

Appendix D

Cultural Heritage Assessment

**Built Heritage Resource and Cultural Heritage
Landscape Assessment
Proposed Widening of Winston Churchill Boulevard
from Highway 401 to Embleton Road
Town of Halton Hills, Cities of Mississauga and
Brampton, Regional Municipalities of Halton and
Peel, Multiple Lots and Concessions,
Geographic Townships of Esquesing, Trafalgar,
Chinguacousy and Toronto, Former Halton
and Peel Counties, Ontario**

Prepared for
Hatch Mott MacDonald
5035 South Service Road, Sixth Floor
Burlington, ON L7L 6M9
Tel: (905) 315-3513 Fax: (905) 315-3569

By
Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
219-900 Guelph Street
Kitchener, ON N2H 5Z6
Tel: (519) 804-2291 Fax: (519) 286-0493

Project #HR-054-2014

**01/11/2016
Revised Report**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a sub-contract awarded by HMM in July 2014, ARA carried out a Built Heritage Resource and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment of properties and landscapes with the potential to be impacted by the proposed widening of Winston Churchill Boulevard from Highway 401 to Embleton Road (Project 14-4380) in the Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton Hills and the Cities of Mississauga and Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. This report presents the results of the background research, on-site inspection, potential resource identification and evaluations involved in the heritage assessment of the proposed project lands. The assessment was completed as a component of a Schedule 'C' Municipal Class Environmental Assessment, in compliance with the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

The Regional Municipality of Peel's 2012 Updated Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) was conducted as a Region-wide transportation master plan that followed the requirements of the Master Plan process. The LRTP identified the need to widen Winston Churchill Boulevard from Highway 401 to Embleton Road (a distance of approximately 4.2 km) to meet existing and future transportation needs. The LRTP recommended that the widening of Winston Churchill Boulevard to six lanes will be required by 2021 and 2031 for the sections south and north of Steeles Avenue, respectively.

The assessment was conducted to identify heritage resources within the study area that may be subject to project impacts. The approach consisted of the following:

- Background research concerning the project context, natural context, and historical context of the study area;
- The identification of any Designated or Listed Properties within the limits of the study area;
- On-site inspection and the creation of an inventory of all properties with potential Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs) within the study area;
- A description of the location and nature of these potential cultural heritage resources;
- An evaluation of each potential cultural heritage resource against the criteria set out in O. Reg. 9/06 for determining cultural heritage value or interest;
- A preliminary evaluation of potential impacts; and
- The provision of suggested strategies for the future conservation of identified cultural heritage resources.

Four of the identified BHRs and CHLs are recognized by their local municipalities and are listed on their Municipal Heritage Registers:

- Mount Zion Cemetery (City of Brampton)
- Hyatt Farmhouse, 8693 Winston Churchill Blvd. (City of Brampton)
- Humphrey Farm, 8656 Winston Churchill Blvd. (Town of Halton Hills)
- Croatian Franciscan Social and Cultural Centre, 9118 Winston Churchill Blvd. (Town of Halton Hills)

In addition to these four listed properties, seven other cultural heritage resources were identified during the field survey.

Following the evaluation, 8531 Winston Churchill Blvd. (BHR1), the Hyatt Farmhouse (BHR2) and 9021 Winston Churchill Blvd. (BHR3) were identified as possessing cultural heritage value or interest according to the criteria laid out in O. Reg. 9/06.

Mount Zion/Whaley's Corners Cemetery (CHL1); the Maple Lodge Farms Complex (CHL2); and several of the farmsteads including: Melody Acres Training Stable (CHL3), Humphrey Farm (CHL4), 8768 Winston Churchill Blvd. (CHL5), 8836 Winston Churchill Blvd. (CHL6), Croatian Franciscan Social and Cultural Centre (CHL7) and 9065 Winston Churchill Blvd. (CHL8) were also found to have cultural heritage value or interest when evaluated against O. Reg. 9/06.

Detailed designs have not yet been produced for the proposed widening of Winston Churchill Blvd.; therefore, the potential impacts resulting from the project and mitigation options can only be examined in a cursory manner.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, through its *Check Sheet for Environmental Assessments: Screening for Impacts to Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes*, provides a list of potential impacts that can be classified as either direct or indirect.

There are no anticipated indirect impacts associated with the widening of Winston Churchill Blvd. Potential direct impacts of the widening of Winston Churchill Blvd. include:

- Loss or displacement of 9021 Winston Churchill Blvd. (BHR3), Mount Zion/Whaley's Corners Cemetery (CHL1), Maple Lodge Farms Complex (CHL2), Humphrey Farm (CHL4), 8768 Winston Churchill Blvd. (CHL5), Croatian Franciscan Social and Cultural Centre (CHL7) and 9065 Winston Churchill Blvd. (CHL8) due to their close proximity to the road.
- 8531 Winston Churchill Blvd. (BHR1) and the Hyatt Farmhouse (BHR2) are set back from the road, therefore road widening presents a low risk to the buildings' fabric.
- Melody Acres Training Stable (CHL3) and 8836 Winston Churchill Blvd. (CHL6) are set back from the road and the heritage attributes are associated with the houses and the agricultural complexes behind them; therefore road widening presents low risk to these CHLs.

As a result of this Built Heritage Resource and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment, the following mitigation strategies are suggested moving forward:

- Avoid layout areas on the properties of the identified CHLs and BHRs;
- Consideration should be given to alternative designs that avoid identified BHRs and CHLs that have the potential to be directly impacted by road widening activities including: 9021 Winston Churchill Blvd. (BHR3), Mount Zion/Whaley's Corners Cemetery (CHL1), Maple Lodge Farms Complex (CHL2), Humphrey Farm (CHL4), 8768 Winston Churchill Blvd. (CHL5), Croatian Franciscan Social and Cultural Centre (CHL7) and 9065 Winston Churchill Blvd. (CHL8); and

- That direct impacts (i.e., loss or displacement) to any of the identified heritage attributes of the BHRs and CHLs should be preceded by a Heritage Impact Assessment at the earliest stage possible. The HIA should be completed to meet the standards required by the City of Brampton and/or the Town of Halton Hills.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS	VII
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	1
2.0 METHOD	4
3.0 NATURAL CONTEXT	9
4.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT	10
4.1 Early Contact	10
4.2 British Colonialism	13
4.3 Peel and Halton Counties	15
4.4 Township of Esquesing	23
4.5 Township of Trafalgar	25
4.6 Township of Chinguacousy	28
4.7 Township of Toronto	30
4.8 The Study Area	33
5.0 HERITAGE CONTEXT	42
6.0 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	43
6.1 Built Heritage Resources	43
6.2 Cultural Heritage Landscapes	46
7.0 ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS	50
8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	51
9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	52

LIST OF IMAGES

Image 1: View 1 Northwest along Winston Churchill Blvd. at Embleton Road	59
Image 2: View 2 Southeast along Winston Churchill Blvd. at Embleton Road	59
Image 3: View 3 Northwest along Winston Churchill Blvd. from 8490 Winston Churchill Blvd.	60
Image 4: View 4 Southeast along Winston Churchill Blvd. from 8490 Winston Churchill Blvd.	60
Image 5: View 5 Northwest along Winston Churchill Blvd. from Maple Lodge Farms	61
Image 6: View 6 Southeast along Winston Churchill Blvd. from Maple Lodge Farms	61
Image 7: View 7 Northwest along Winston Churchill Blvd. from Steels Avenue West	62
Image 8: View 8 Southeast along Winston Churchill Blvd. from Steels Avenue West	62
Image 9: View of 8531 Winston Churchill Blvd.	63
Image 10: View of Hyatt Farmhouse	65

Image 11: View of 9021 Winston Churchill Blvd.	67
Image 12: View of the Plaque and Church Date stone	69
Image 13: View of the Cemetery	70
Image 14: View of the Cairn with Historic Tombstones	70
Image 15: View of the Maple Lodge Farms Complex	72
Image 16: View of Melody Acres Training Stable	74
Image 17: View of Agricultural Complex at the Humphrey Farm	76
Image 18: View of House at the Humphrey Farm	76
Image 19: View of the House at 8768 Winston Churchill Blvd.	78
Image 20: View of the Barn, Agricultural Fields and Outbuildings at 8768 Winston Churchill Blvd.	78
Image 21: View of 8836 Winston Churchill Blvd.	80
Image 22: View of Church at Croatian Franciscan Social and Cultural Centre	82
Image 23: View of Barn at Croatian Franciscan Social and Cultural Centre	82
Image 24: View of House at Croatian Franciscan Social and Cultural Centre	83
Image 25: View of House at 9065 Winston Churchill Blvd.	85
Image 26: View of Barn at 9065 Winston Churchill Blvd.	85

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Location of the Study Area in the Province of Ontario	2
Map 2: Project Location in the Town of Halton Hills, City of Mississauga and City of Brampton	3
Map 3: Detail from S. de Champlain's Carte de la Nouvelle France (1632)	12
Map 4: Detail from R. Sayer and J. Bennett's General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America (1776)	12
Map 5: Detail of D.W. Smyth's A Map of the Province of Upper Canada (1800)	16
Map 6: Detail from J. Purdy's A Map of Cabotia (1814)	17
Map 7: Detail from D.W. Smyth's A Map of the Province of Upper Canada, 2 nd Edition (1818)	17
Map 8: Detail from J. Arrowsmith's Upper Canada (1837)	18
Map 9: Detail from J. Bouchette's Map of the Provinces of Canada (1846)	19
Map 10: Detail from G.W. Colton's Canada West (1856)	20
Map 11: Halton County from W.J. Gage and Co.'s Gage's County Atlas (1886)	21
Map 12: Peel County from W.J. Gage and Co.'s Gage's County Atlas (1886)	22
Map 13: The Northern Part of Esquesing from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton (1877)	24
Map 14: The Southern Part of Esquesing from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton (1877)	24
Map 15: The Northern Part of Trafalgar from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton (1877)	26

Map 16: The Southern Part of Trafalgar from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton (1877)	27
Map 17: The Northern Part of Chinguacousy from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel (1877)	29
Map 18: The Southern Part of Chinguacousy from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel (1877)	29
Map 19: The North Part of Toronto from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ontario (1877)	32
Map 20: The Southern Half Toronto Township from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ontario (1877)	32
Map 21: Detail of G.C. Tremaine's Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West (1858), Showing the Study Area	35
Map 22: Detail of G.R. Tremaine's Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West (1859), Showing the Study Area	36
Map 23: Detail of the Southern Part of Esquesing from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County (1877), Showing the Study Area	37
Map 24: Detail of the Northern Part of Trafalgar from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County (1877), Showing the Study Area	38
Map 25: Detail of the Southern Part of Chinguacousy from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel (1877), Showing the Study Area	39
Map 26: Detail of the North Part of Toronto from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ontario (1877), Showing the Study Area	40
Map 27: Historic Aerial Imagery (1954), Showing the Study Area	41
Map 28: Study area with BHRs indicated	44
Map 29: Study area with CHLs indicated	47
Map 30: Views Showing the Study Area Context	58

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Euro-Canadian Residents within or adjacent to the Subject Parcels	33
Table 2: Properties with Potential BHR and CHVI Evaluation Results	45
Table 3: Properties with Identified BHRs and Value Statements	45
Table 4: Summary of the Heritage Attributes of Identified BHRs	45
Table 5: Potential CHLs and CHVI Evaluation Results	48
Table 6: Identified CHLs and Value Statements	48
Table 7: Summary of Heritage Attributes of the Identified CHLs	49

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Views Showing the Study Area Context	58
Appendix B: Identified Heritage Resources	63
Appendix C: Identified Cultural Heritage Landscapes	69
Appendix D: Team Member Curriculum Vitae	87

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
BHR – Built Heritage Resource
CHL – Cultural Heritage Landscape
CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
LRTP – Long Range Transportation Plan
MTC – (Former) Ministry of Tourism and Culture
MTCS – Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
MTO – Ministry of Transportation
OHA – Ontario Heritage Act
O. Reg. – Ontario Regulation
PPS – Provincial Policy Statement

PERSONNEL

Project Director: P.J. Racher, M.A. CAHP
Project Manager: K. Jonas Galvin, B.E.S, CAHP
Historical Research: K. Jonas Galvin
Photography: K. Jonas Galvin
Cartographer: K. Brightwell (GIS)
Technical Writers: K. Jonas Galvin, J. McDermid

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Under a sub-contract awarded by HMM in July 2014, ARA carried out a Built Heritage Resource and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment of properties and landscapes with the potential to be impacted by a proposed road widening of Winston Churchill Boulevard from Highway 401 to Embleton Road (Project 14-4380) in the Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton Hills and the Cities of Mississauga and Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. This report presents the results of the background research, on-site inspection, potential resource identification and evaluations involved in the heritage assessment of the proposed project lands. The assessment was completed as a component of a Schedule 'C' Municipal Class Environmental Assessment, in compliance with the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

The Regional Municipality of Peel's 2012 Updated Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) was conducted as a Region-wide transportation master plan that followed the requirements of the Master Plan process. The LRTP identified the need to widen Winston Churchill Boulevard from Highway 401 to Embleton Road (a distance of approximately 4.2 km) to meet existing and future transportation needs. The LRTP recommended that the widening of Winston Churchill Boulevard to six lanes will be required by 2021 and 2031 for the sections south and north of Steeles Avenue, respectively (RMP 2014:6–7).

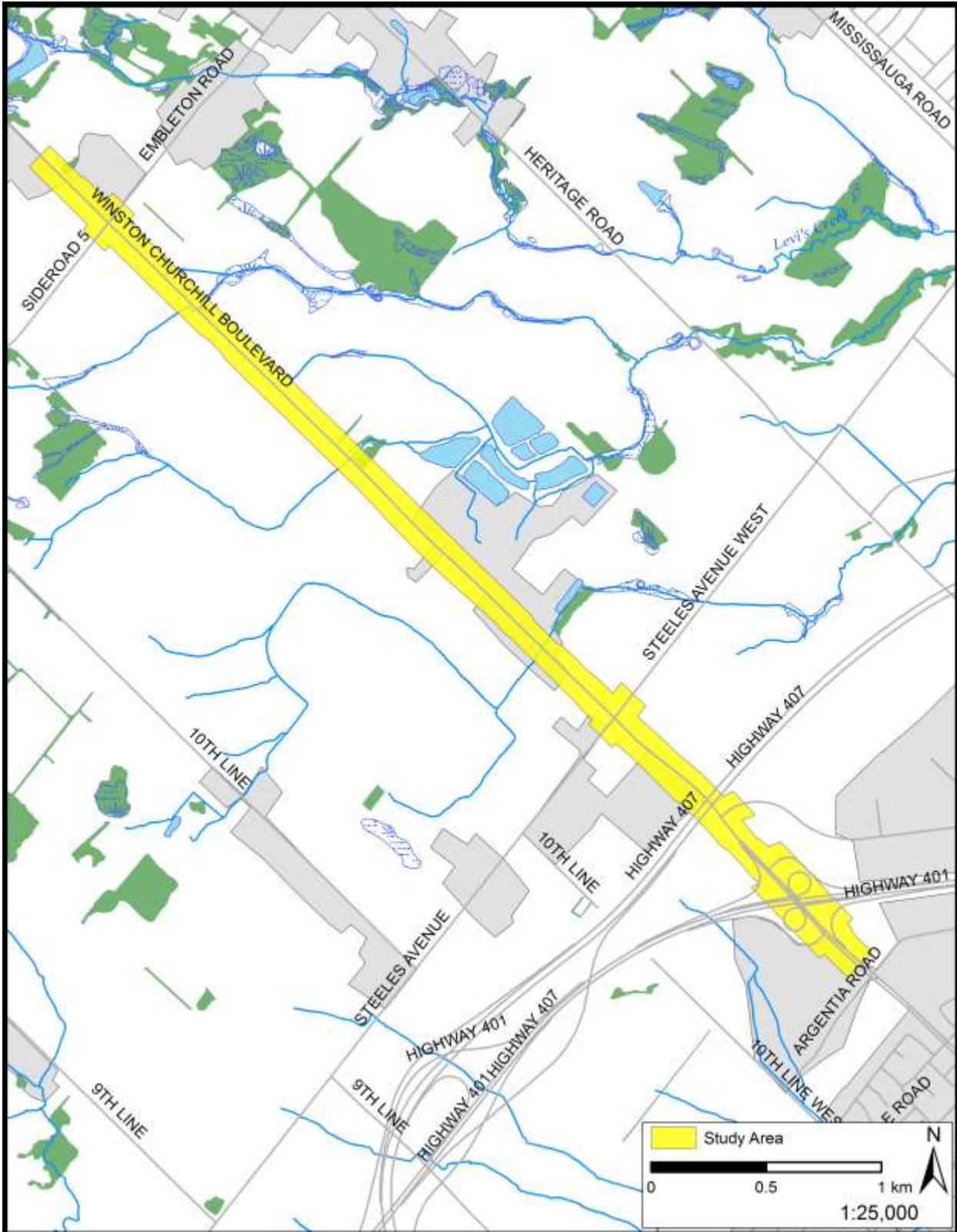
The project location consists of a rectilinear 76.71 ha parcel of land located along Winston Churchill Boulevard from just south of Highway 401 to just north of Embleton Road in the eastern part of the Town of Halton Hills and western parts of the Cities of Mississauga and Brampton (see Map 1–Map 2). This parcel is generally bounded by undeveloped agricultural lands to the north, east and west and commercial lands to the south. The study area is comprised of parts of the Winston Churchill Boulevard, Embleton Road, 5th Side Road, Steeles Avenue, Highway 407, Meadowpine Boulevard and Highway 401 ROWs, as well as parts of adjacent properties. The study area portion of Winston Churchill Boulevard does not have a distinct character, as it is wide and displays residential, agricultural and commercial uses (see Appendix A). Winston Churchill Boulevard north of the study area becomes narrow and displays a rural character. In legal terms, the study area falls on part of Lots 1–6, Concession 11 in the Geographic Township of Esquesing and Lots 13–15, Concession 11 in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar (former Halton County), and part of Lots 1–6, Concession 6 WCR in the Geographic Township of Chinguacousy and Lots 13–15, Concession 6 WCR in the Geographic Township of Toronto (former Peel County).

The purpose of this assessment is to identify and evaluate the cultural heritage resources within the study area that may be subject to project impacts. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the aims of the *Environmental Assessment Act*, R.S. O. 1990, the *Provincial Policy Statement* (2014) and the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990.

All notes, photographs and records pertaining to the heritage assessment are currently housed in ARA's processing facility located at 1480 Sandhill Drive – Unit 3, Ancaster, Ontario. Subsequent long-term storage will occur at the same location.



