

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

**EXISTING CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**INGLEWOOD NEW WELL  
CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

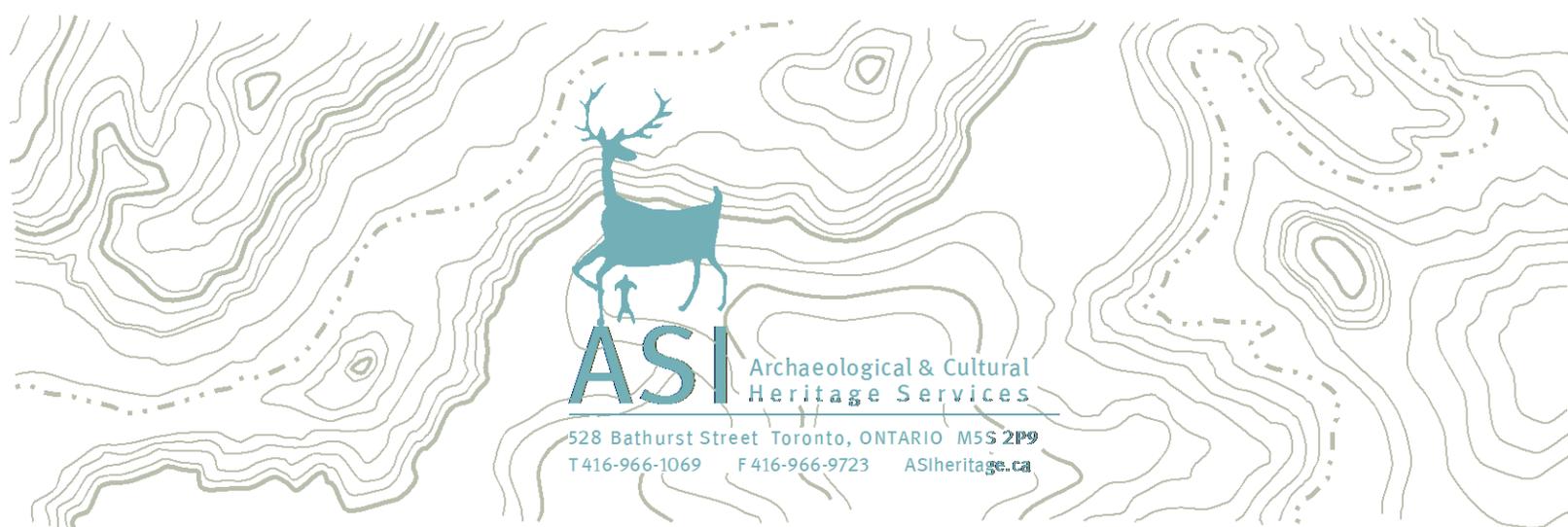
**TOWN OF CALEDON  
REGION OF PEEL, ONTARIO**

Prepared for:

**Hatch Mott MacDonald**  
5035 South Service Road, Sixth Floor  
Burlington, ON, L7L 6M9

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April 2016



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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

ASI was contracted by Hatch Mott MacDonald to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA) as part of the Inglewood New Well Class Environmental Assessment (EA). The Inglewood New Well EA involves the construction of a well and watermain on the west side of Hurontario Street, encompassing part of the Ken Whillans Conservation Area in the Town of Caledon, Region of Peel.

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 nineteenth century. A review of available heritage inventories confirmed that no properties located in or adjacent to the study area have been previously identified to be of potential cultural heritage interest. The results of a field review revealed that two properties or resources of cultural heritage interest are located within or adjacent to the Inglewood New Well study area in the Town of Caledon. Based on the available design drawings, there are no anticipated direct/indirect impacts to either cultural heritage resource, and no further work is required.

Based on the results of the assessment the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources.
2. 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.



## PROJECT PERSONNEL

<i>Senior Project Manager:</i>	Lindsay Graves, MA Cultural Heritage Specialist Assistant Manager, Cultural Heritage Division
<i>Cultural Heritage Specialist:</i>	Joel Konrad, PhD Cultural Heritage Specialist
<i>Project Coordinator:</i>	Sarah Jagelewski, Hon. BA Staff Archaeologist Assistant Manager, Environmental Assessment Division
<i>Project Administration:</i>	Carol Bella, Hon. BA Research Archaeologist Administrative Assistant
<i>Report Preparation:</i>	Joel Konrad
<i>Graphics:</i>	Jonas Fernandez, MA Geomatics Specialist  Joel Kornad
<i>Report Reviewer:</i>	Lindsay Graves



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

ASI was contracted by Hatch Mott MacDonald to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA) as part of the Inglewood New Well Class Environmental Assessment (EA). The Inglewood New Well EA involves the construction of a well and watermain on the west side of Hurontario Street, encompassing part of the Ken Whillans Conservation Area in the Town of Caledon, Region of Peel.

