelines. It is possible that unforeseen and undiscovered heritage resources may be present at the Study Area.

6. The utilization of Amec Foster Wheeler’s services during the implementation of any further heritage work recommended will allow Amec Foster Wheeler to observe compliance with the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report. Amec Foster Wheeler’s involvement will also allow for changes to be made as necessary to suit field conditions as they are encountered.

7. This report is for the sole use of the parties to whom it is addressed unless expressly stated otherwise in the report or contract. Any use which any third party makes of the report, in whole or in part, or any reliance thereon, or decisions made based on any information of conclusions in the report, is the sole responsibility of such third party. Amec Foster Wheeler accepts no responsibility whatsoever for damages or loss of any nature or kind suffered by any such third party as a result of actions taken or not taken or decisions made in reliance on the report or anything set out therein.

8. This report is not to be given over to any third-party other than a governmental entity, for any purpose whatsoever without the written permission of Amec Foster Wheeler, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.