Map 1: Location of the Study Area in the Province of Ontario (NRC 2002)



Map 2: Project Location in the Town of Halton Hills, City of Mississauga and City of Brampton

(Produced by ARA under licence from Ontario MNRF, © Queens Printer 2015)

2.0 METHOD

Section 2.6.1 of the *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)*, 2014 requires that all “significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved” (MMAH 2014:29). In this sense, ‘conserved’ is defined as the: “identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained” (MMAH 2014:40). Through careful analysis of the heritage values and attributes of an identified resource, coupled with an analysis of project impacts and an outline of potential mitigation measures, the aims of the *PPS* can be met.

2.1 Key Concepts

The following concepts require clear definition in advance of the methodological overview; proper understanding is fundamental for any discussion pertaining to cultural heritage resources:

- **Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI)**, also referred to as heritage value, is identified if a property meets one of the criteria outlined in O. Reg. 9/06 namely historic or associate value, design or physical value and/or contextual value.
- **Built Heritage Resource (BHR)** is defined in the *PPS* 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. Built heritage resources are generally located on property that has been designated under Parts IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or included on local, provincial and/or federal registers” (MMAH 2014:40).
- **Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL)** is defined in the *PPS* 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. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*; villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, viewsheds, natural areas and industrial complexes of heritage significance; and areas recognized by federal or international designation authorities (e.g., a National Historic Site or District designation, or a UNESCO World Heritage Site)” (MMAH 2014:40).
- **Heritage Attributes** are defined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* as: “the principal features or elements that contribute to a protected heritage property’s cultural heritage value or interest, and may include the property’s built or manufactured elements, as well as natural landforms, vegetation, water features, and its visual setting (including significant views or vistas to or from a protected heritage property means, in relation to real property, and to the buildings and structures on the real property, the attributes of the property, buildings and structures that contribute to their cultural heritage value or interest” (Government of Ontario 2009).
- **Significant** in reference to cultural heritage is defined in the *PPS* as: “resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest for the important contribution

they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people” (MMAH 2014:49).

2.2 Determining the Study Area

PPS Section 2.6.3 states that “planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved” (MMAH 2014:29). Therefore, ARA’s business practice considers the project location, all participating properties, and all abutting properties to ensure that all BHR and CHL that may be subject to potential project impacts are identified. Again, careful consideration of the heritage attributes of such properties and landscapes, evaluation of project impacts and examination of potential mitigation measures ensures that this policy is met.

2.3 Types of Recognition

BHRs and CHLs are broadly referred to as cultural heritage resources. The types of protection and recognition applied in Ontario can apply to both BHRs and CHLs.

Protected properties are those protected by Part IV (individual properties) or Part V (Heritage Conservation District) designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA). Once designated, a property cannot be altered or demolished without the permission of the local council. A cultural heritage resource may also be protected through a municipal or Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) easement. The OHT also marks places of significance with plaques; though these markers do not provide any protection. Many heritage committees and historical societies also provide plaques for local places of interest.

Under *Section 27* of the OHA, a municipality must also keep a Municipal Heritage Register. A Register lists designated properties as well as other properties of cultural heritage value or interest in the municipality. Properties on this list that are not formally designated are commonly referred to as “listed”. Listed properties are flagged for planning purposes and are afforded a 60 day delay in demolition if a demolition request is received. With regard to properties owned by the Provincial Government, they may be recognized as a “provincial heritage property of provincial significance” (MTC 2010). Yet another form of recognition is the Federal level list of National Historic Sites, People and Events.

2.4 Built Heritage Resources

Additional potential BHRs are typically identified by applying a 40 year rolling timeline. This timeline is considered an industry best practice (e.g., MTO 2008). A date of 40 years does not automatically attribute CHVI to a resource; rather, that it should be flagged as a potential resource and evaluated for CHVI. Resources for consideration are the physical remains of human activity which can include houses, public or commercial buildings, bridges, culverts, monuments or dams and other engineering works.

2.5 Cultural Heritage Landscapes

It is recognized that the heritage value of a CHL is often derived from its association with historical themes that characterize the development of human settlement in an area (Scheinman 2006). In Ontario, typical themes which may carry heritage value within a community include, but are not limited to: 1) Pre-Contact habitation, 2) early European exploration, 3) early European and First Nations contacts, 4) pioneer settlement, 5) the development of transportation networks, agriculture and rural life, 6) early industry and commerce, and/or 7) urban development. Individual CHLs may be related to a number of these themes simultaneously.

The *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* defines several types of CHLs: 1) designed and created intentionally by man; 2) organically evolved landscapes which fall into two sub-categories (relic/fossil or continuing); and 3) associative cultural landscapes (UNESCO 2008:86). The former Ministry of Culture *Information Sheet #2 Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (2006c) repeats these definitions to describe landscapes in Ontario.

2.6 Approach

A combination of background research, consultation with the local community and field survey is essential to identify and effectively evaluate properties with potential BHRs and CHLs in a meaningful and objective format.

2.6.1 Historical Research

Background information is obtained from aerial photographs, historical maps (e.g., illustrated atlases), archival sources (e.g., historical publications and records), published secondary sources (online and print) and local historical organizations.

2.6.1 Consultation

The key to determining community value of cultural heritage resources is consultation with the local community. At project commencement, ARA contacts the relevant local and regional municipalities to inquire about: 1) protected properties in the study area; 2) properties with other types of recognition in the study area; 3) previous studies relevant to the current study; and 4) other heritage concerns regarding the study area or project. Where possible, information is also sought directly from the MTCS and OHT.

2.6.2 Field Survey

The field survey component of an assessment involves the collection of primary data through systematic photographic documentation of all potential cultural heritage resources within the study area, as identified through historical research and consultation. Additional cultural heritage resources may also be identified during the survey itself. Photographs capturing all properties with potential BHRs and CHLs are taken, as are general views of the surrounding landscape. The field survey also assists in confirming the location of each potential cultural heritage resource and helps to determine the relationship between resources. Given that such surveys are limited to

areas of public access (e.g., roadways, intersections, non-private lands, etc.), there is always the possibility that obscured cultural heritage features may be missed.

2.7 Evaluation of Significance

In order to objectively identify cultural heritage resources, O. Reg. 9/06 made under the OHA sets out three principal criteria with nine sub-criteria for determining CHVI (MCL 2006a:20–27). The criteria set out in the regulation were developed to identify and evaluate properties for designation under Part IV of the OHA. Best practices in evaluating properties that are not yet protected employ O. Reg. 9/06 to determine if they have CHVI. These criteria include: design or physical value, historical or associative value and contextual value.

Design or Physical Value manifests when a feature:

- is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;
- when it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value; or
- when it displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

Historical or Associative Value appears when a resource has:

- direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to the community;
- yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture; or
- demonstrates or reflects work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to the community.

Contextual Value is implied when a feature:

- is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;
- is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings; or
- is a landmark.

If a potential BHR is found to meet any one of these criteria, it can then be considered an identified BHR. The tangible features of the BHR that embody these values are considered its heritage attributes. The evaluation method for CHLs also follows the O. Reg. 9/06 criteria.

2.8 Evaluation of Impacts

Any potential project impacts on identified BHRs or CHLs must be evaluated, including direct and indirect impacts. *InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (2006b:3) provides an overview of several major types of negative impacts, including but not limited to:

- Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes;

- 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 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.

2.9 Mitigation Strategies

If potential impacts on identified heritage resources or landscapes of CHVI are recognized, proposed conservation or mitigation/avoidance measures must be evaluated.

The principles for heritage conservation in Ontario are set out in *Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Historic Properties* (MCL 2007). The document provides broad principles for conservation activities that inform the below mitigation strategies. The standards can be summarized as follows: ensure interventions are consistent with documentary evidence; alterations should not create a false sense of history; additions should be distinguishable from the original fabric and reversible; repair rather than replace building materials; do not move a building except where absolutely necessary and provide buildings with continuous care.

The Ministry of Culture's *InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (2006b:3) lists several specific methods of minimizing or avoiding a negative impact on a cultural heritage resource, including but not limited to:

- Alternative development approaches;
- Isolating development and site alteration from significant built and natural features and vistas;
- Design guidelines that harmonize mass, setback, setting, and materials;
- Limiting height and density;
- Allowing only compatible infill and additions;
- Reversible alterations; and
- Buffer zones, site plan control, and other planning mechanisms.

Alternative development approaches can include the retention of the resource for its current use or an adaptive reuse. Relocation of the resource is also a conservation alternative. Where retention is not possible, a cultural heritage resource can be documented through photographs and/or measured drawings and elements can be salvaged for resale or reuse. Symbolic conservation may also be examined. This type of conservation can involve the incorporation of elements (e.g., bricks, architectural features) of the building into the new development, using a plaque to commemorate the building's significance or naming the new building, parks or streets after an aspect of the building's history (e.g., historic owners or the building's common name).

2.10 Conclusion

The approach outlined herein is supported by the guidelines and policies of the following:

- The *Provincial Policy Statement* (2014);
- The *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990);
- *Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (MTC 2010);
- *Environmental Assessment Act* (R.S.O. 1990);
- The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (MCL 1980);
- The *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (MCL 1992);
- The *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* series (MCL 2006); and
- *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, 2nd Edition* (Parks Canada 2010).

The project was overseen by P.J. Racher, M.A., CAHP, Project Director. The heritage assessment was undertaken by P.J. Racher and K. Jonas Galvin, B.E.S, CAHP, Heritage Operations Manager. The field survey and historic research was completed by K. Jonas Galvin. Curriculum Vitae for these key personnel are in Appendix D.

3.0 NATURAL CONTEXT

Although a given potential heritage resource's 'natural' setting does not directly factor into the evaluation of its CHVI, it is widely accepted that local environmental factors played an important role in shaping all early land-use processes. In essence, these factors set out the initial conditions from which all cultural landscapes form and develop, across the entire historical and cultural spectrum of Ontario. Since the relationship between a potential heritage resource and its role in the cultural landscape figures prominently in the evaluation process, particularly with respect to gauging contextual value, a brief consideration of such 'natural' factors is warranted. In order to fully comprehend the heritage context of the study area, the following four features of the local natural environment must be considered: 1) forests; 2) drainage systems; 3) physiography; and 4) soil types.

The study area lies within the deciduous forest, which is the southernmost forest region in Ontario and is dominated by agricultural and urban areas. This region generally has the greatest diversity of tree species, while at the same time having the lowest proportion of forest. It has most of the tree and shrubs species found in the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence forest (e.g., eastern white pine, red pine, eastern hemlock, white cedar, yellow birch, sugar and red maple, basswood, red oak, black walnut, butternut, tulip, magnolia, black gum, and many types of oaks and hickories), and also contains black walnut, butternut, tulip, magnolia, black gum, many types of oaks, hickories, sassafras and red bud. The deciduous forest region has the most diverse forest life in Ontario, including rare species such as the southern flying squirrel, red-bellied woodpecker, black rat snake, milk snake and gray tree frog (MNR 2014). With an area of almost 3,000,000 ha, the deciduous forest region has largely been cleared, and only scattered woodlots remain on sites too poor for agriculture (MNR 2014).

In terms of local drainage systems, the study area lies within the Levi Creek subwatershed in the north and the Mullet Creek subwatershed in the south, both of which comprise part of the Credit River watershed. The Credit River watershed drains an area of 1,000 sq. km and consists of nearly 1,500 km worth of tributaries (CVCA 2015). Specifically, the study area is traversed by multiple tributaries of Levi's Creek in the north and a tributary of Mullet Creek in the south, is adjacent to the Levi's Creek Wetland Complex Provincial Marsh in the northeast, and is located 4.0 km southwest of the Credit River.

Physiographically, the study area lies in the region known as the Peel Plain, which stretches across the central parts of Regional Municipalities of York, Peel and Halton. This plain is characterized by level-to-undulating clay soils which slope gradually toward Lake Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:174–175). These physiographic elements have accumulated over red shale bedrock belonging to the Upper Ordovician Queenston formation (Davidson 1989:42). A wide variety of soil types occur within the study area, including Bottomland soils, Chinguacousy clay loam, Fox sandy loam and Jeddo clay loam.

In summary, the study area possesses a number of environmental characteristics which would have made it attractive to Euro-Canadian populations. The rich deciduous forest and the nearby waterways would have attracted a wide variety of game animals for hunting. The areas of well-drained soils would have been suitable for the mixed agriculture practiced by early settlers. Finally, the proximity of the study area to the Credit River would also have influenced its settlement and land-use history. Such major waterways functioned as principal transportation routes through the extensive forests of southern Ontario.

4.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Although many cultural heritage resources have strong associations with Aboriginal communities, all of the features considered in this report can be associated with Post-Contact (rather than Pre-Contact) cultural developments. Accordingly, the history of the initial settlement and growth of Euro-Canadian communities in the Region of Peel and Halton Region are of direct relevance to the present study, as opposed to that of the lengthy Pre-Contact period.

What follows is a historical summary of the region from the time of European contact through to the 'modern era' of the 20th century. This overview is not intended to be exhaustive, rather, it is meant to effectively place the study area in its appropriate historical context and to better inform the heritage evaluation process.

4.1 Early Contact

The first European to venture into what would become southern Ontario was Étienne Brûlé, who was sent by Samuel de Champlain in the summer of 1610 to accomplish three goals: 1) to consolidate an emerging friendship between the French and the First Nations, 2) to learn their languages, and 3) to better understand their unfamiliar customs. Other Europeans would subsequently be sent by the French to train as interpreters. These men became *coureurs de bois*, "living Indian-style ... on the margins of French society" (Gervais 2004:182). Such 'woodsmen' played an essential role in all later communications with the First Nations.

Champlain himself made two trips to Ontario: in 1613, he journeyed up the Ottawa River searching for the North Sea, and in 1615/1616, he travelled up the Mattawa River and descended to Lake Nipissing and Lake Huron to explore Huronia (Gervais 2004:182–185). He learned about many First Nations groups during his travels, including prominent Iroquoian-speaking peoples such as the Wendat (Huron), Petun (Tobacco) and ‘*la nation neutre*’ (the Neutrals), and a variety of Algonkian-speaking Anishinabeg bands.

Champlain’s *Carte de la Nouvelle France* (1632) encapsulates his accumulated knowledge of the area (see Map 3). Although the distribution of the Great Lakes is clearly an abstraction in this early map, important details concerning the terminal Late Woodland occupation of southern Ontario are discernable. Numerous Aboriginal groups are identified throughout the area, for example, and prolific Neutral village sites can be seen ‘west’ of *Lac St. Louis* (Lake Ontario).

The late 17th and early 18th centuries bore witness to the continued growth and spread of the fur trade across all of what would become the Province of Ontario. The French, for example, established and maintained trading posts along the Upper Great Lakes, offering enticements to attract fur traders from the First Nations. Even further north, Britain’s Hudson Bay Company dominated the fur trade. Violence was common between the two parties, and peace was only achieved with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 (Ray 2014). Developments such as these resulted in an ever-increasing level of contact between European traders and local Aboriginal communities.

As the number of European men living in Ontario increased, so too did the frequency of their relations with Aboriginal women. Male employees and former employees of French and British companies began to establish families with these women, a process which resulted in the ethnogenesis of a distinct Aboriginal people: the Métis. Comprised of the descendants of those born from such relations (and subsequent intermarriage), the Métis emerged as a distinct Aboriginal people during the 1700s (MNO 2015).

Métis settlements developed along freighting waterways and watersheds, and were tightly linked to the spread and growth of the fur trade. These settlements were part of larger regional communities, connected by “the highly mobile lifestyle of the Métis, the fur trade network, seasonal rounds, extensive kinship connections and a shared collective history and identity” (MNO 2015).

In 1754, hostilities over trade and the territorial ambitions of the French and the British led to the Seven Years’ War (often called the French and Indian War in North America), in which many Anishinabeg bands fought on behalf of the French.



Map 3: Detail from S. de Champlain's *Carte de la Nouvelle France* (1632)
(Gentilcore and Head 1984:Map 1.2)



Map 4: Detail from R. Sayer and J. Bennett's *General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America* (1776)
(Cartography Associates 2009)

After the French surrender in 1760, these bands adapted their trading relationships accordingly, and formed a new alliance with the British (Smith 1987:22). In addition to cementing British control over the Province of Quebec, the Crown's victory over the French also proved pivotal in catalyzing the Euro-Canadian settlement process. The resulting population influx caused the demographics of many areas to change considerably.

R. Sayer and J. Bennett's *General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America* (1776) provides an excellent view of the ethnic landscape of southern Ontario prior to the widespread arrival of European settlers (see Map 4). This map clearly depicts Grand and Humber Rivers, the territory of the Ojibway, and the virtually untouched lands of what would soon become southern Ontario.

4.2 British Colonialism

With the establishment of absolute British control came a new era of land acquisition and organized settlement. In the *Royal Proclamation* of 1763, which followed the Treaty of Paris, the British government recognized the title of the First Nations to the land they occupied. In essence, the 'right of soil' had to be purchased by the Crown prior to European settlement (Lajeunesse 1960:cix). Numerous treaties and land surrenders were accordingly arranged by the Crown, and great swaths of territory were acquired from the Ojibway and other First Nations. These first purchases established a pattern "for the subsequent extinction of Indian title" (Gentilcore and Head 1984:78).

The first land purchases in Ontario took place along the shores of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, as well as in the immediate 'back country'. Such acquisitions began in August 1764, when a strip of land along the Niagara River was surrendered by Six Nations, Chippewa and Mississauga chiefs (NRC 2010). Although many similar territories were purchased by the Crown in subsequent years, it was only with the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783) that the British began to feel a pressing need for additional land. In the aftermath of the conflict, waves of United Empire Loyalists came to settle in the Province of Quebec, driving the Crown to seek out property for those who had been displaced. This influx had the devastating side effect of sparking the slow death of the fur trade, which was a primary source of income for many First Nations groups.

By the mid-1780s, the British recognized the need to 1) secure a military communication route from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron other than the vulnerable passage through Niagara, Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair; 2) acquire additional land for the United Empire Loyalists; and 3) modify the administrative structure of the Province of Quebec to accommodate future growth. The first two concerns were addressed through the negotiation of numerous 'land surrenders' with Anishinabeg groups north and west of Lake Ontario, and the third concern was mitigated by the establishment of the first administrative districts in the Province of Quebec.

On July 24, 1788, Sir Guy Carleton, Baron of Dorchester and Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Quebec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg (AO 2011). The vicinity of the study area fell within the Nassau District at this time, which consisted of a massive tract of land extending due north from the head of Bay of Quinte in the east and the tip of Long Point on Lake Erie in the west. According to early historians, "this division was purely conventional and nominal, as the country

was sparsely inhabited ... the necessity for minute and accurate boundary lines had not become pressing” (Mulvany et al. 1885:13).