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

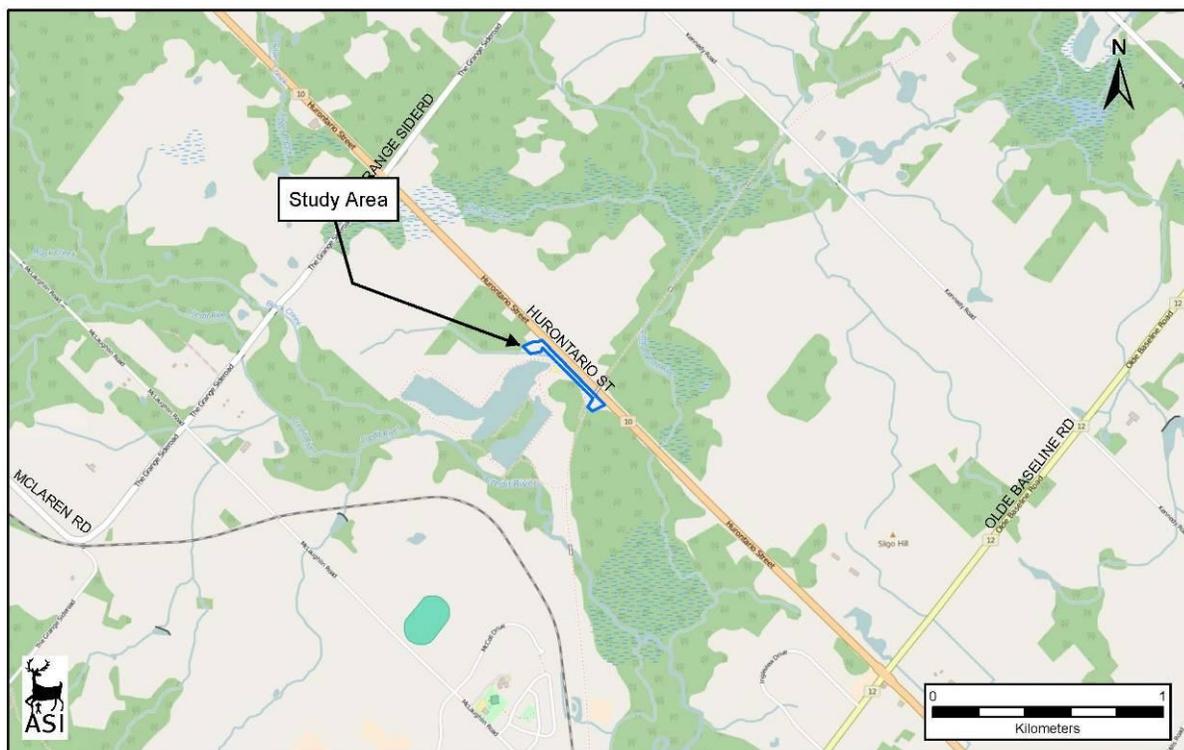


Figure 1: Location of the study area

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

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

### 2.1 Legislation and Policy Context

This cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1990). 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, roadsides 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

Section 3.2 of the Town of Caledon’s Official Plan emphasizes the active stewardship of cultural heritage, stating that the “Town seeks to wisely manage cultural heritage resources within its municipal boundaries that are of historical, architectural and archaeological value” (Town of Caledon 2008: 19).



Section 3.2.3 outlines the Town of Caledon’s heritage policies, with particular attention paid to Cultural Heritage Surveys outlined in section 3.2.3.1.4:

Cultural Heritage Surveys:

All development or redevelopment proposals will be reviewed by the Town to determine whether a Cultural Heritage Survey is required or whether, as appropriate, a Cultural Heritage Survey will be requested. In making this determination, the Town will consider the scope of the proposal and, through reference to the archaeological master plan, built heritage resources inventory, cultural heritage landscape inventory, or local information, the likelihood of significant cultural heritage resources being encountered.

Where a Cultural Heritage Survey is required, the proponent is encouraged to consult with the Town and other relevant agencies concerning the scope of the work to be undertaken. The Cultural Heritage Survey will be the responsibility of the proponent and must be undertaken by a qualified professional with appropriate expertise, and it should generally:

- a) identify the level of significance of any cultural heritage resources, including archaeological resources and potential, existing on and in close proximity to the subject lands; and
- b) make recommendations for the conservation of the cultural heritage resources including whether a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement should be prepared.

Additionally, section 3.2.3.1.7 states that “should a development proposal change significantly in scope or design after completion of an associated Cultural Heritage Survey, Cultural Heritage Planning Statement or Cultural Heritage Impact Statement, additional cultural heritage investigations may be required by the Town.” Section 3.2.3.1.8 continues:

Appropriate conservation measures, identified in a Cultural Heritage Planning statement, Cultural Heritage Survey or Cultural Heritage Impact Statement, may be required as a condition of any development approval. Where the Town has the authority to require development agreements and, where appropriate, the Town may require development agreements respecting the care and conservation of the affected cultural heritage resource. This provision will not apply to cultural heritage resources in so far as these cultural heritage resources are the subject of another agreement respecting the same matters made between the applicant and another level of government or Crown agency.

The Town of Caledon also encourages the conservation of significant cultural heritage landscapes and vegetation, as outlined in sections 3.2.3.1.14 and 3.2.3.1.15. These sections place a “regard for the interrelationship between cultural heritage landscapes and scenic natural landscapes” and promote the “retention of significant cultural heritage vegetation” in development contexts. In addition, the latter section emphasizes the importance of conserving cultural heritage vegetation “along streets and roads.”



## 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 Caledon; 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 Caledon; 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 Caledon; 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 for future work to be conducted.

### **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 former Township of Caledon, County of Peel in the following lots and concessions:

##### *Township of Caledon*

- Lots 3 and 4, Concession 1 West of Centre Road

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

##### **3.2.1 Township of Caledon**

The study area is located within the former Township of Caledon, County of Peel. Historical research reveals that the land which encompasses the study area has a long and well-documented history extending to the early nineteenth century.

The land within the Township of Caledon was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1818. The first township survey was undertaken in 1819, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in the following year. The township was named after the Roman designation for Scotland. Caledon was initially settled by the children of Loyalists, soldiers who served during the War of 1812, and by immigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland. By the 1840s, the township was noted for its good farms (Smith 1846: 27; Armstrong 1985:142; Rayburn 1997:51).

#### **3.3 Review of Historic Mapping**

The 1859 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel* and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* were reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of cultural heritage resources within the study area from the nineteenth century (Figures 2-3). 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 County of Peel, in the Township of Caledon. Details of historic property owners and historic features in the study area are listed in Table 1.

**Table 1: Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s) within the study area**

Lot #	Con #	Property Owner(s) (1859)	Property Owner(s) (1877)	Historical Features (1859)	Historical Feature(s) (1877)
3	1 West Side of Centre Road	Archibald McColl	Archibald McColl	Watercourse (3) Farmhouse (1)	Watercourse (2) Railway (2) Farmhouse (1) Orchard (1)
4	1 West Side of Centre Road	Dan Quinn	William Kidd	Watercourse (2)	Watercourse (2) Farmhouse (1) Orchard (1)

The 1859 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel* demonstrates that the study area was located in a rural agricultural area to the north of the settlement of Sligo, with the entirety of Lot 3, Concession 1 West of Centre Road occupied by Archibald McColl and the east half of Lot 4, Concession 1 West of Centre Road occupied by Dan Quinn (Figure 2). Hurontario Street is identified as a historically surveyed alignment and the major north-south corridor in the area. According to a plaque located adjacent to the Credit Valley Trail, the Hamlet of Sligo was founded next to Silver Creek where wagons and teams of horses began the climb out of the Credit River Valley.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* depicts the entirety of Lot 3, Concession 1 West Side of Centre Road as occupied by Archibald McColl while William Kidd occupied the east half of Lot 4, Concession 1 West Side of Centre Road. A farmhouse, orchard and driveway are associated with each lot, although only the farmhouse and orchard on Lot 4, Concession 1 West of Centre Road is located within or adjacent to the study area limits. The Canadian National Railway, Line 'H', is pictured at the south of the Study area and a watercourse is identified to the north of the track. Sligo is not identified on the map, though multiple residences are depicted on the east side of Hurontario Street, outside the study area.