Further change came in December 1791, when the Parliament of Great Britain’s *Constitutional Act* created the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada from the former Province of Quebec. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and he became responsible for governing the new province, directing its settlement and establishing a constitutional government modelled after that of Britain (Coyne 1895:33).

Simcoe initiated several schemes to populate and protect the newly-created province, employing a settlement strategy that relied on the creation of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them. These communities, inevitably, would be composed of lands obtained from the First Nations, and many more purchases were subsequently arranged. In July 1792, Simcoe divided the province into 19 counties consisting of previously-settled lands, new lands open for settlement and lands not yet acquired by the Crown. These new counties stretched from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east. Three months later, in October 1792, an Act of Parliament was passed whereby the four districts established by Lord Dorchester were renamed as the Western, Home, Midland and Eastern Districts (AO 2011).

The vicinity of the study area nominally fell within the boundaries of the Home District at this time, and was bordered to the west and east by the respective ridings of York County (AO 2011). Technically, this area remained in the hands of Mississaugas, and was therefore not open for Euro-Canadian settlement. D.W. Smyth’s *A Map of the Province of Upper Canada* (1800) clearly shows the layout of the earliest townships at the west end of Lake Ontario, as well as the territory of the Mississaugas (see Map 4).

The Mississaugas’ ownership of lands along the western end of Lake Ontario was not to last, however, particularly given the exponential growth of York (the seat of government). In 1805, Lieutenant-Governor Peter Hunter decided that it was time to arrange for the surrender of the Mississauga Tract. Hunter saw this time as ideal for the commencement of negotiations, as Joseph Brant was no longer the land agent for the Mississaugas (NRC 2010).

These dealings culminated with what is known as the First Purchase of the Mississauga Tract. The First Purchase (Treaty 13A, or the Mississauga Purchase) involved a meeting between representatives of the British Crown and the Mississaugas near the mouth of the Credit River. Roughly 74,000 acres of land were acquired, save for a 1 mile strip on either side of the river which became the Credit Reserve. This tract was surveyed in 1806 (the ‘Old Survey’), and became the Township of Toronto. The crown negotiated the Second Purchase with the Mississaugas on October 28, 1818, and over 600,000 acres were acquired by the Crown (Treaty 19). This area became known as the ‘New Survey’, and was divided into the Townships of Toronto, Chinguacousy, Caledon, Albion and Toronto Gore. On February 28, 1820, the signing of Treaties 22 and 23 resulted in the surrender of the majority of the Credit Reserve lands set aside in 1805. In 1847, the Mississaugas relocated and settled on the New Credit Reserve at Hagersville near Brantford (Heritage Mississauga 2009a).

4.3 Peel and Halton Counties

Shortly after the creation of Upper Canada, the original arrangement of the province's districts and counties was deemed inadequate. As population levels increased, smaller administrative bodies became desirable, resulting in the division of the largest units into more 'manageable' components. The first major changes in the vicinity of the study area took place in 1798, when an Act of Parliament called for the realignment of the Home and Western Districts and the formation of the London and Niagara Districts. Many new counties and townships were subsequently created (AO 2011).

The vicinity of the study area nominally became part of York County's West Riding in the Home District at this time (AO 2011), although the lands still belonged to the Mississaugas. The Aboriginal title to these lands was soon sought by the Crown, however, particularly due to the exponential growth of York (the seat of government) and the influx of Euro-Canadian settlers along the shore of Lake Ontario. In 1805, Lieutenant-Governor Peter Hunter decided that it was time to arrange for the surrender of the 'Mississauga Tract'. Hunter saw this time as ideal for the commencement of negotiations, as Joseph Brant was no longer the land agent for the Mississaugas (NRC 2010).

These dealings culminated with what is known as the First Purchase of the Mississauga Tract. The First Purchase (Treaty 13A, or the Mississauga Purchase) involved a meeting between William Claus, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the Mississaugas on August 1, 1805 near the mouth of the Credit River (NRC 2010). After long negotiations, the Mississaugas surrendered approximately 29,970 ha along the shore of Lake Ontario (save for a 1.6 km strip on either side of the river) in exchange for goods valued at 1,000 pounds and the right to retain their fishery sites (Surtees 1994:110; Heritage Mississauga 2009a). This tract was subsequently surveyed and became the southern parts of the Townships of Toronto, Trafalgar and Nelson. J. Purdy's *A Map of Cabotia* (1814) shows the layout of the first townships in this area, as well as the remaining lands that would become Halton and Peel Counties (see Map 6).

Eventually, as even smaller units of government became desirable, the Home and Niagara Districts were further divided. In 1816, large parts of York and Haldimand Counties were reincorporated as the newly-formed Halton and Wentworth Counties in the Gore District. The vicinity of the study area was divided between York County's West Riding and Halton County at this time. Halton County comprised the Townships of Beverley, West and East Flamborough, Nelson and Trafalgar, as well as numerous Crown Lands, Church Lands and Reserve Lands (see Map 7). By 1817, the Gore District had 6,684 inhabitants (the majority of which were United Empire Loyalists), 18 grist mills and 41 saw mills (Cumming 1971:54).

Between 1815 and 1824, heavy immigration from the Old World resulted in the doubling of the non-Aboriginal population of Upper Canada from 75,000 to 150,000. This dramatic increase was a result of the outcome of the War of 1812 and the Crown's efforts to populate the province's interior (Surtees 1994:112).

In order to obtain additional lands for settlement at the western end of Lake Ontario, the Crown negotiated the Second Purchase of the Mississauga Tract on October 28, 1818 (Treaty 19, the 'Ajetance Purchase').

Over 243,000 ha were acquired in this transaction, and the subject lands were divided amongst the Townships of Toronto, Trafalgar, Nelson, Chinguacousy, Caledon, Albion, Toronto Gore, Esquesing, Nassagaweya, Erin, Eramosa and Garafraxa (see Map 8). On February 28, 1820, the signing of Treaties 22 and 23 resulted in the surrender of the majority of the Credit Reserve lands (Heritage Mississauga 2009a).

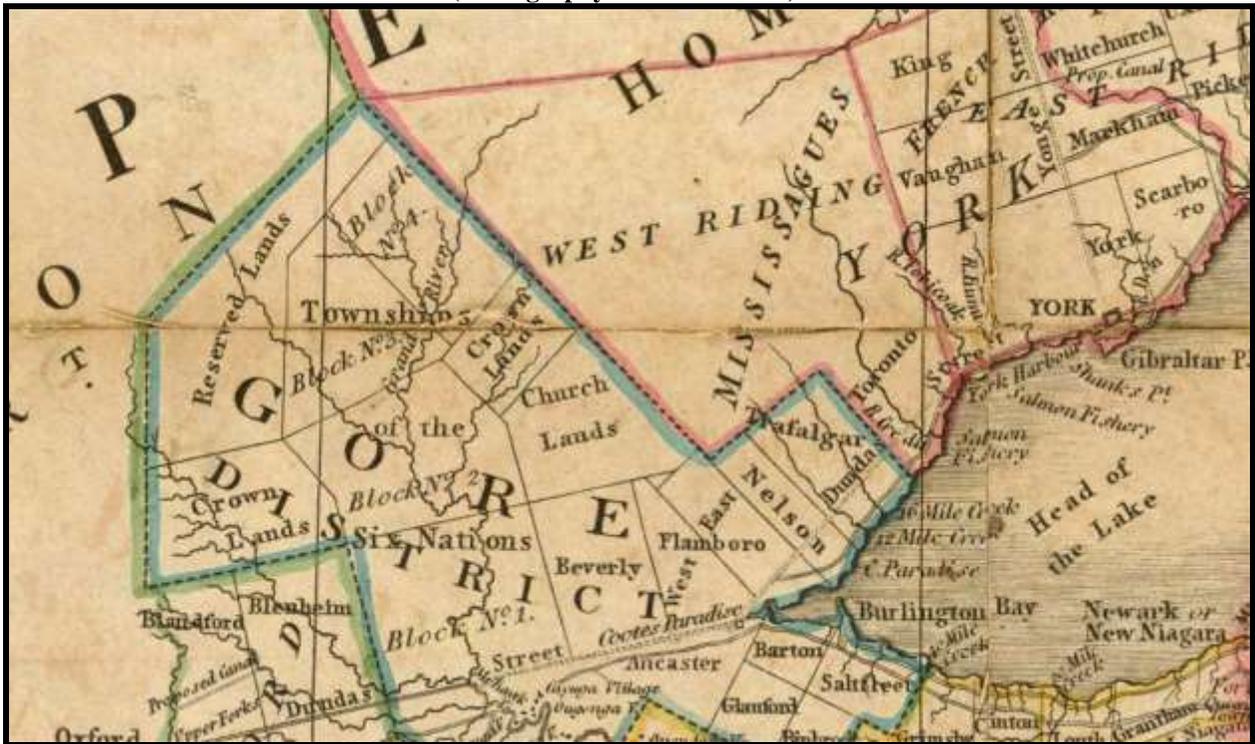
As the first township surveyed in what would become Peel County, the Township of Toronto was the best settled. By 1821, the township had a population of 803, and 1,183 ha had been cleared for agricultural purposes. These numbers are far greater than those found in the neighbouring townships: Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore had only 412 people and 93 ha cleared, Albion had 110 people and 25 ha cleared, and Caledon had 100 people with no record of the amount of cleared land (PHC 2000:84). The Townships of Garafraxa, Erin, Eramosa, Esquesing, Nassagaweya, Guelph and Puslinch were formally added to Halton County in 1821 (AO 2011).



**Map 5: Detail of D.W. Smyth's *A Map of the Province of Upper Canada* (1800)
(Cartography Associates 2009)**



Map 6: Detail from J. Purdy's *A Map of Cabotia* (1814)
(Cartography Associates 2009)



Map 7: Detail from D.W. Smyth's *A Map of the Province of Upper Canada, 2nd Edition*
(1818)
(Cartography Associates 2009)



Map 8: Detail from J. Arrowsmith's *Upper Canada* (1837)
(Cartography Associates 2009)

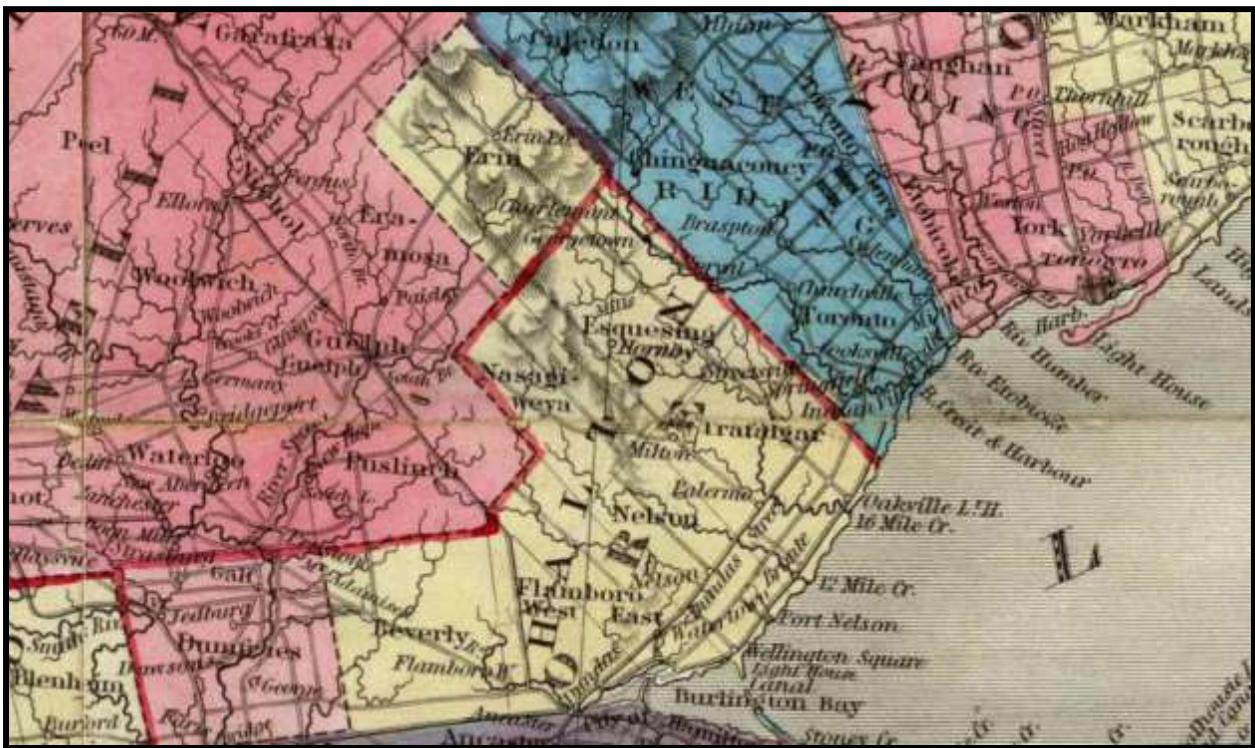
The original settlers in what would become Peel County had to deal with an extensive wilderness, but the numerous waterways provided power for early mills, and eventually a road pattern emerged that was augmented by the arrival of the rail lines. The earliest arrivals included settlers from New Brunswick, America and parts of Upper Canada, who settled in the Township of Toronto ca. 1810. Later arrivals (after the Second Purchase) consisted largely of Irish from New York. Chinguacousy was settled mainly by United Empire Loyalists, whereas the other townships were populated by immigrating Europeans (PHC 2000:84–85).

In the 1830s and early 1840s, the layout of what would become southern Ontario was significantly altered through the creation of the Huron, Brock, Wellington, Talbot and Simcoe Districts (AO 2011). The Townships of Puslinch, Guelph, Eramosa, Erin and Garafraxa were transferred to the newly-formed Wellington District at this time, as were the Townships of Waterloo, Woolwich, Pilkington and Nichol. Halton County comprised the Townships of Esquesing, Trafalgar, Nassagaweya, Nelson, Flamborough, Beverly and Dumfries during this period of change, whereas York County's 'Second Riding' consisted of the Townships of Caledon, Albion, Chinguacousy, Toronto Gore and Toronto (see Map 9). In February 1841, Halton and York Counties became part of Canada West in the new United Province of Canada.

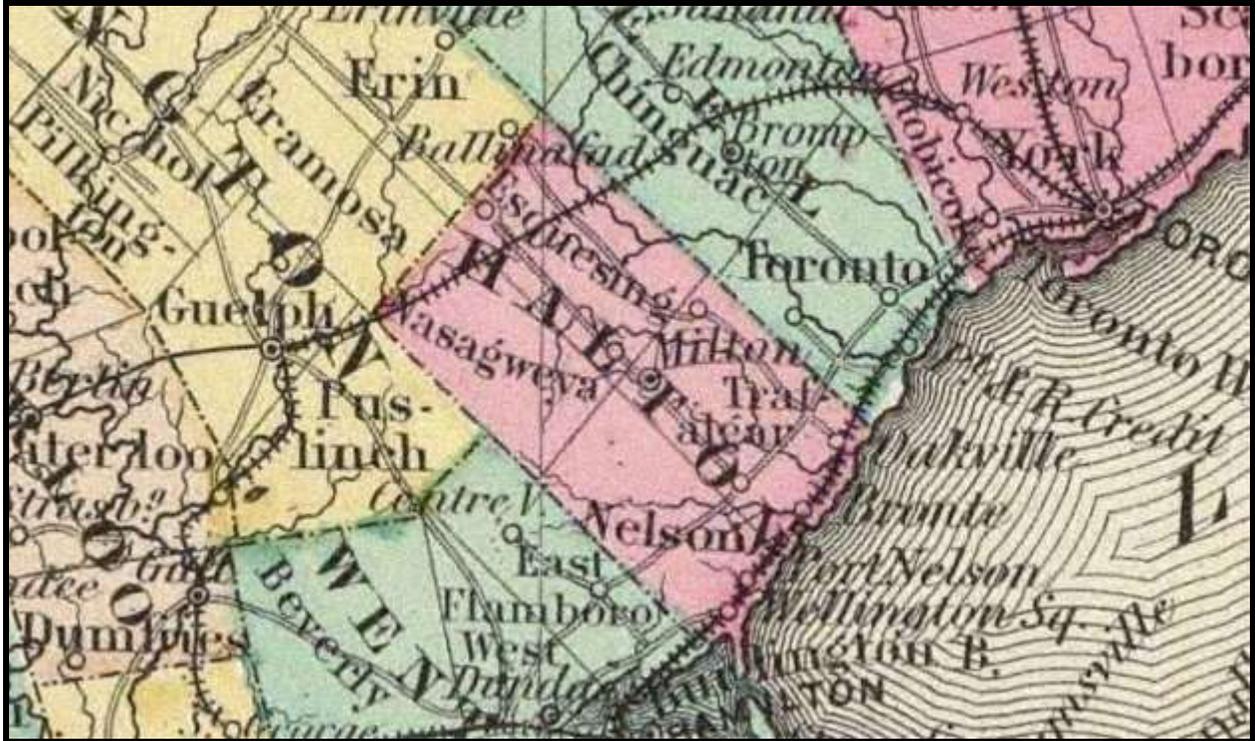
The principal settlements in Halton County included the Town of Milton, the Town of Oakville, and the Villages of Georgetown, Burlington and Acton (Cumming 1971:54). The administrative heart of the future Peel County, on the other hand, was located in Brampton. Other key centres included Port Credit (a marketing centre on Lake Ontario), Streetsville (which had a well-known

grist mill) and Bolton (on the Humber River). Other small villages and communities were located at Cooksville, Malton, Churchville, Meadowvale, Caledon and Alton (PHC 2000:4–5).

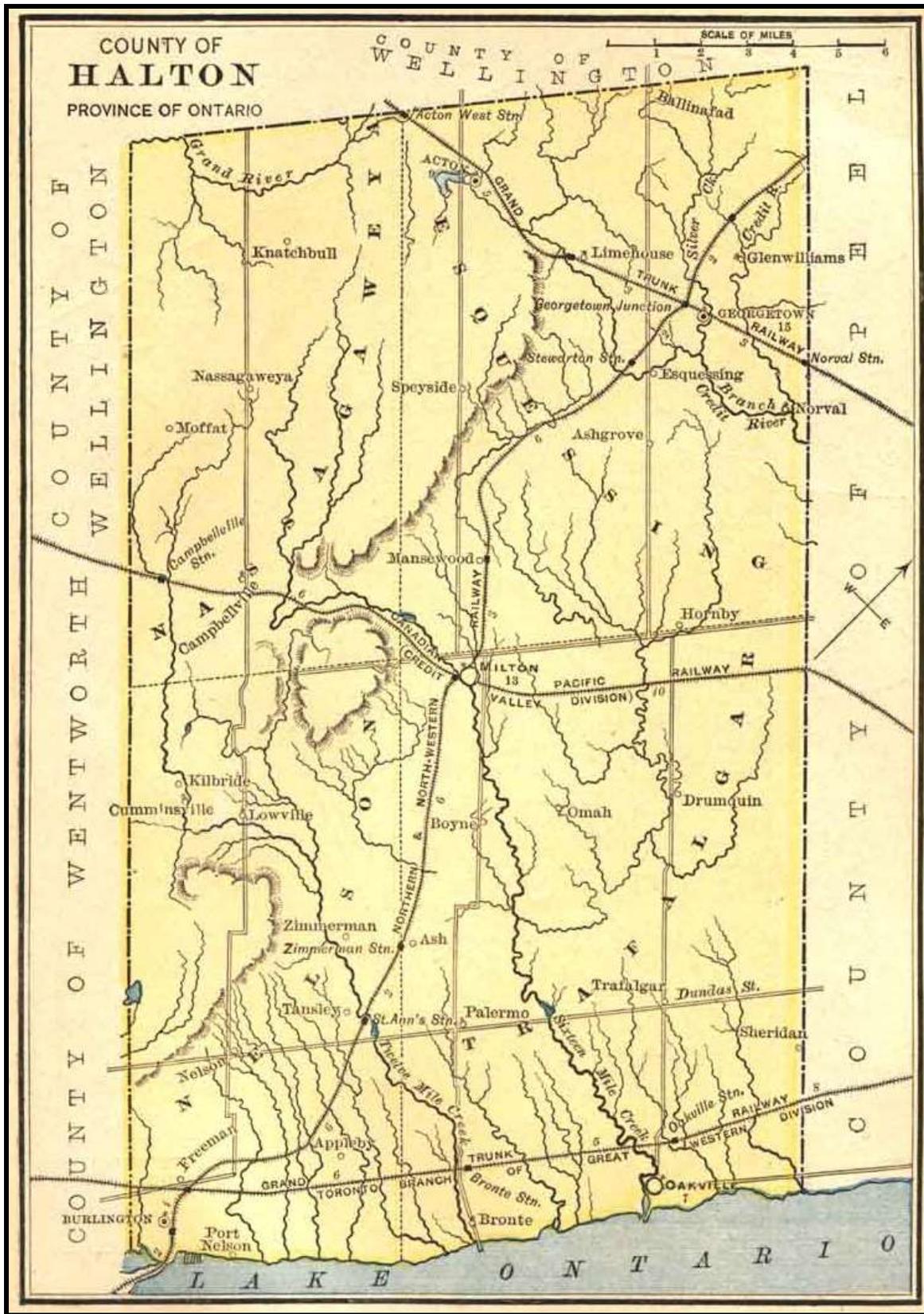
Following the abolition of the district system in 1849, the counties of Canada West were reconfigured once again (see Map 10). The boundaries of Halton and York Counties were largely redefined: the southernmost townships of Halton were transferred to Wentworth County as compensation for losses associated with the formation of Brant County, and Peel and Ontario Counties were created at the western and eastern ends of York County, respectively. For the remainder of the Euro-Canadian era, Halton County consisted of the Townships of Trafalgar, Nelson, Esquesing and Nassagaweya (see Map 11), and Peel County comprised the Townships of Caledon, Albion, Chinguacousy, Toronto and Toronto Gore (see Map 12).



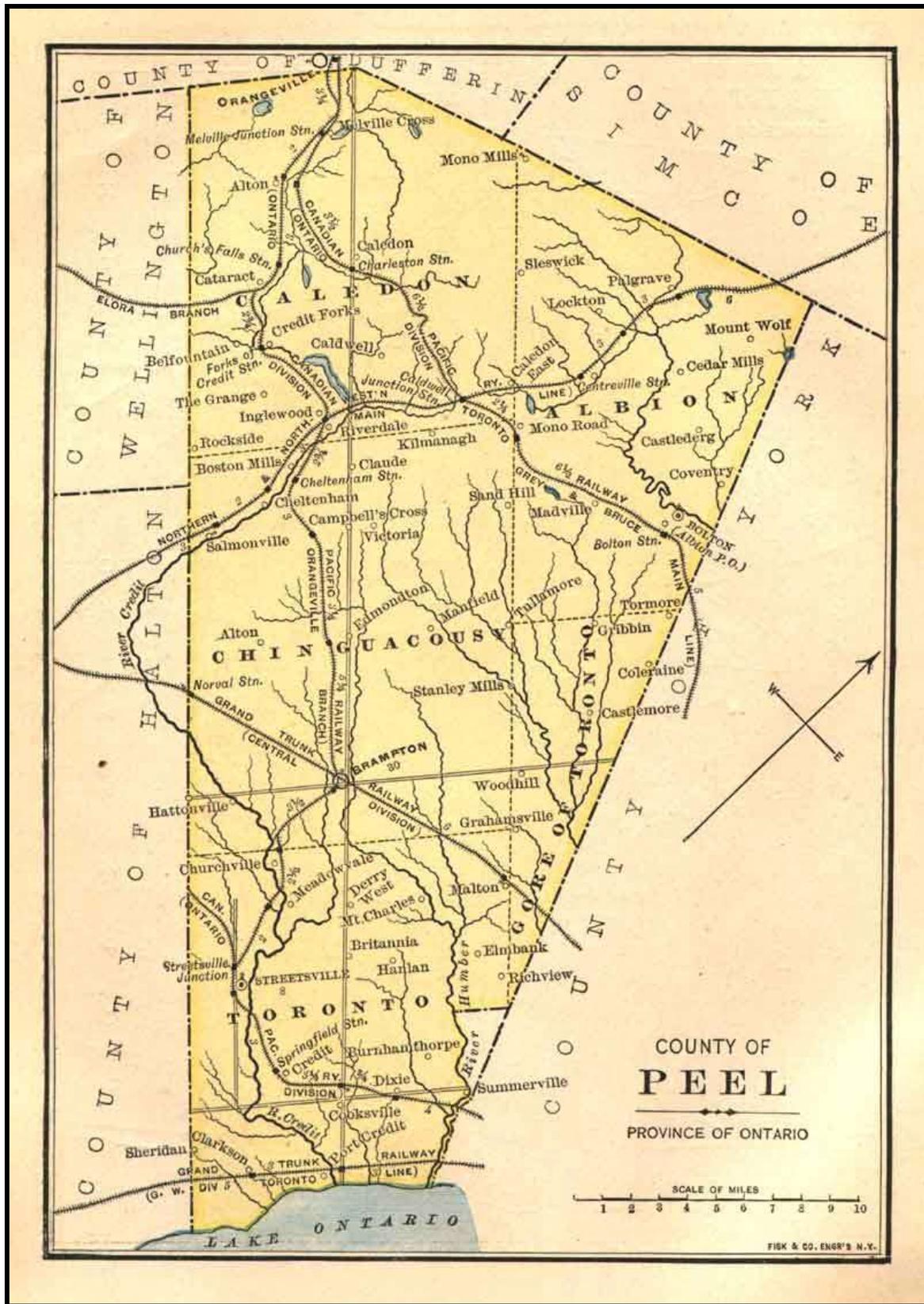
**Map 9: Detail from J. Bouchette's *Map of the Provinces of Canada* (1846)
(Cartography Associates 2009)**



Map 10: Detail from G.W. Colton's *Canada West* (1856)
(Cartography Associates 2009)



Map 11: Halton County from W.J. Gage and Co.'s *Gage's County Atlas* (1886)
(W.J. Gage and Co. 1886)



Map 12: Peel County from W.J. Gage and Co.'s *Gage's County Atlas* (1886)
(W.J. Gage and Co. 1886)

4.4 Township of Esquesing

The historic Township of Esquesing was bordered by the Township of Chinguacousy to the northeast, the Township of Erin to the northwest, the Township of Nassagaweya to the southwest, and the Township of Trafalgar to the southeast. The earliest settlers here enjoyed a favourable environmental setting: the land was well-watered by the Credit River and its tributaries, and it was richly forested with pine timber. According to one historic source, the township was named after this “magnificent pine timber ... the word signifying in the Indian tongue, ‘The Land of the Tall Pines’” (Cumming 1971:55).

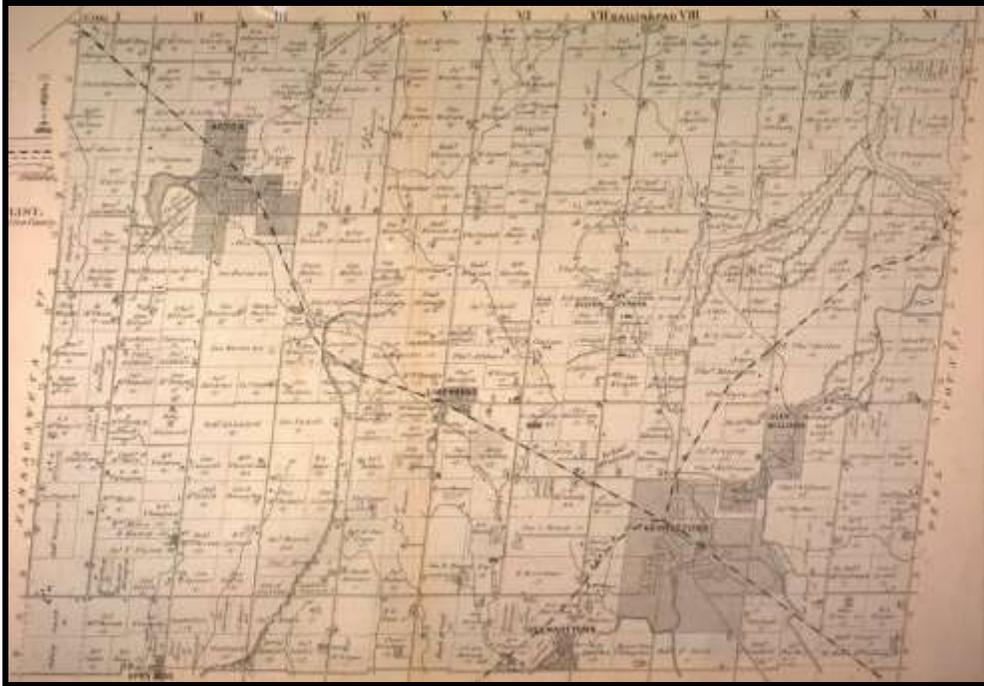
The first Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the township ca. 1819, after the Second Purchase of the Mississauga Tract. The majority of these settlers were emigrants from the British Isles, and prominent families included the Humes, McDonalds, McPhersons, McColls, Standishs, Reeds, Watkinses, Nickells, Frazers, Stewarts, Laidlaws, Dobbies, Neilsons, Campbells, Barbours, Kennedys, Robertsons and Swackhammers. The population of the township reached 424 by 1821 (Cumming 1971:55).

Many early settlers in the Township of Esquesing arrived via the York Road, which ran from York to Guelph and was opened as far as Georgetown by 1832. This road passed diagonally through the township, and it “served as the leading thoroughfare to which all the other roads were directed” (Cumming 1971:55). The first post office (Esquesing) was established along 7th Line on Lot 9, Concession 7, but it was later moved to Stewarttown ca. 1840. The Norval post office was also established ca. 1840 (Cumming 1971:55).

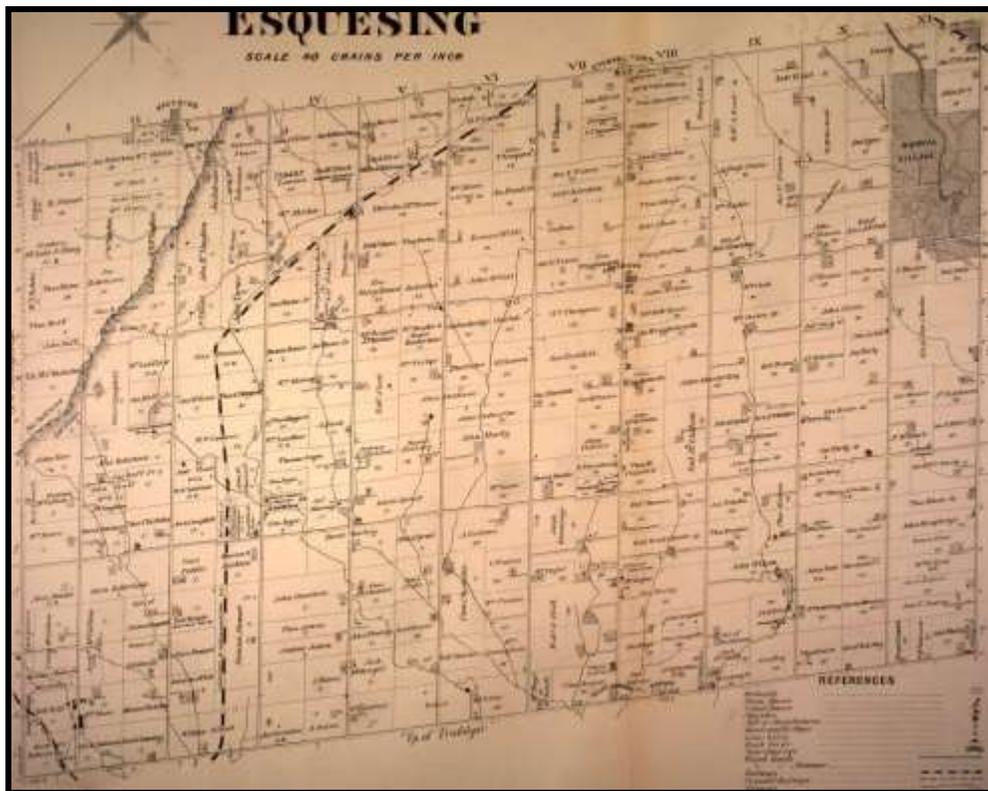
By the mid-19th century, a total of 23,225 ha had been taken up in the township, 7,947 ha of which were under cultivation. A total of four grist mills and eleven saw mills were in operation by 1846 (Smith 1846:56). The Grand Trunk Railway was built across the northern part of the township in the 1850s, and the Hamilton & Northwestern Railway was established through the centre of the township in the 1870s. The population of Esquesing reached 6,000 by 1877, excluding Georgetown and Acton (Cumming 1971:55).

The most prominent historic communities in the Township of Esquesing included Georgetown, Acton, Stewarttown, Limehouse, Hornby, Norval, Glenwilliams, Ballinafad, Silver Creek, Ashgrove, Speyside and Peru (see Map 13 and Map 14)

Georgetown developed on the banks of the Credit River and was first settled by George Kennedy in 1820. Prior to 1837, there were only three families living in this area: the Goodenows, the Garrisons and the Kennedys. The Barber brothers arrived in 1837 and built several woollen mills. Known as ‘Hungry Hollows’ for a short time, Georgetown subsequently emerged as “one of the most enterprising villages of its size in the Province” (Cumming 1971:57). By 1846, the village had a population of approximately 700 and contained a grist mill, a saw mill, a cloth factory, two tanneries, two stores, a foundry, an ashery, a chair factory, a tavern, three wagon makers, a cabinet maker, four blacksmiths, two tailors and three shoemakers (Smith 1846:63). By 1877, the population of Georgetown reached 1,500, and the community boasted dozens of prominent businesses, many of which made use of the Credit River and its tributaries to supply power for “energetic manufacturers” (Cumming 1971:57).



Map 13: The Northern Part of Esquesing from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton (1877)
(McGill University 2001)



Map 14: The Southern Part of Esquesing from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton (1877)
(McGill University 2001)

Stewarttown, located on the west branch of the Credit River, was one of the first villages to develop in Halton County. This settlement served as a key centre of trade prior to the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway and the resulting economic shift towards Georgetown. By 1877, Stewarttown had a population of over 200 and contained a steam saw mill, a flour mill, a saw and shingle mill, a tannery, a saddle and harness maker, a builder, a blacksmith, a brick school house, two churches, a public hall, a Drill Shed (No. 2 Company, 20th Battalion), three lodges, and the Esquesing post office (Cumming 1971:55).

Limehouse, situated on the Grand Trunk Railway, was renowned for its lime works and stone quarries. This area was first settled by the Hulls and Merediths, and in 1840, Mr. Clendenning acquired the property and named the settlement 'Fountain Green'. The first lime kilns were then built by Bescoby & Worthington and Lindsay & Farquhar. In 1857, the Bescoby & Worthington kilns were purchased by Gowdy & Moore, and Mr. Farquhar bought out Mr. Lindsay's share of their company. In 1877, Gowdy & Moore operated six kilns, a water lime mill and saw mill, and the Farquhar Limeworks ran four kilns and a free stone quarry. Mr. Newton built a water lime mill in 1850 and a woollen mill in 1862, and in 1872 he began to manufacture mineral/fire-proof paint. By 1877, Limehouse also contained a dry-goods store and an inn (Cumming 1971:55–56).