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historical mapping and aerial photographs for the twentieth century were examined. This report presents maps from 1919, 1926, 1954, 1968 and 1994. 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 1919 topographical map shows that no development took place within the study area during the early twentieth century, and that the area retained its agricultural character (Figure 4). The CN rail crossing appears to be at grade with Hurontario Street. A tributary of the Credit River and a small, associated pond are identified on the western boundary of the study area while the south portion of the study area is depicted as heavily treed. The farmhouse identified to the north of the study area in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas* is present in the 1919 topographical map, though no buildings are illustrated within the study area. Topographic mapping for 1926 and 1954 (Figures 5 and 6) reveal that no major development occurred by the middle of the twentieth century, with the exception of what appears to be a barn constructed adjacent to the north section of the study area sometime prior to 1954.



The 1968 topographic map (Figure 7) indicates a number of buildings had been constructed to the east and west of the study area. In addition, a pond is depicted to the west of the study area associated with the tributary of the Credit River. The 1989 topographic map (Figure 8) demonstrates a drastic change in land use characterized by the creation of Kidd and Orchard Ponds to the west of the study area as well as the construction of the paved parking lot directly to the west of the study area.



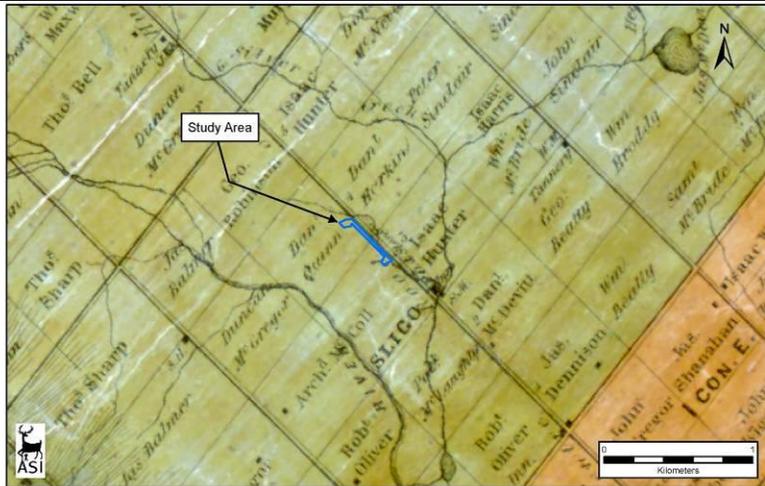


Figure 2: The study area overlaid on historic mapping.  
 Base Map: *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel*, (Tremaine 1859)

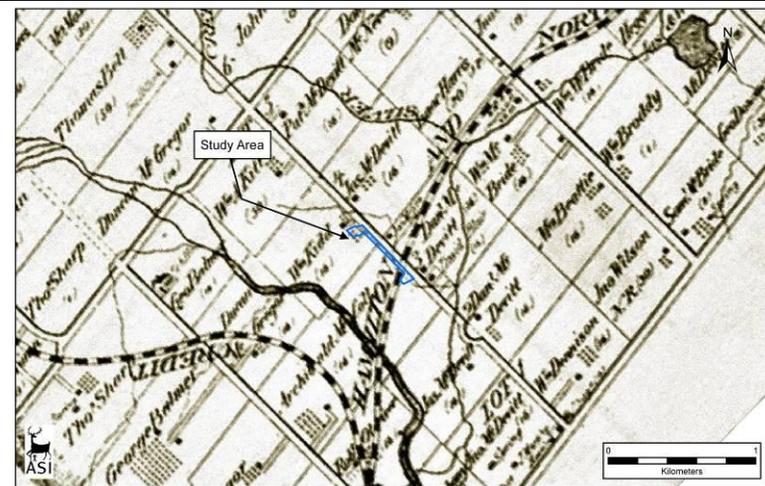


Figure 3: The study area overlaid on historic mapping.  
 Base Map: *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Pope, J.H. 1877)