4.5 Township of Trafalgar

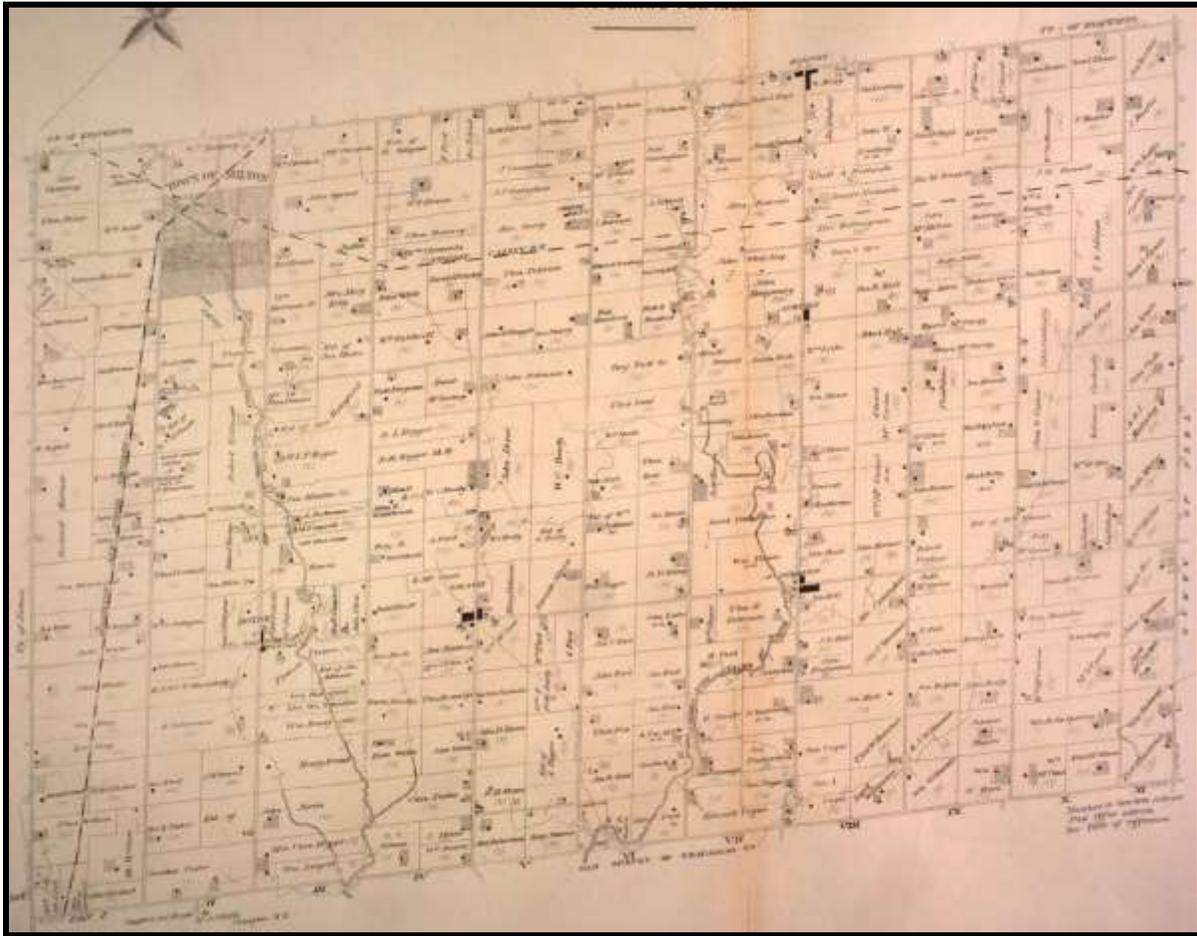
In historic times, the Township of Trafalgar was bordered by the Township of Esquesing to the northwest, the Township of Toronto to the northeast, Lake Ontario to the southeast, and the Township of Nelson to the southwest. The land was well-watered by Twelve Mile Creek, Sixteen Mile Creek and their various tributaries (Smith 1846:197). According to Walker & Miles' *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* (1877), the "land throughout the township is generally rolling and the timber, pine and various kinds of hardwood ... the soil of the lower part is sandy and of the upper part clay" (Cumming 1971:59).

The first Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the southern part of the township ca. 1807, "when wild land was selling at seven shillings and six-pence per acre" (Cumming 1971:59). These southern lands comprised the 'Old Survey', whereas the 'New Survey' consisted of the northern lands acquired in 1818 (see Section 1.2.3.2). The concessions in the Old Survey were numbered north and south from Dundas Street, and the lots were numbers from east to west. In the New Survey, however, the concessions were numbered from west to east, and the lots from south to north (Warnock 1862:4).

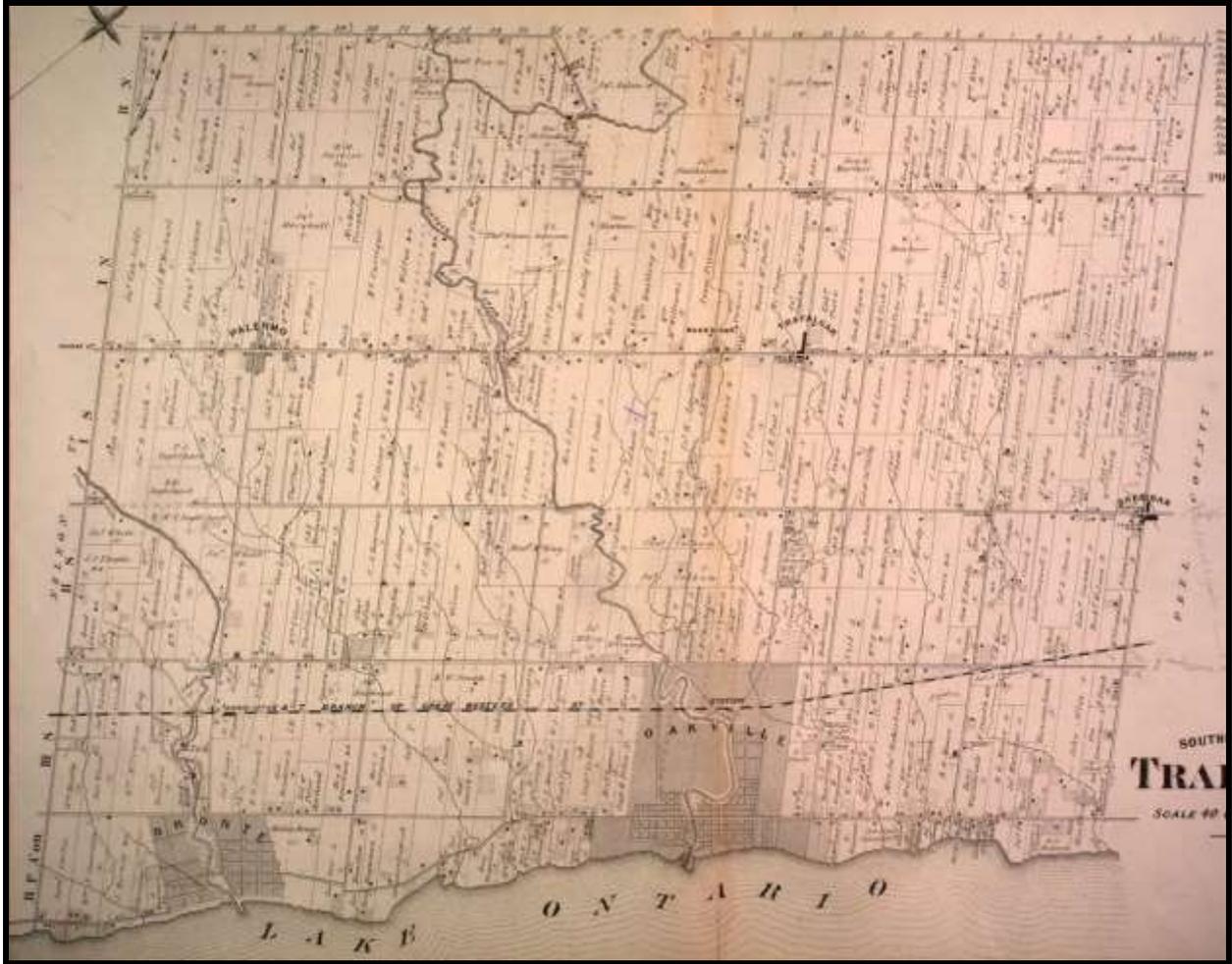
Prominent early families in the south included the Sovereigns, Proudfoots, Kattings, Freemans, Posts, Biggars, Mulhollands, Kenneys, Chalmers, Albertsons, Chisholms, Sproats, Browns and Hagars. By 1817, the population of the township reached 548, and there were four saw mills and one grist mill in operation (Cumming 1971:59). Richard Bristol surveyed the northern part of the Township of Trafalgar in 1819. The first post office in the township (Trafalgar P.O.) was established at Post's Corners in 1820, and this was the only post office located between Toronto and Dundas at this time. Mail was carried on horseback along Dundas Street from Toronto to Niagara, and pioneers from as far as Erin journeyed to Trafalgar for their letters. In the early 19th century, there were several different churches in the township and three organized schools. According to one historical source, "the woods were in early times well stocked with deer, bears,

game of all kinds, and the streams abounded in fish, particularly salmon ... these have all long since disappeared, and in place of the forests are well tilled farms” (Cumming 1971:59).

By the mid-19th century, a total of 28,375 ha had been taken up in the township, 11,404 ha of which were under cultivation. There were 23 saw mills and 7 grist mills in operation at that time (Smith 1846:197). The population of Trafalgar reached 4,513 by 1850, and by 1862 there were three foundries, a woolen factory, a brewery, a tannery, a steam engine and machine works, and a shingle factory in operation (Warnock 1862:14). The 1871 census of Trafalgar, excluding the Towns of Oakville and Milton, enumerated a population of 5,027 (Cumming 1971:59).



Map 15: The Northern Part of Trafalgar from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton (1877)
(McGill University 2001)



Map 16: The Southern Part of Trafalgar from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton (1877)
(McGill University 2001)

The Township of Trafalgar contained numerous historic railways which contributed to the prosperity of the region. The Hamilton & Northwestern Railway traversed the western part of the township on its way from Burlington to Georgetown, and the Hamilton & Toronto Branch of the Great Western Railway traversed the southern part of the township with stations at Bronte and Oakville (Warnock 1862:15). The Credit Valley Railway traversed the northern part of the township from east to west, and was partly finished by 1877 (Cumming 1971:54). In 1883, the Credit Valley Railway was amalgamated with the Ontario & Quebec Railway, which was in turn was leased to the CP Railway in 1884. The most prominent historic communities in the Township of Trafalgar included Milton, Hornby, Auburn, Boyne, Omagh and Drumquin in the north, and Oakville, Bronte, Palermo, Trafalgar, Munn's Corner and Sheridan in the south (see Map 15–Map 16).

4.6 Township of Chinguacousy

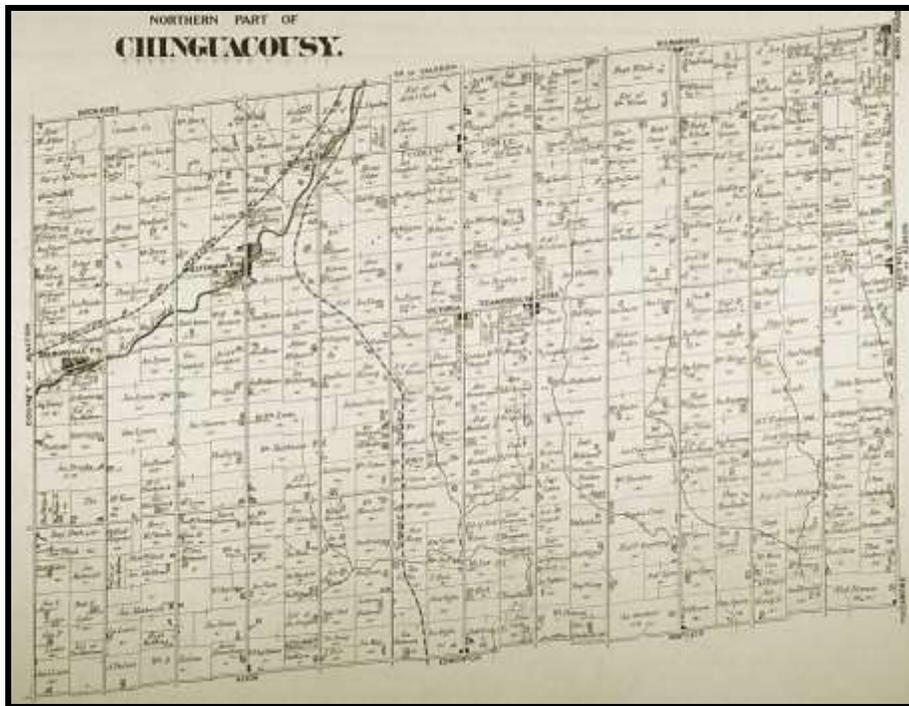
The historic Township of Chinguacousy was bordered on the northeast by the Townships of Albion and Toronto Gore, on the south by the Township of Toronto, on the west by the Townships of Esquesing and Erin, and on the north by the Township of Caledon. According to one early source, Chinguacousy was one of the best-settled townships in the Home District, featuring excellent land, many good farms and abundant hardwood (Smith 1846:32). It was relatively well-watered by the Credit River and Etobicoke Creek, which traversed the western and east-central parts of the township, respectively.

The Township of Chinguacousy was initially settled at the same time as the New Survey in 1818. This survey divided the area into western and eastern halves on either side of Hurontario Street (Centre Road), and the concessions were numbered sequentially east and west of the thoroughfare (e.g., Concession 1 WCR and Concession 1 ECR). The majority of the township's first settlers were from New Brunswick, the United States and parts of Upper Canada. Many were the children of United Empire Loyalists who settled in Niagara after the end of the war (PHC 2000:90). By 1821, the combined population of the Townships of Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore was 412, and only 93 ha were under cultivation (PHC 2000:84).

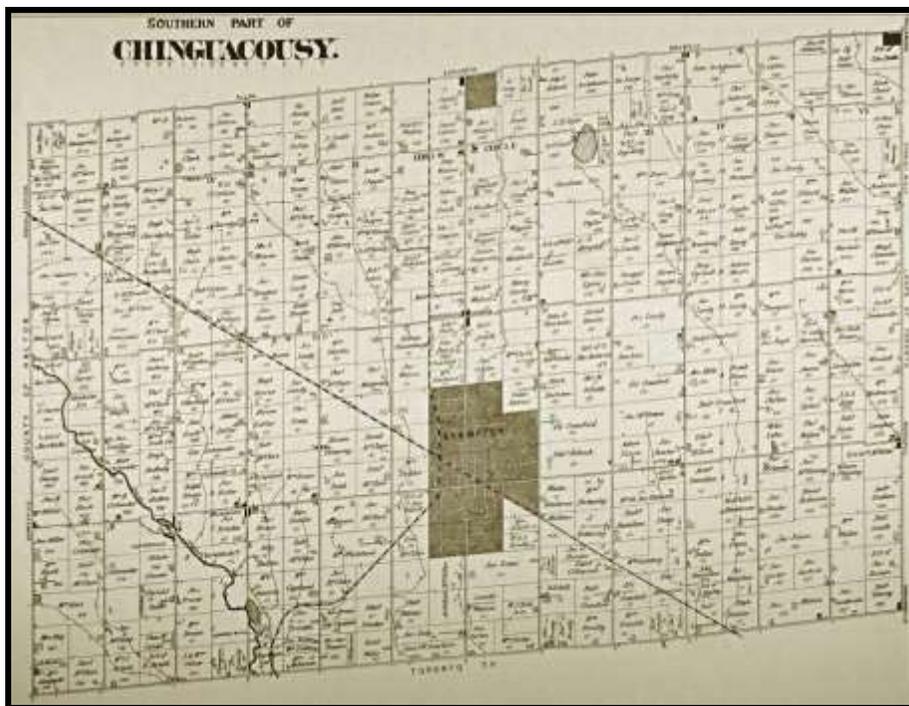
Over the following decades, however, the Township of Chinguacousy developed substantially. By 1841, the population of the township had grown to 3,721. By 1846, the population reached 3,965, and a total of 9,011 ha were under cultivation. At that time there were seven saw mills and one grist mill in the township (Smith 1846:32). Only five years later, in 1851, the population soared to 7,469 (PHC 2000:84). By the late 19th century, the area was characterized by excellent farms, and the township was “noted for its beautiful and substantial farm residences and commodious barns ... the farms also are generally in the highest state of cultivation, while the grounds in front of the residences are for the most part tastefully arranged” (PHC 2000:90).

The principal settlement in the township was Brampton, which was incorporated as a village in 1852 and became a town in 1873. This settlement began with the founding of a tavern by William Buffy, and later Judge Scott added a small store, a pot ashery, a distillery and a mill. In 1834, John Elliott laid out the lots in the village, and the settlement was formally named ‘Brampton’. It soon became a central settlement in the township, and many new businesses moved to the area. Brampton served as a major market for the region's agricultural products, and developed even further when a Grand Trunk Railway station was opened. By 1877, the Town of Brampton had a population of 2,551 (PHC 2000:87).

Cheltenham was another substantial settlement in the township, but unlike the central Town of Brampton, this community developed along the banks of the Credit River in the northwestern part of the township. This area was first settled in 1820 when Charles Haynes, a millwright who emigrated from England in 1816, arrived in the area. In 1827, Haynes built a grist mill which served the early settlers of the township. Later, Haynes built the larger Cheltenham Mill, and the settlement's first store followed in 1842. The first tavern was built in 1845. By 1877, this village had a population of approximately 350 (PHC 2000:90).



Map 17: The Northern Part of Chinguacousy from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel (1877)
(McGill University 2001)



Map 18: The Southern Part of Chinguacousy from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel (1877)
(McGill University 2001)

Other important communities developed at Salmonville, Victoria, Campbell's Cross, Kilmanagh, Sand Hill, Mayfield, Edmonton, Alloa, Norval Station, Westervelt's Corners, Woodhill, Springbrook and Huttonville (see Map 17–Map 18). Huttonville, for example, was home to the prosperous mills of J.P. Hutton. The original mills at Huttonville were founded by Mr. Brown in 1848, but J.P. Hutton purchased his business in 1855 and made many improvements. After the purchase, the mills began cutting from 10,000–20,000 feet of lumber per day. By 1877, Huttonville had a population of roughly 150 (PHC 2000:90–91).

4.7 Township of Toronto

The historic Township of Toronto was the southernmost township of Peel County, bounded on the northeast by the Township of Etobicoke, on the north by the Gore of Toronto, on the northwest by the Township of Chinguacousy and on the southwest by the Township of Trafalgar. It was the first to be settled due to its proximity to the shore of Lake Ontario, and was divided into two parts: the southern Old Survey (Toronto South) and the northern New Survey (Toronto North).

The Old Survey was conducted in 1806 by Mr. Wilmot, Deputy Surveyor. The first settler was Colonel Thomas Ingersoll, who ran the Government House and a Ferry at Port Credit even prior to 1806. The Government House was erected by the Crown for the purpose of trading with local First Nations. Seven families came to live in the township in 1808, all of which settled along Dundas Street in the Old Survey. Settlement continued to develop up until the War of 1812, and it resumed only after the conclusion of hostilities. The New Survey was carried out in 1819, and resulted in the opening of even more lands for the ever-growing numbers of settlers in the area (PHC 2000:86).

Most of the settlers who arrived at this time were Irish from the city of New York, who left America due to pressure and persecution associated with the war. They sent Joseph Graham and Thomas Reid to evaluate the land, and subsequently 26 Irish families headed for Canada on May 1, 1819. Arriving at Little York, they traveled down Dundas Street to Islington, and then struck out northwest into 'the Bush' to claim lands. Different groups settled near Meadowvale and between Centre Road (Huronario Street) and Sixth Line (PHC 2000:86).