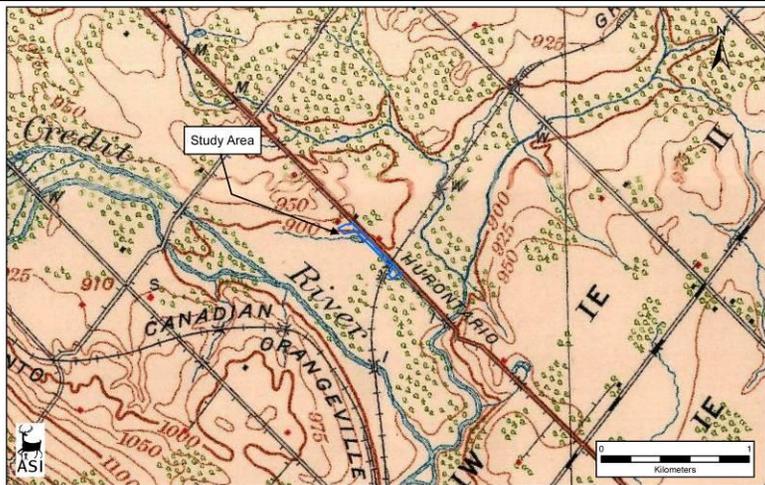


Figure 4: The study area overlaid on historic mapping,  
 Base Map: NTS, Bolton Sheet 30 M/ 2 (1919)



Figure 5: The study area overlaid on historic mapping.  
 Base Map: NTS, Bolton Sheet 30 M/ 2 (Department of Militia and Defence 1926)



Figure 6: The study area overlaid on historic mapping.  
Base Map: NTS, Bolton Sheet 30 M/ 2 (1954)

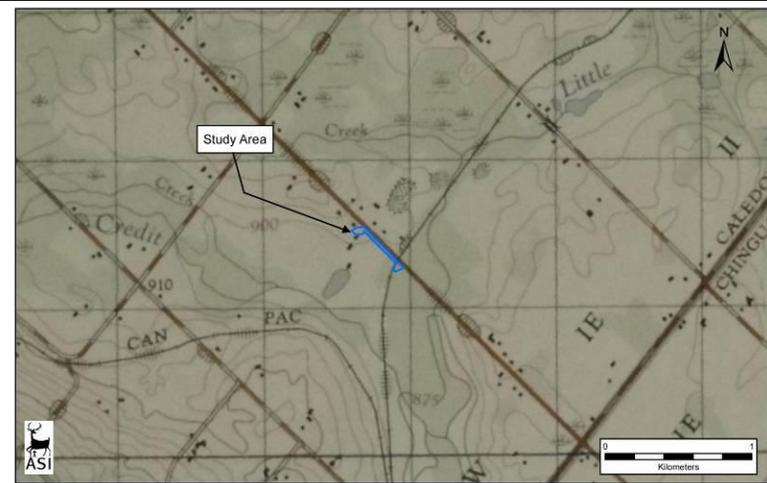


Figure 7: The study area overlaid on historic mapping.  
Base Map: NTS Bolton Sheet 30 M/ 2 (1968)

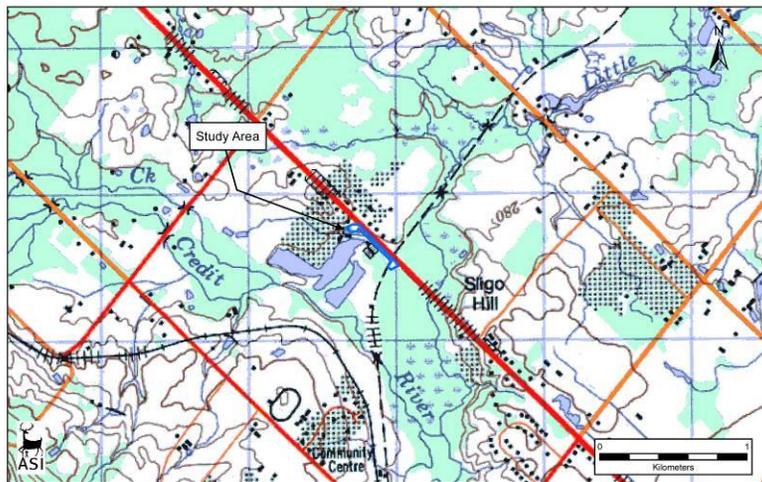


Figure 8: The study area overlaid on historic mapping.  
Base Map: NTS, Bolton Sheet 30 M/ 2 (1989)

### 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 Caledon's *Heritage Register* (2016)
- the Town of Caledon was contacted directly to inquire about previously identified cultural heritage resources within and adjacent to the study area (email communication, 31 March 2016)<sup>1</sup>
- the Town of Caledon's *Community Map* (2016)<sup>2</sup>
- the Federal Government's *Canada's Historic Places* website<sup>3</sup>
- the Town of Caledon's *Criteria for the Identification of Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (2003)

Based on the review of available data, there are no previously identified resources within and/or adjacent to the study area.

A field review was undertaken by Joel Konrad, Cultural Heritage Assistant, ASI, on 28 March 2016 to document the existing conditions of the study area. The field review was preceded by a review of available, current and historic, aerial photographs and maps (including online sources such as Bing and Google maps). These large-scale maps were reviewed for any potential cultural heritage resources which may be extant in the study area. The Inglewood New Well study area and immediate environs was examined to identify any built heritage resources (BHR) or cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) within or immediately adjacent to the study area. The existing conditions of the study area are described below, and Figure 7 (Section 8.0) contains a map showing the study area in greater detail.

#### 3.4.1 Inglewood New Well Study Area– Geography and Physiography

The study area is situated within the Peel Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario in bevelled till plain (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The Peel Plain is a level-to-undulating area of clay soil which covers an area of approximately 77,700 ha across the central portions of the Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and Halton. The Peel Plain has a general elevation of between approximately 152 and 229 m above sea level with a gradual uniform slope towards Lake Ontario. The Peel Plain is sectioned by the Credit, Humber, Don, and Rouge Rivers with deep valleys as well as a number of other streams such as the Bronte, Oakville, and Etobicoke Creeks. These valleys are in places bordered by trains of sandy alluvium. The region is devoid of large undrained depressions, swamps, and bogs though nevertheless the dominant soil possesses imperfect drainage. The Peel Plain overlies shale and limestone till which in many places is veneered by occasionally varved clay. This clay is heavy in texture and more calcareous than the underlying till and was presumably deposited by meltwater from limestone regions and deposited in a temporary lake impounded by higher ground and the ice lobe of the Lake Ontario basin. The Peel Plain straddles across the contact of the grey and red shales of the Georgian Bay and Queenston Formations, respectively, which consequently gives the clay southwest of the Credit River a more reddish hue and lower lime content than the clay in the eastern part of the plain. Additionally the region exhibits exceptional isolated tracts of sandy soil specifically in Trafalgar Township, near Unionville, and North of Brampton where in the latter location there is a partly buried esker. The region does not possess any good

<sup>1</sup> At the time of writing, no response had been received.

<sup>2</sup> Accessed 29 March 2016 at

<http://www.caledoncommunitymap.org/Listings.php?ListType=Historic%20Sites&MenuItemID=9>

<sup>3</sup> Accessed 29 March 2016 at <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/results-resultats.aspx?m=1&Keyword=caledon>



aquifers and the high level of evaporation from the clay's now deforested surface is a disabling factor in ground-water recharge. Further, deep groundwater accessed by boring is often found to be saline (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 174-175).

Peel clay is an imperfectly drained soil formed from stone-free lacustrine materials. The soil is neutral to slightly acidic with clay till at a depth of approximately 91 cm or less. The internal drainage is low and the runoff is slow except with the slope is sufficient. The topography is smooth gently sloping and erosion is slight. The soil is fairly high in organic content, making it suitable for agriculture. Natural vegetation is predominantly soft maple and elm (Hoffman and Richards 1953: 55). The combination of hardwood and softwood stands, as well as the suitability for agriculture in the area allowed the area to be prosperously settled and developed starting in the nineteenth century.

### ***3.4.2 Inglewood New Well Study Area– Existing Conditions***

For ease of description, Highway 10 is considered to be a north-south thoroughfare. As such, the study area is described as being located on the west side of Highway 10. In addition, the study area is located primarily in the Ken Whillans Resource Management Area, and is managed by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority.

Starting from the south, the study area encompasses a modern, single-storey brick utility building to the west of Highway 10. A marshy lowland, known as Sligo Swamp, characterizes the southern third of the study area with the former Canadian National Railway running through the southern section. The railway right-of-way was constructed between 1874 and 1878 as part of the 'H' line which was abandoned in 1975 and subsequently developed for use as a multi-use trail system. A modern, three-span slab pedestrian bridge carries the trail over Hurontario Street and separates the infrastructure building from the rest of the study area (Plates 1-3).

Two parking lots are located to the north of the marsh. The southern parking lot, encompassed almost entirely by the study area, is gravel (Plate 4), while the north parking lot is paved and located to the west of the study area. Two gravel lanes provide entry and egress to the north parking lot while a short gravel lane connects the two lots. A noticeable grade begins north of the parking lot, with the landscape changing from low marshland to highland area (Plate 5). The study area terminates at the property boundary of 16086 Hurontario Street. This property retains a large, wooded plot with what appears to be a late-nineteenth century Italianate structure with hipped roof and stone foundations. The residence features brick construction, painted white, deep cornices with brackets, arched fenestration, and what appear to be some multi-pane windows with wood muntins on the second floor (Plate 6).