The Township of Toronto was very well-settled compared to other areas in southern Ontario, as it possessed excellent land and was well-timbered, with pine near the lake and high quality hardwoods further inland. Of the township's 23,985 ha, 11,521 ha were under cultivation by the mid-19th century. Prominent areas of settlement included the villages of Cooksville and Springfield on Dundas Street, and the villages of Streetsville, Churchville and Port Credit on the Credit River (see Map 19–Map 20). The population of the Township of Toronto was approximately 5,377 in 1842, and around that time it had 21 saw mills and 4 grist mills (Smith 1846:192–193). By 1851 the township had grown to 7,539, but by 1871 the population had dropped to 5,974.

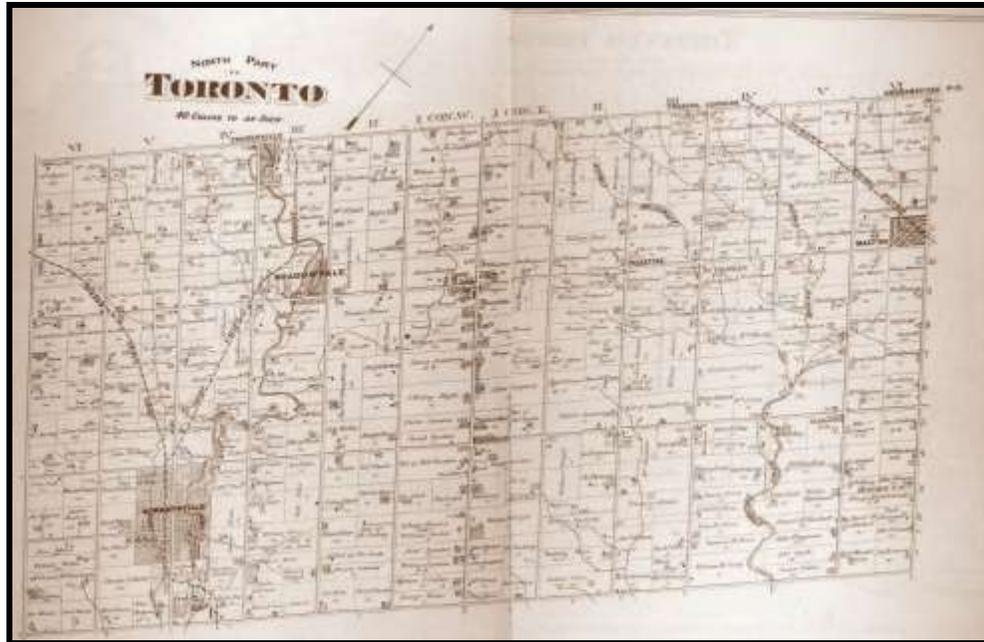
The principal village of the Township of Toronto was Streetsville. Streetsville was surveyed in 1819 as part of the New Survey, and was established in quality farming country along the Credit River. The first settlers here were James Glendenning, Frank Lightheart and John Barnhart, the latter of which opened a small store and traded with local Aboriginal groups

(PHC 2000:86). By the mid-19th century, Streetsville had about 550 inhabitants, three churches, one court-house, two doctors, two grist mills, three saw mills, one cloth factory, four stores, some forty-five other businesses, and a daily stage run to Toronto (Smith 1846:177).

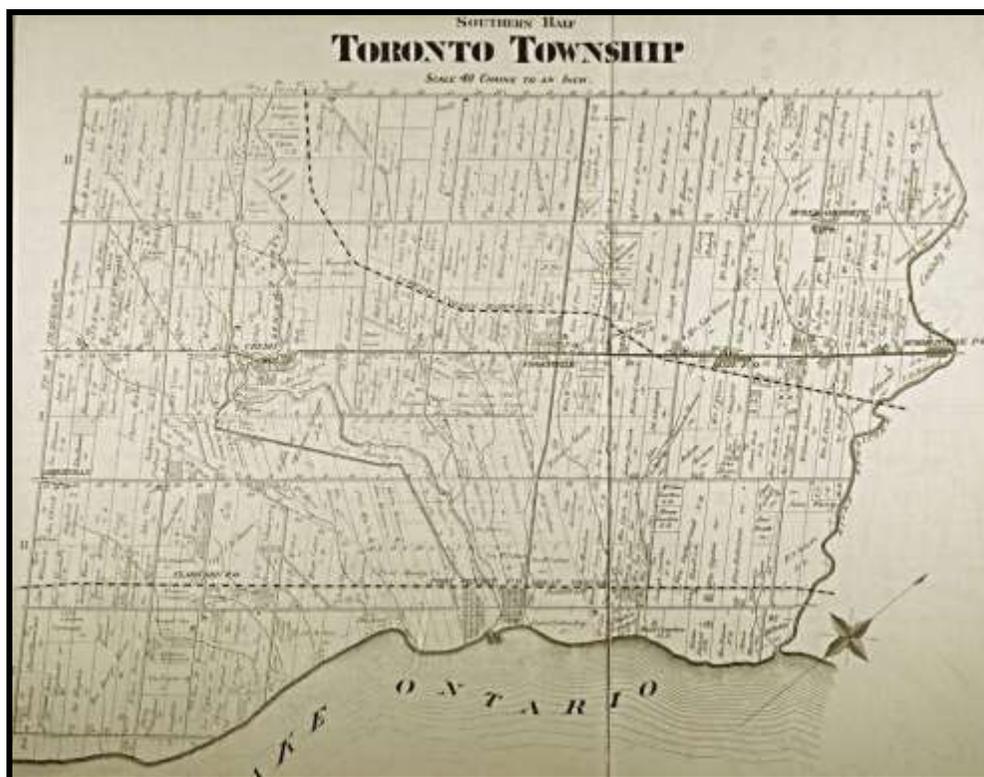
Port Credit, located at the mouth of the Credit River at a natural good-quality harbour, was established by the government in 1834 as a shipping node for the surrounding area. The construction efforts at Port Credit were jointly funded by Euro-Canadian and First Nations groups, the latter of which owned a warehouse at the port. The original Credit Reserve had been reduced to roughly 1,862 ha by this time, and the Mississaugas had their own village 3.2 km from port, with a chapel and a school. Port Credit primarily shipped farming produce (e.g., wheat and flour) and lumber, although pork, wool and whiskey were also transported on a more limited scale. The port was home to five schooners by 1846, at which time the village had about 150 inhabitants, two stores, two taverns and four other small businesses (Smith 1846:148–149).

Another major community of the Township of Toronto was Erindale, situated at the crossroads of Dundas Street, Mississauga Road and the Credit River. The first settler here was Thomas Racey, who purchased land in 1822 to build a mill and start a village. Unfortunately, Racey was unable to meet his payments, and he was forced to sell the land to other settlers. The village subsequently began to grow, and a saw mill, a flour mill, a post office and a church were established. The village was first named Toronto but quickly became known as Credit, and by the mid-1830s, the area was known as Springfield, and later Springfield-on-the-Credit. Erindale was chosen in 1890, named after the estate of a local Reverend of Irish descent (Mississauga Heritage 2009a).

The community of Whaley's Corners, located in the northwestern corner of the township, developed at the intersection of Winston Churchill Boulevard (Town Line) and Steeles Avenue. Settlement began here when a wealthy American purchased land in the early 1800s to set up a colony for American citizens. The project was abandoned around the time of the War of 1812, however, and the land was sold to various United Empire Loyalists, many of whom were from Ireland. One early settler was William Whaley, who acquired land in both Toronto and Esquesing ca. 1819. After the establishment of the plank road along Town Line, a toll gate was added to Whaley's Corners (operated by William Alexander). In 1827, land was purchased for a cemetery to the north, and a church was built a short time later. The church was later rebuilt, and became known as the Mount Zion Methodist Church. The church closed in 1905, and the church and cemetery were auctioned off in 1918. The community also contained an inn (Whaley's Inn), an Orange Hall, a blacksmith shop and an ashery (Heritage Mississauga 2009b).



Map 19: The North Part of Toronto from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ontario (1877)
(McGill University 2001)



Map 20: The Southern Half Toronto Township from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ontario (1877)
(McGill University 2001)

4.8 The Study Area

As discussed in Section 1.0, the study area falls on part of Lots 1–6, Concession 11 in the Geographic Township of Esquesing and Lots 13–15, Concession 11 in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar (former Halton County), and part of Lots 1–6, Concession 6 WCR in the Geographic Township of Chinguacousy and Lots 13–15, Concession 6 WCR in the Geographic Township of Toronto (former Peel County). The lots in this area were laid out during the early 19th century, and the vicinity of the study area was well-settled for the remainder of the Euro-Canadian period.

In an attempt to reconstruct the historic land use of the study area, ARA examined six historical maps that documented past residents, structures (e.g., homes, businesses and public buildings) and features during the mid- and late 19th centuries. Specifically, the following maps were consulted:

- G.C. Tremaine’s *Tremaine’s Map of the County of Halton, Canada West* (1858) at a scale of 50 chains to 1 inch
- G.R. Tremaine’s *Tremaine’s Map of the County of Peel, Canada West* (1859) at a scale of 50 chains to 1 inch;
- the *Southern Part of Esquesing* from Walker & Miles’ *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County* (1877) at a scale of 40 chains to 1 inch;
- the *Northern Part of Trafalgar* from Walker & Miles’ *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County* (1877) at a scale of 40 chains to 1 inch;
- the *Southern Part of Chinguacousy* from Walker & Miles’ *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (1877) at a scale of 40 chains to 1 inch; and
- the *North Part of Toronto* from Walker & Miles’ *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (1877) at a scale of 40 chains to 1 inch.

Georeferenced views of these historical maps, showing the study area, appear in Map 21–Map 26 (University of Toronto 2009b; McGill University 2001).

These sources indicate that every lot and concession in the vicinity of the study area was settled by the late 1850s, and they also provide useful information concerning public buildings and prominent natural features in the area. The names of the historically-attested residents within the study area (and any additional relevant details) are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Euro-Canadian Residents within or adjacent to the Subject Parcels
(University of Toronto 2009b; McGill University 2001)

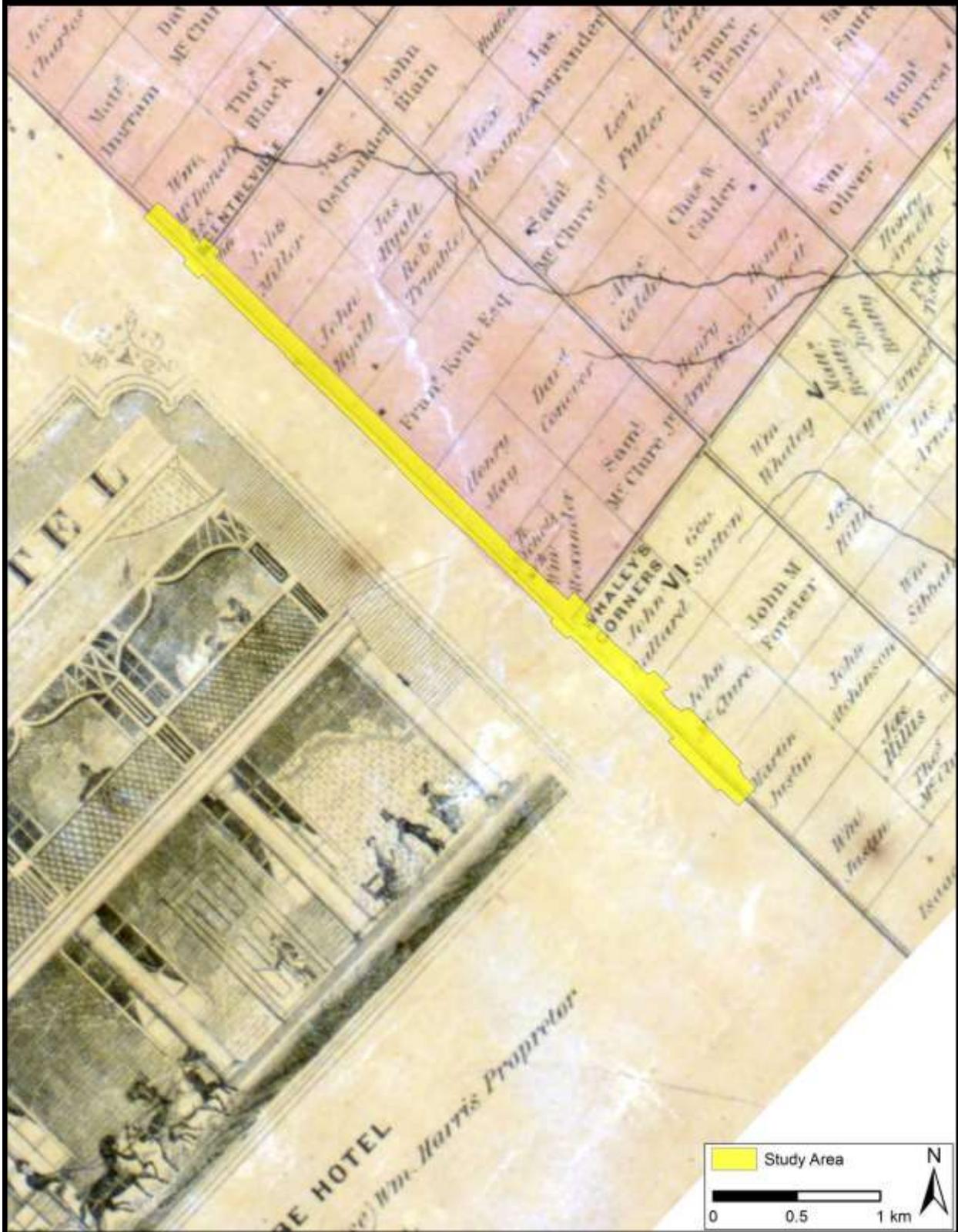
Lot	Concession	Township	Property Owner (1858/1859)	Property Owner (1877)	Features or Structures (1877)
1	11	Esquesing	John Whaley	John Whaley	Structures and blacksmith shop southwest of study area; Whaley’s Corners
				Mrs. M.A. Whaley	Residential property within study area; Whaley’s Corners
2	11	Esquesing	Mrs. M. Switzer	James A. Switzer	Homestead and orchard southwest of study area
			William Switzer	Samuel F. Switzer	Homestead and orchard southwest of study area

Lot	Concession	Township	Property Owner (1858/1859)	Property Owner (1877)	Features or Structures (1877)
3	11	Esquesing	F. Kent	Francis Kent	Homestead and orchard southwest of study area
			Estate of William Kent	William R. Kent	None
4	11	Esquesing	Andrew Kyle	Thomas Black	Homestead and orchard southwest of study area
			J. Humphreys	John Humphreys	Homestead and orchard within the study area
5	11	Esquesing	William Early	Estate of William Early	Homestead and orchard southwest of study area
6	11	Esquesing	James Miller	James N. Miller	Homestead and orchard within the study area
1	6 WCR	Chinguacousy	R. Nichols	R. Nichols	Homestead and orchard within study area
			William Alexander	William Alexander	Homestead and orchard within study area; church and cemetery, Whaley's Corners
2	6 WCR	Chinguacousy	Henry May	Mrs. May	Homestead and orchard northeast of study area
3	6 WCR	Chinguacousy	Francis Kent Esq.	William Kent	Homestead and orchard northeast of study area
4	6 WCR	Chinguacousy	John Hyatt	William Hyatt	Homestead and orchard northeast of study area
5	6 WCR	Chinguacousy	John Miller	John Miller	Homestead and orchard within the study area
6	6 WCR	Chinguacousy	William McDonald	Jonathan H. Miller	Homestead and orchard within the study area; Centreville structures
13	11	Trafalgar	Amos Kindre	William Justin	Homestead and orchard southwest of study area
14	11	Trafalgar	Jeremiah Hustler	J. Hustler	Homestead and orchard southwest of study area
15	11	Trafalgar	Joshua Switzer	Joshua Switzer	Homestead and orchard southwest of study area
13	6 WCR	Toronto	Martin Justin	Martin Justin	Homestead and orchard northeast of study area
14	6 WCR	Toronto	John McClure	John McClure	Homestead and orchard northeast of study area
15	6 WCR	Toronto	John Ballard	William Haimen	Homestead northeast of study area; Whaley's Corners; Orange Hall northeast of study area

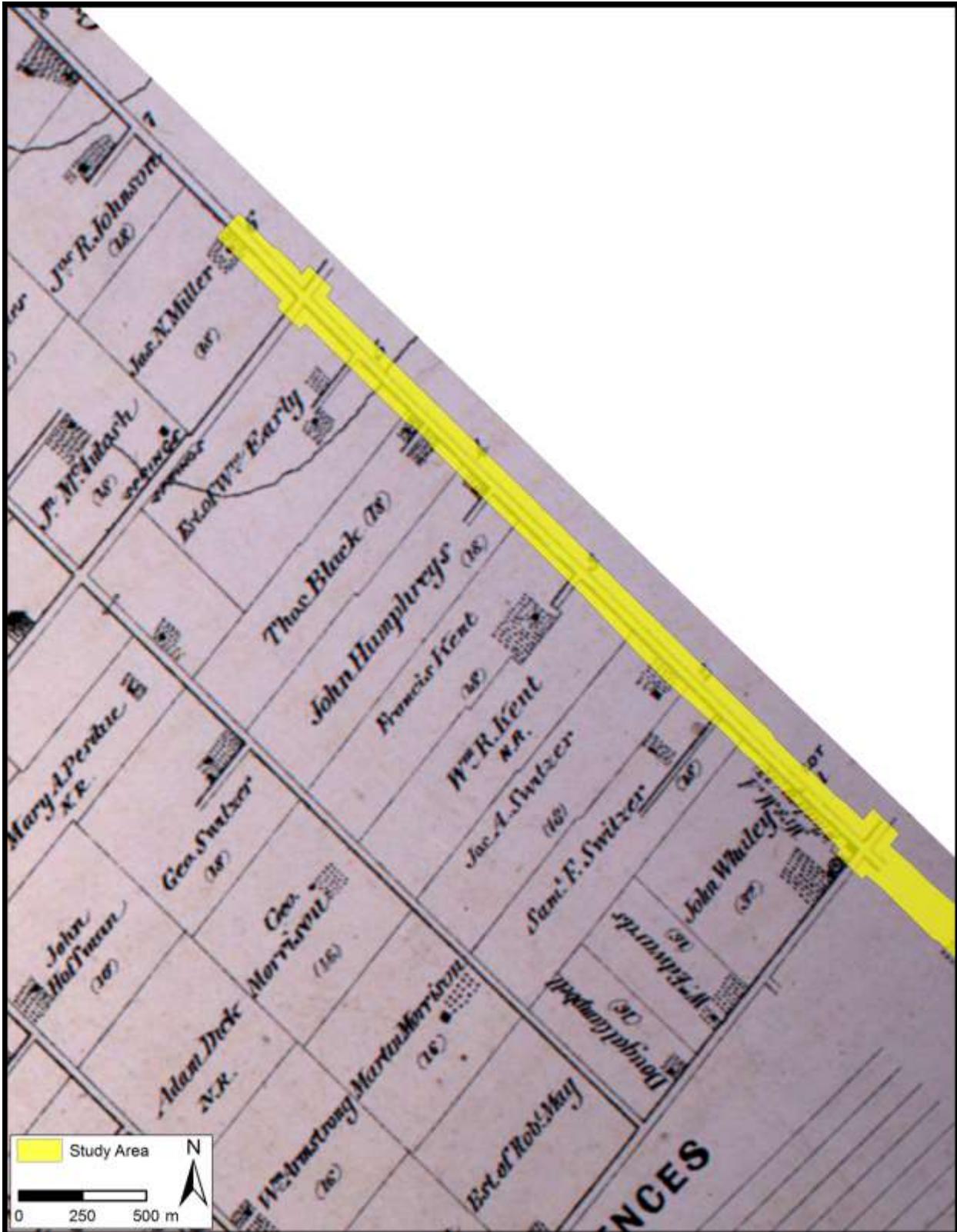
ARA also consulted a historic aerial image from 1954 to gain a better understanding of the study area's more recent land use (see Map 27). The subject lands comprised primarily agricultural properties along Winston Churchill Boulevard at that time, and numerous homesteads are visible (University of Toronto 2009a).