Plate 1: Looking South along Highway 10.



Plate 2: Southern section of the study area, looking south.



Plate 3: The former CN rail corridor, now Credit Valley Trail, looking east toward the pedestrian bridge over Hurontario Street.



Plate 4: Gravel parking lot located in the southern half of the parking lot.



Plate 5: A view of the north portion of the study area where the proposed well will be located, looking west from Hurontario Street.



Plate 6: Looking north along Hurontario Street toward the residence located at 16086 Hurontario.

### 3.4.3 Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the results of the background research and field review, two cultural heritage resources were identified within and/or adjacent to the study area, consisting of two cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) (Table 2). The area is not directly identified in the Town of Caledon's *Criteria for the Identification of Cultural Heritage Landscapes*, though it is located to the northwest of the 'Inglewood to Cheltenham' area, which was included as a candidate CHL for consideration by the Town (Town of Caledon 2003: 46). 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
CHL 1	Former Railscape/Trail	Caledon Trailway	Identified during background research/field review
CHL 2	Historical Agricultural Landscape	16086 Hurontario Street	Identified during background research/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 to Cultural Heritage Resources of the Preliminary Preferred Design

The Project Study Area for the Inglewood New Well Class EA is presented in Section 8.0. The following table (Table 3) considers the impacts of the proposed well and watermain on identified cultural heritage resources, based on the Ministry of Tourism and Culture document entitled *Screening for Impacts to Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (November 2010). Table 3 also recommends mitigation strategies.

<b>Resource</b>	<b>Discussion of Impact(s)</b>	<b>Mitigation Strategies</b>
CHL 1	Based on the available design drawings, there are no anticipated impacts to this cultural heritage resource.	No further work is required.
CHL 2	Based on the available design drawings, there are no anticipated impacts to this cultural heritage resource.	No further work is required.

## 4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of background research and a review of secondary source material revealed that the study area is located within a formerly rural landscape dating back to the nineteenth century, with major roadways connecting various settlements in the area. The field review confirmed that two cultural heritage resources are located within or adjacent to the study area. The following provides a summary of the assessment results:

### *Key Findings*

- A total of two cultural heritage resources were identified within the study area vicinity, comprised of two cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs 1 and 2).



- Of these, one is identified as a former CN rail corridor (CHL 1) and one is an agricultural property with a late nineteenth-century, Italianate residence.
- Identified cultural heritage resources are historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with late nineteenth to mid twentieth-century settlement patterns, and agricultural and industrial development in the settlement of the Township of Caledon.
- Based on the available design drawings, there are no anticipated direct/indirect impacts to CHL 1 or CHL 2, and no further work is required.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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 nineteenth century. A review of available heritage inventories confirmed that no properties located in or adjacent to the study area have been previously identified to be of potential cultural heritage interest. The results of a field review revealed that two properties or resources of cultural heritage interest are located within or adjacent to the Inglewood New Well study area in the Town of Caledon. Based on the available design drawings, there are no anticipated direct/indirect impacts to either cultural heritage resource, and no further work is required.

Based on the results of the assessment the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources.
2. 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 Cultural heritage resources (CHR) in the study area**

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 1	Former CN Railway (Now Caledon Trailway Path)	n/a	Identified during field review	<p><b>Historical:</b>                      -Constructed between 1874 and 1878, the ‘H’ line of the Canadian National Railway connected Georgetown to Barrie, passing through the south end of the study area. The line was abandoned in 1975 and later converted to the Caledon Trailway Path.</p> <p><b>Design:</b>                      -The rail corridor is representative of Ontario’s railway boom in the second half of the nineteenth century.</p> <p><b>Context:</b>                      -The rail corridor is historically linked to the settlement at Sligo. In addition, the rail corridor’s conversion to a multi-use trail maintains the corridor’s original function as a transportation route.</p>	 <p>Caledon Trailway Path, looking west.</p>  <p>Caledon Trailway Path, looking east.</p>

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 2	Historical Agricultural Landscape	16086 Hurontario Street		<p><b>Historical:</b> -The property is originally part of Lot 4, Concession 1 West of Centre Road. The residence is depicted on the 1877 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel</i> along with associated orchards, and subsequently pictured with an associated barn in topographic mapping from the mid-twentieth century. The property is generally representative of nineteenth-century settlement patterns in the Township of Caledon.</p> <p><b>Design:</b> -The two-storey, Italianate residence retains a hipped roof, brick construction, and stone foundations. Architectural features include deep cornice, large brackets, ornate woodwork, arched fenestration, and what appear to be some multi-pane windows with wood muntins on the second floor. A modern garage is located to the south of the residence and what appear to be wooded areas are located to the north and west of the property.</p> <p><b>Context:</b> -The property is important in maintaining the rural character of the area around the settlement of Sligo in the historic Township of Caledon.</p>	 <p>16086 Hurontario Street, east elevation.</p>  <p>Grassy area and garage associated with 16086 Hurontario Street.</p>

8.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE LOCATION MAPPING

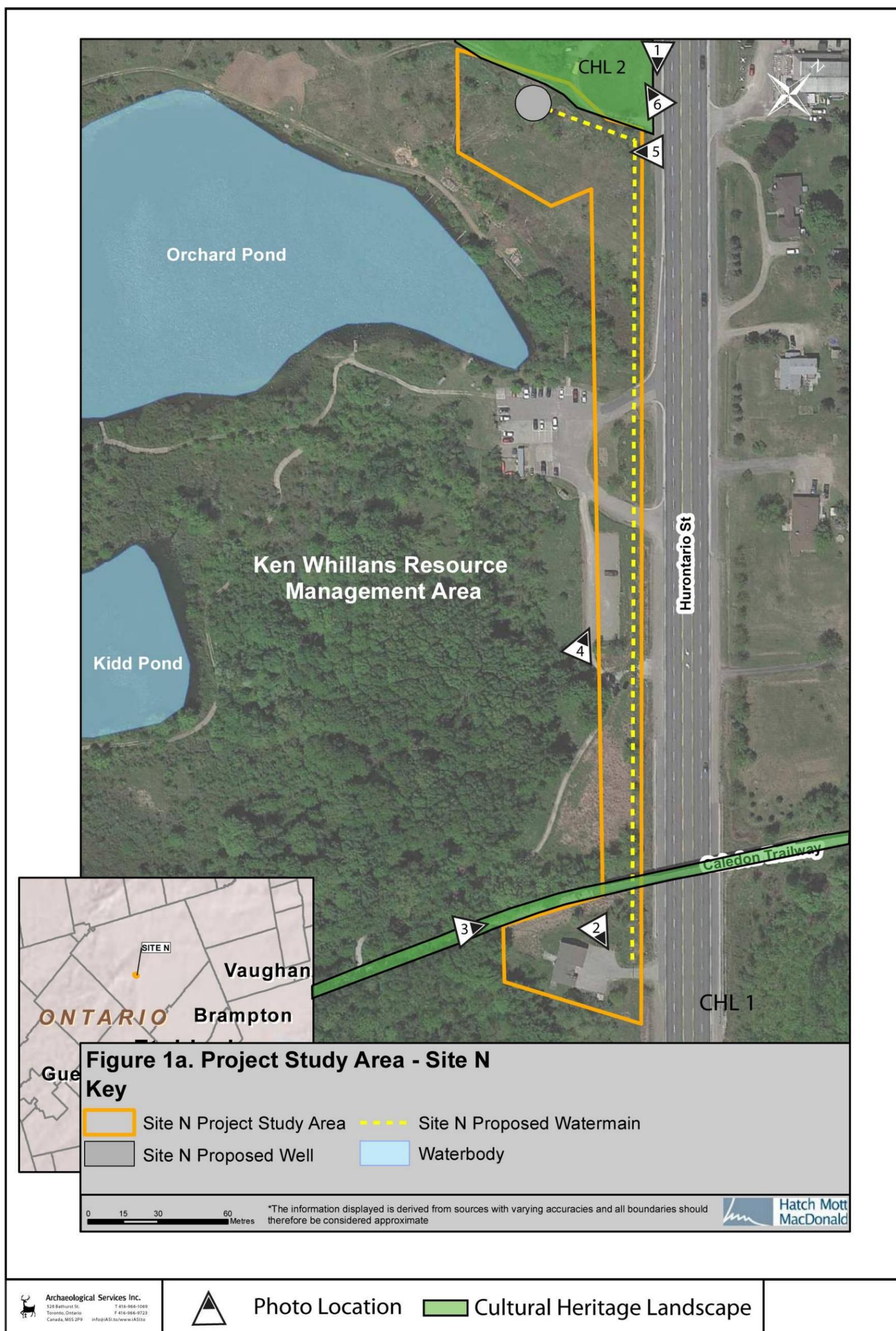


Figure 9: Study Area identifying CHLs and Plate Locations