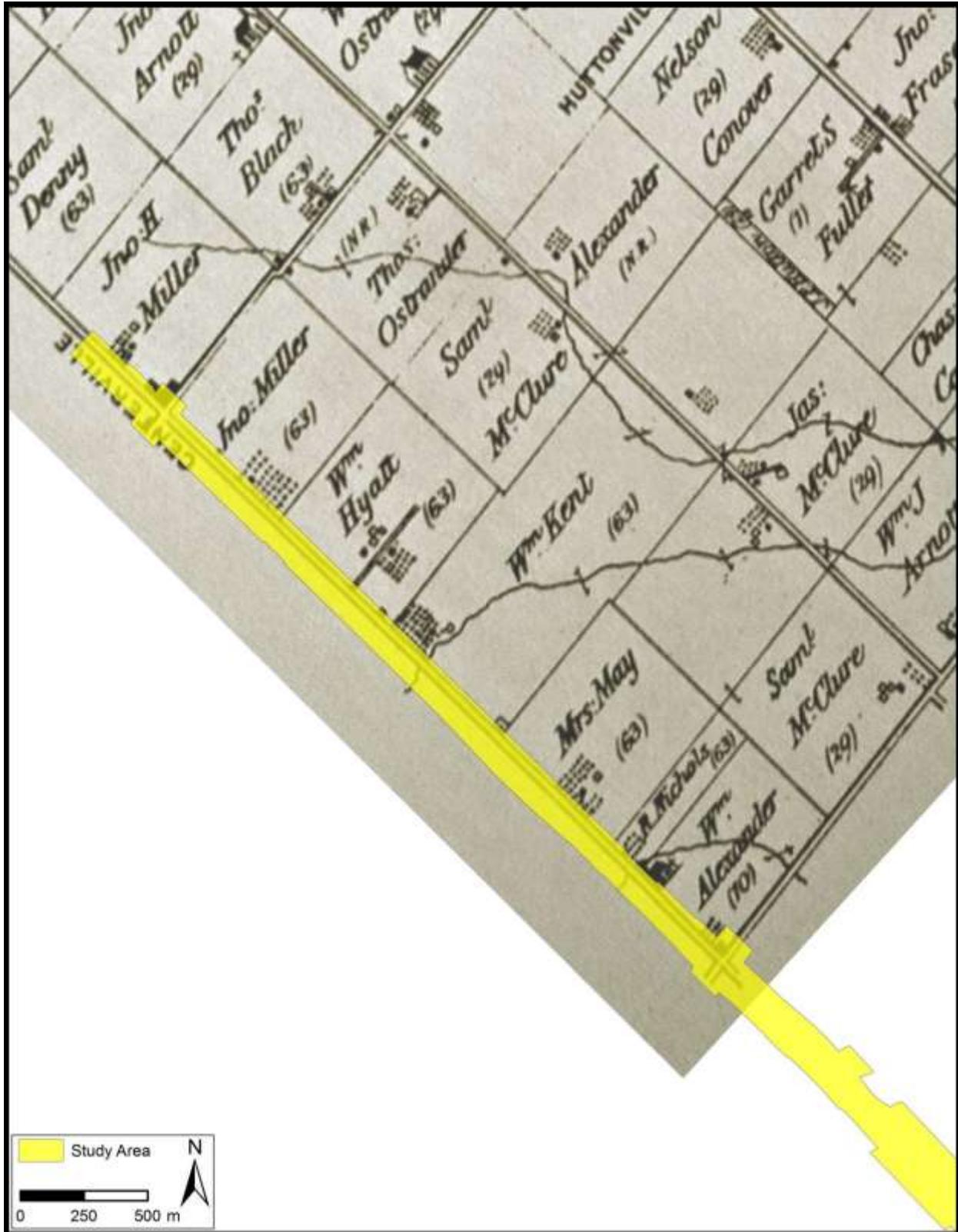
Map 21: Detail of G.C. Tremaine’s *Tremaine’s Map of the County of Halton, Canada West* (1858), Showing the Study Area (University of Toronto 2009b)



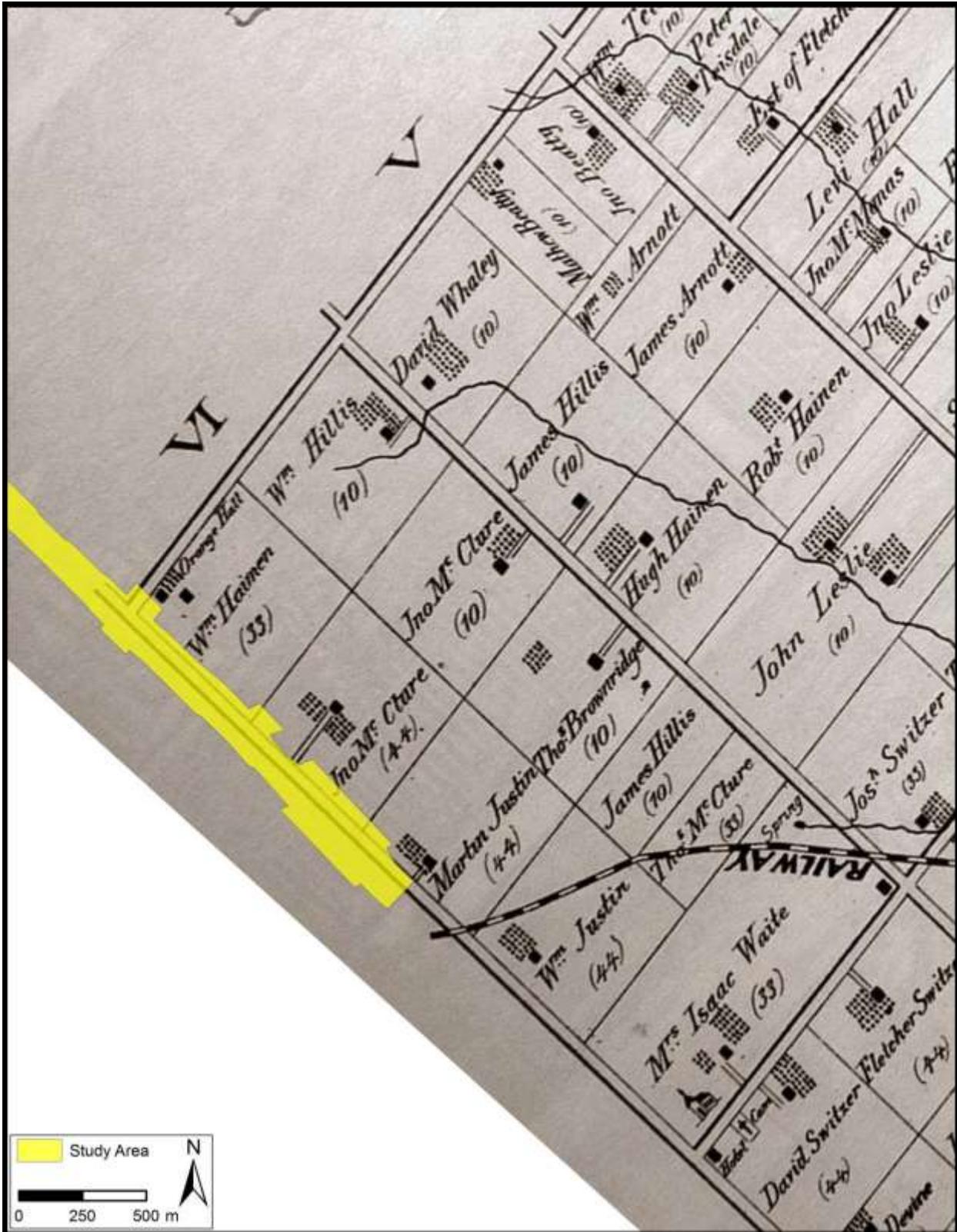
Map 22: Detail of G.R. Tremain's *Tremain's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West* (1859), Showing the Study Area (University of Toronto 2009b)



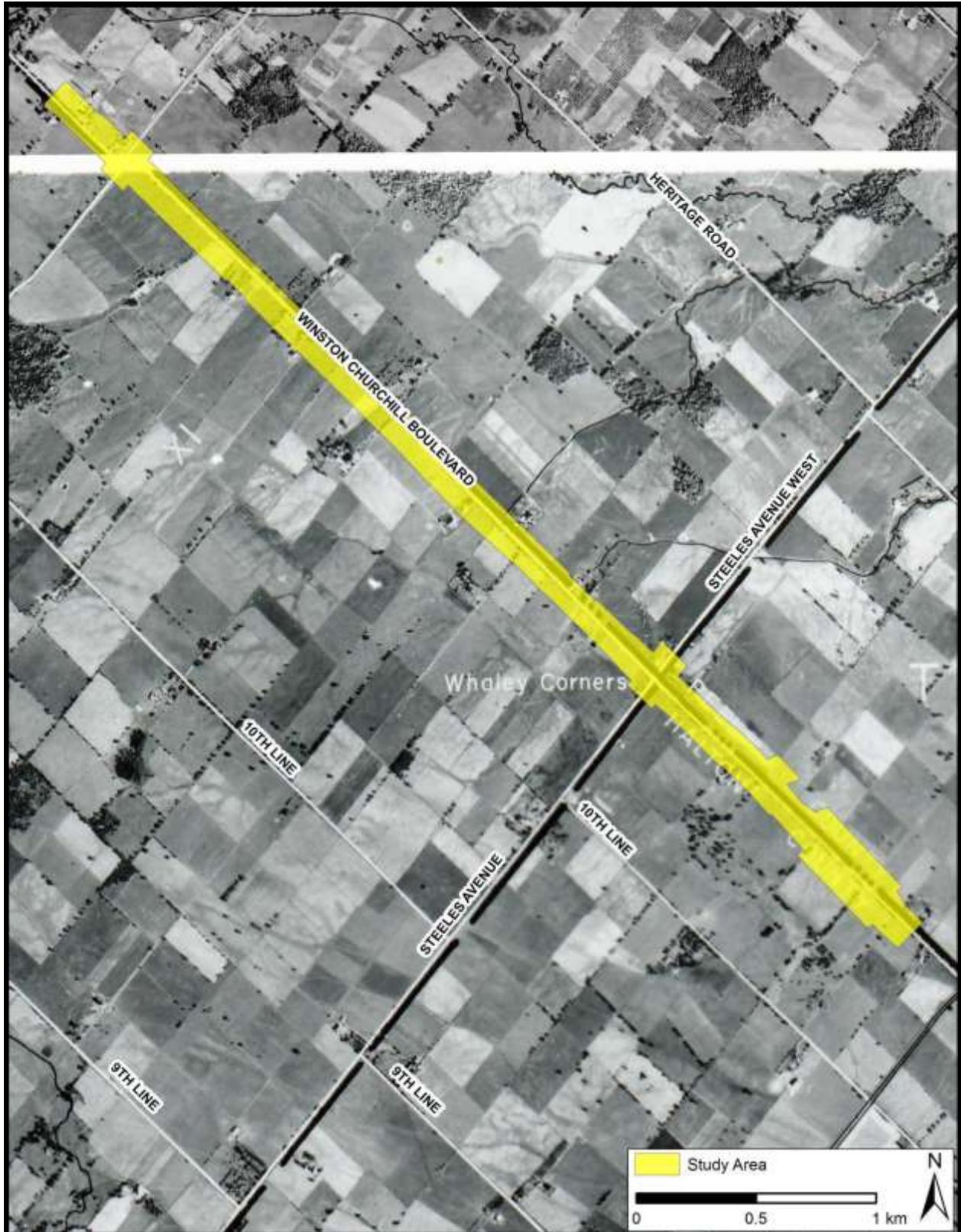
Map 23: Detail of the Southern Part of Esquesing from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County (1877), Showing the Study Area (McGill University 2001)



Map 25: Detail of the Southern Part of Chinguacousy from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel (1877), Showing the Study Area (McGill University 2001)



Map 26: Detail of the North Part of Toronto from Walker & Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ontario (1877), Showing the Study Area (McGill University 2001)



Map 27: Historic Aerial Imagery (1954), Showing the Study Area
(University of Toronto 2009a)

5.0 HERITAGE CONTEXT

An investigation of the former Ontario Heritage Properties Database (MCL 2005) showed no designated properties within the subject lands, and a search of the National Historic Sites archive demonstrated that no features of the study area are recognized at the federal level (Parks Canada 2012). In addition, the Ontario Heritage Trust online database revealed there are no plaques in the study area.

A previous study in the area completed in 2008 for the City of Brampton listed three potential heritage resources in the area: Mount Zion Cemetery, Maple Lodge Farm and the Hyatt Farmhouse.

The City of Mississauga's Municipal Heritage Register did not list any designated or listed properties in the study area.

A review of the Municipal Heritage Register for the City of Brampton found two properties listed on their Municipal Heritage Register:

- Mount Zion Cemetery (City of Brampton Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources)
- Hyatt Farmhouse, 8693 Winston Churchill Blvd. (City of Brampton Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources)

A review of Town of Halton Hills' Municipal Heritage Register revealed two listed properties:

- Humphrey Farm, 8656 Winston Churchill Blvd. (Town of Halton Hills Municipal Heritage Register)
- Croatian Franciscan Social and Cultural Centre, 9118 Winston Churchill Blvd. (Town of Halton Hills Municipal Heritage Register)

The City of Brampton, Town of Halton Hills, Halton Region and Region of Peel were contacted in November 2014 to confirm that the properties are still listed on the Register, or designated under Part IV or Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. They were also asked if there were any identified Cultural Heritage Landscapes in the study area or other heritage concerns.

The Heritage Coordinators for the City of Brampton replied to the inquiry on December 1, 2014, stating that the two properties mentioned above are listed on the Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources, that there are no designated properties either under Part IV or Part V of the OHA, to their knowledge there are no OHT easements and that there are no identified CHLs in the study area. The respondent provided a previous heritage study completed in the area entitled *Heritage Inventory Report: West Brampton* completed by Unterman McPhail Associates in 2011. Though it only covers lands to the northwest and east of the study area, it provides an overview of the type of resources in the general area — predominately agricultural landscapes and residential properties.

The Planner – Policy for the Town of Halton Hills replied to the inquiry on November 27, 2014, indicating that the two properties were listed on their Municipal Heritage Register. As with the City of Brampton, the Town of Halton Hills did not identify any other cultural heritage resources or concerns in the study area.

The Planning Department at the Region of Peel did not respond to the inquiry.

Halton Region’s Planning Department provided a response on November 27, 2014. They indicated that most questions were answered by the Town of Halton Hills staff, but did provide information regarding the Archaeological Master Plan.

In short, the results of the consultation indicate that the four properties listed above appear to hold heritage interest.

A field survey was conducted on November 11, 2014 in order to photograph and document the lands within and adjacent to the study area, as well as to record any additional local features that could contribute to an understanding of local CHLs.

The study area (which considers adjacent lands) consists of many agricultural properties, property parcels without any built structures as well as modern houses and modern concrete culverts. Photos of views within the study area appear in Appendix A.

In addition to the four properties on the local Municipal Heritage Registers, seven additional cultural heritage resources were identified during the field survey.

6.0 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

6.1 Built Heritage Resources

As a result of the consultation and field survey, 8531 Winston Churchill Blvd. (BHR1), the Hyatt Farmhouse (BHR2) and 9021 Winston Churchill Blvd. (BHR3) were identified as having potential CHVI. As noted above (Section 2.2), ARA examined a large study area for potential resources to ensure that all potential impacts of the project are adequately addressed.

A standardized checklist based on the criteria in O. Reg. 9/06 was created to aid in the evaluation process and was used to judge whether a given resource possessed design or physical value, historical or associative value, or contextual value. The individual evaluation forms comprising Appendix B also include the location, description and photographic documentation of each property.

A synthesis of the results of the evaluation of BHRs 1–3 appear in Table 2–Table 3. The assessment determined that all three properties met one or more of the O. Reg. 9/06 criteria. Accordingly, these can now be classified as properties with *identified* BHRs (see Map 28).



Map 28: Study area with BHRs indicated (ESRI 2015)

Table 2: Properties with Potential BHR and CHVI Evaluation Results

Built Heritage Resource No.	Address	Type of Property	CHVI (Y/N)	Criteria Met
1	8531 Winston Churchill Blvd.	Residential	Yes	Design or Physical Value and Contextual Value
2	8693 Winston Churchill Blvd.	Residential	Yes	Design or Physical Value, Historical or Associative and Contextual Value
3	9021 Winston Churchill Blvd.	Residential	Yes	Design or Physical Value

Table 3: Properties with Identified BHRs and Value Statements

Built Heritage Resource No.	Address	Value Statement(s)
1	8531 Winston Churchill Blvd.	The house is representative of the Edwardian style. It contributes to the heritage character of the area, serving as a key component of the agricultural landscape.
2	8693 Winston Churchill Blvd.	The Hyatt Farmhouse is a good example of a Victorian era farmhouse. It is associated with the Hyatt family, early settlers of Chinguacousy Township and contributes to the heritage character of the area, serving as a key component of the early agricultural landscape.
3	9021 Winston Churchill Blvd.	The structure is representative of an early vernacular house.

According to the results of the CHVI evaluation, BHRs 1–3 each possess one or more heritage values. A summary of the properties' heritage attributes (the tangible aspect of a property that embody their heritage values) appears in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary of the Heritage Attributes of Identified BHRs

Built Heritage Resource No.	Address	Heritage Attribute(s)
1	8531 Winston Churchill Blvd.	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the property include: the house's two storey brick construction, gable roof with fish scale singles, symmetrical façade with two windows on the second storey and as well as the projecting front porch. The physical relationship between this property and its broader setting is also valuable due to its contextual links.
2	8693 Winston Churchill Blvd.	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the Hyatt Farmhouse include: one-and-a-half storey red-brick construction; two gables on façade; dichromatic brickwork; two chimneys; porch on the façade; and segmentally arched windows. The physical relationship between this property and its broader setting is also valuable due to its historical/associative and contextual links.

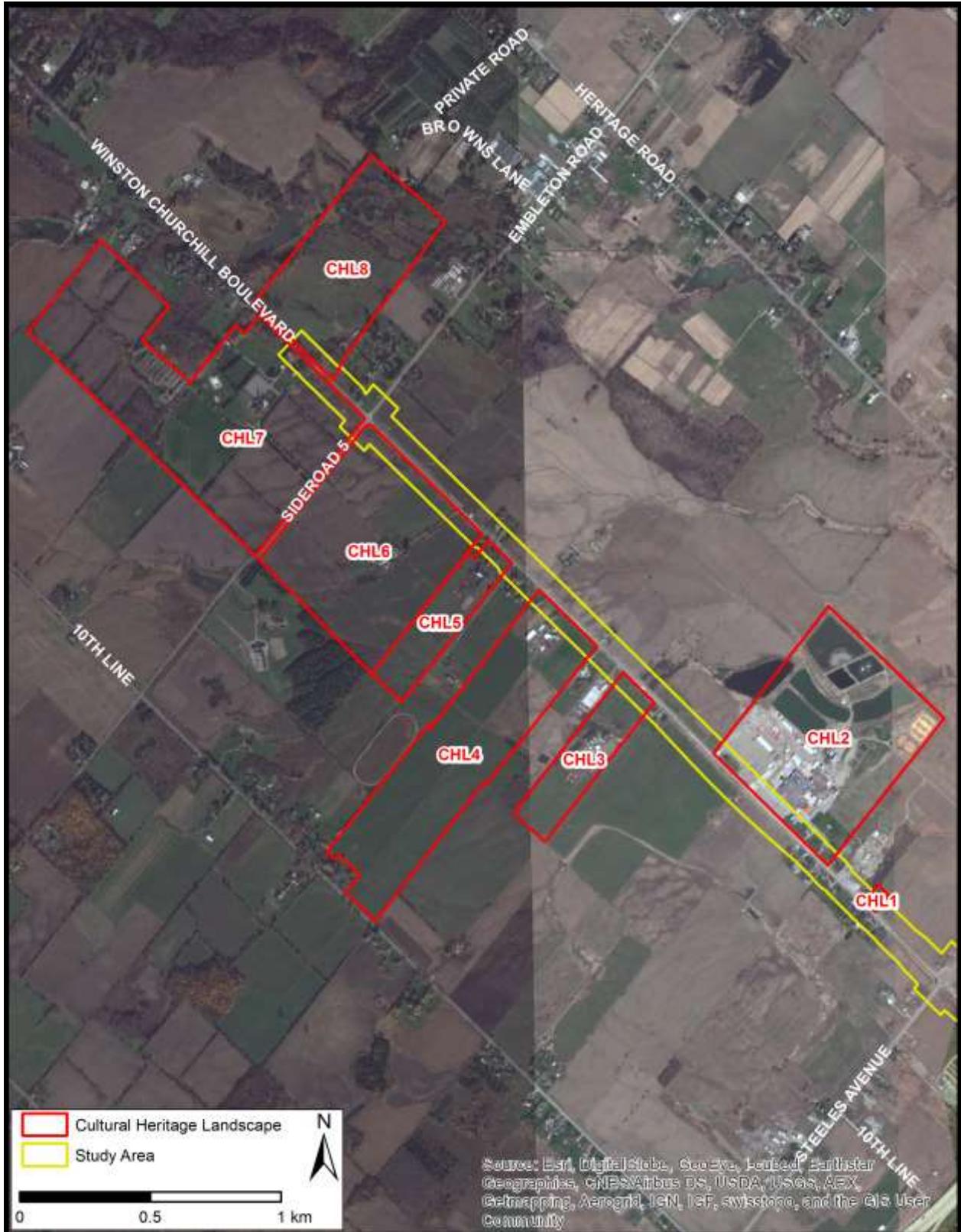
Built Heritage Resource No.	Address	Heritage Attribute(s)
3	9021 Winston Churchill Blvd.	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the house include: two storey construction and end gable roof with windows.

6.2 Cultural Heritage Landscapes

The *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS, 2014) issued under Part 3 of the *Planning Act* requires that significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL) be conserved (Section 2.6.1). Using a method similar to that typically employed in the identification of properties with potential BHRs, ARA also generated an inventory of potential CHLs prior to the site visit.

CHLs were then evaluated again O. Reg. 9/06 including historical or associative value, design or physical value and contextual value. The information sheets with the evaluations can be found in Appendix C and are summarized in Table 5 and Table 6, respectively.

Based on the results of this evaluation, Mount Zion/Whaley's Corners Cemetery (CHL1); the Maple Lodge Farms Complex (CHL2); several of the farmsteads including: Melody Acres Training Stable (CHL3), Humphrey Farm (CHL4), 8768 Winston Churchill Blvd. (CHL5), 8836 Winston Churchill Blvd. (CHL6), Croatian Franciscan Social and Cultural Centre (CHL7) and 9065 Winston Churchill Blvd. (CHL8) can be classified as *identified* CHLs (see Map 29).



Map 29: Study area with CHLs indicated
(ESRI 2015)

Table 5: Potential CHLs and CHVI Evaluation Results

CHL No.	Name of CHL	Type of CHL	CHVI (Y/N)	Criteria Met
1	Mount Zion/Whaley's Corners Cemetery	Cemetery	Yes	Design or Physical Value, Historical or Associative and Contextual Value
2	Maple Lodge Farms Complex	Agricultural adapted to industrial	Yes	Historical or Associative and Contextual Value
3	Melody Acres Training Stable	Agricultural	Yes	Historical or Associative and Contextual Value
4	Humphrey Farm	Agricultural	Yes	Design or Physical Value, Historical or Associative and Contextual Value
5	8768 Winston Churchill Blvd.	Agricultural	Yes	Design or Physical Value and Contextual Value
6	8836 Winston Churchill Blvd.	Agricultural	Yes	Historical or Associative and Contextual Value
7	Croatian Franciscan Social and Cultural Centre	Agricultural, Religious	Yes	Design or Physical Value, Historical or Associative and Contextual Value
8	9065 Winston Churchill Blvd.	Agricultural	Yes	Historical or Associative and Contextual Value

Table 6: Identified CHLs and Value Statements

CHL No.	Name of CHL	Value Statement(s)
1	Mount Zion/Whaley's Corners Cemetery	The Mount Zion/Whaley's Corners Cemetery is representative of an early rural cemetery. It is associated with many early settlers in Chinguacousy, Township. The cemetery's layout and family relationships revealed by the tombstone inscriptions has the potential to yield information about the community. The cemetery is historically linked to the area as all the settlers buried here farmed locally.
2	Maple Lodge Farms Complex	The Maple Lodge Farms Complex is associated with the May family's early settlement in the area and the growth of their family business from a farm into an industrial operation. It also contributes to the heritage character of the area, serving as a key component of the early agricultural landscape.
3	Melody Acres Training Stable	Melody Acres Training Stable is representative of a farm complex with a typical Gothic Revival style building and a gambrel roof barn. It also contributes to the heritage character of the area, serving as a key component of the early agricultural landscape.
4	Humphrey Farm	The Humphrey Farm is representative of an early farm complex with a typical Georgian style building and an early barn. It is associated with the Humphrey family, early settlers and long-time residents of the area and contributes to the heritage character of the area, serving as a key component of the early agricultural landscape.
5	8768 Winston Churchill Blvd.	8768 Winston Churchill Blvd. is representative of an early farm complex with a typical Georgian style building and a gambrel roof barn. It contributes to the heritage character of the area, serving as a key component of the early agricultural landscape.

CHL No.	Name of CHL	Value Statement(s)
6	8836 Winston Churchill Blvd.	8836 Winston Churchill Blvd. is representative of a farm complex with a typical Edwardian style building and a gambrel roof barn. It also contributes to the heritage character of the area, serving as a key component of the agricultural landscape.
7	Croatian Franciscan Social and Cultural Centre	The Croatian Franciscan Social and Cultural Centre is representative of an early farm complex with a typical Gothic Revival style building and a gambrel roof barn. The property is associated with: the Croatian Franciscan community; two early farming families the Millers and the McLaughlins; and Thomas Ruddell, a well-known carpenter. The property contributes to the heritage character of the area, serving as a key component of the early agricultural landscape and the two towers of the modern church are a local landmark.
8	9065 Winston Churchill Blvd.	9065 Winston Churchill Blvd is representative of a farm complex with a vernacular house and an early Ontario barn. It also contributes to the heritage character of the area, serving as a key component of the agricultural landscape.

According to the results of the CHVI evaluation, all the CHLs evaluated (CHLs 1-8) possess one or more heritage values. The heritage attributes that embody these values are described in Table 7.

Table 7: Summary of Heritage Attributes of the Identified CHLs

CHL No.	Name of CHL	Heritage Attribute(s)
1	Mount Zion/Whaley's Corners Cemetery	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the cemetery include: Cairn with plaque and date stone from the church; the variety of historic tombstones in their original locations; and the historic tombstones that have been placed in a cairn on the southeast corner of the cemetery. The physical relationship between this property and its broader setting is also valuable due to its contextual and historical/associative links.
2	Maple Lodge Farms Complex	The key attributes that embody the heritage value of the Maple Lodge Farms Complex include: the historic barn and house with cross gable roof, stucco cladding and stonework on the first storey. The physical relationship between this property and its broader setting is also valuable due to its contextual and historical/associative links.
3	Melody Acres Training Stable	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the property include: one-and-a-half storey brick construction; side gable roof; symmetrical façade with central gable; gambrel roof barn with wood exterior, earthen ramp and stone foundation; and layout of the large agricultural complex including the house that is located closer to the road, early barn and additional outbuildings located a distance behind the house with open space in between that is divided by fences for various agricultural activities. The physical relationship between this property and its broader setting is also valuable due to its contextual links.
4	Humphrey Farm	The key attributes that embody the heritage value of the property include the: one-and-a-half storey structure red-brick house with symmetrical five-bay façade, central entrance door highlighted by a transom, window's topped by voussoirs, rear wing, projecting bay window on the side elevation and end gable roof with return eaves; early barn including its gable roof and wood exterior; concrete silos; wood

CHL No.	Name of CHL	Heritage Attribute(s)
		outbuildings; layout of the large agricultural complex including the house that is located closer to the road, early barn and additional outbuildings located a distance behind the house with open space in between that is divided by fences for various agricultural activities. The physical relationship between this property and its broader setting is also valuable due to its contextual and historical/associative links.
5	8768 Winston Churchill Blvd.	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the property include: one-and-a-half storey brick construction; side gable roof; symmetrical five-bay façade; gambrel roof barn; and layout of the large agricultural complex including the house that is located close to the road, early barn and additional outbuildings located a distance behind the house with open space in between that is divided by fences for various agricultural activities. The physical relationship between this property and its broader setting is also valuable due to its contextual links.
6	8836 Winston Churchill Blvd.	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the property include: the house's two storey brick construction, symmetrical façade with three windows on the second storey and central dormer as well as the projecting front porch; gambrel roof barn; and layout of the agricultural complex including the house that is located well back from the road, barn and additional outbuildings located behind the house with open space surrounding the buildings. The physical relationship between this property and its broader setting is also valuable due to its contextual links.
7	Croatian Franciscan Social and Cultural Centre	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the property include: the house with its two gables on the façade with arched openings containing louvered vents, square windows topped by lintels, balcony on the second storey and porch on the façade and projecting square window with brackets; concrete silo; barn with gambrel roof, wood exterior and stone foundation; outbuilding beside the barn with gable roof, wood exterior and stone foundation; modern church with two towers and arches over the central entranceway. The physical relationship between this property and its broader setting is also valuable due to its contextual and historical/associative links.
8	9065 Winston Churchill Blvd.	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the property include: the house's one-and-a-half storey construction, symmetrical three-bay façade with front porch, gable end roof with two windows on each storey and brick chimney, and dentils along the roofline, a rear offset addition also has a gable roof; two wood clad barns with gable roofs; and layout of the agricultural complex including the house that is located well back from the road, barn and additional outbuildings located behind the house with open space surrounding the buildings. The physical relationship between this property and its broader setting is also valuable due to its contextual links.

7.0 ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The proposed development is the widening of Winston Churchill Blvd. Detailed designs have not yet been produced. Therefore, the potential impacts resulting from the project, as well as mitigation options (Section 8.0) can only be examined in a cursory manner.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, through its *Check Sheet for Environmental Assessments: Screening for Impacts to Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes*, provides a list of potential impacts. As discussed in Section 2.0, impacts can be classified as either direct or indirect impacts.

Direct impacts include, but are not limited to, those that physically affect the heritage resources themselves. These can be caused by initial project staging, excavation/levelling operations, construction of roads, installation of above ground or underground lines as well as maintenance and repairs over the life of the project. Potential impacts of the widening of Winston Churchill Blvd. involve:

- Loss or displacement of 9021 Winston Churchill Blvd. (BHR3), Mount Zion/Whaley's Corners Cemetery (CHL1), Maple Lodge Farms Complex (CHL2), Humphrey Farm (CHL4), 8768 Winston Churchill Blvd. (CHL5), Croatian Franciscan Social and Cultural Centre (CHL7) and 9065 Winston Churchill Blvd. (CHL8) due to their close proximity to the road.
- 8531 Winston Churchill Blvd. (BHR1) and the Hyatt Farmhouse (BHR2) are set back from the road, therefore road widening presents a low risk to the buildings' fabric.
- Melody Acres Training Stable (CHL3) and 8836 Winston Churchill Blvd. (CHL6) are set back from the road and the heritage attributes are associated with the houses and the agricultural complexes behind them; therefore road widening presents low risk to these CHLs.

Indirect impacts include, but are not limited to, alterations that are not compatible with the historic fabric and appearance of the area, the creation of shadows that alter the appearance of an identified heritage attribute, the isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, the obstruction of significant views and vistas, and other less-tangible impacts. There are no anticipated indirect impacts associated with the widening of Winston Churchill Blvd.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of this Built Heritage Resource and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment, the following mitigation strategies are suggested moving forward:

- Avoid layout areas on the properties of the identified CHLs and BHRs;
- Consideration should be given to alternative designs that avoid identified BHRs and CHLs that have the potential to be directly impacted by road widening activities including: 9021 Winston Churchill Blvd. (BHR3), Mount Zion/Whaley's Corners Cemetery (CHL1), Maple Lodge Farms Complex (CHL2), Humphrey Farm (CHL4), 8768 Winston Churchill Blvd. (CHL5), Croatian Franciscan Social and Cultural Centre (CHL7) and 9065 Winston Churchill Blvd. (CHL8); and
- That direct impacts (i.e., loss or displacement) to any of the identified heritage attributes of the BHRs and CHLs should be preceded by a Heritage Impact Assessment at the earliest stage possible. The HIA should be completed to meet the standards required by the City of Brampton and/or the Town of Halton Hills.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

Archives of Ontario (AO)

2011 **The Changing Shape of Ontario: Early Districts and Counties 1788–1899.** Accessed online at: <http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/maps/ontario-districts.aspx>.

Brasil, S.

n.d. Heritage Halton Hills Inventory. “Croatian Franciscan Social and Cultural Centre”

Cartography Associates

2009 **David Rumsey Map Collection.** Accessed online at: <http://www.davidrumsey.com/>.

Chapman, L.J. and D.F. Putnam

1984 **The Physiography of Southern Ontario, 3rd Edition.** Toronto: Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 2.

City of Brampton

2012 **Historical Board Meeting, July 2012.** Accessed online at: http://www.brampton.ca/EN/City-Hall/meetings-agendas/Brampton%20Heritage%20Board%202010/20120717bhb_M1.pdf.

2013 **Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources.** Accessed online at: https://www.brampton.ca/EN/Arts-Culture-Tourism/heritage/Documents/H_HD_Inventory_Register.pdf

City of Mississauga

2015 Heritage Planning. Accessed online at: <http://www.mississauga.ca/portal/discover/heritage>.

Credit Valley Conservation Authority (CVCA)

2015 **Watershed Maps.** Accessed online at: <http://www.creditvalleyca.ca/watershed-science/our-watershed/watershed-maps/>.

Cumming, R. (ed.)

1971 **Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Ontario.** Offset Edition, originally published by Walker & Miles, Toronto (1877). Owen Sound: Richardson, Bond & Wright.

1972 **Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ontario.** Offset Edition, originally published by Historical Atlas Publishing Co., Toronto (1906). N.P.: Corporation of the County of Wellington.

Coyne, J. H.

1895 **The Country of the Neutrals (As Far as Comprised in the County of Elgin): From Champlain to Talbot.** St. Thomas: Times Print.

Davidson, R.J.

1989 *Foundations of the Land Bedrock Geology*. In **The Natural History of Ontario**, edited by J.B. Theberge, pp. 36–47. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart Inc.

Gentilcore, R.L. and C.G. Head

1984 **Ontario's History in Maps**. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Gervais, G.

2004 *Champlain and Ontario (1603-35)*. In **Champlain: The Birth of French America**, edited by R. Litalien and D. Vaugeois, pp. 180-190. Montreal: McGill-Queen's Press.

Government of Ontario

2006 **Ontario Regulation 9/06 made under the Ontario Heritage Act**. Accessed online at: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws_regs_060009_e.htm.

2009 **Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18**. Accessed online at: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_90o18_e.htm.

2010 **Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O. c. 16, Sched 7, s.1**. Accessed online at: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_90e18_e.htm.

Heritage Mississauga

2009a **History of Mississauga**. Accessed online at: http://www5.mississauga.ca/rec&parks/websites/museums/pdfs/history_of_mississauga.pdf.

2009b **Whaley's Corners**. Accessed online at: <http://www.heritagemississauga.com/page/Whaleys-Corners>.

Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMB)

1999 **An Approach to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Landscapes**. Accessed online at: http://www.pc.gc.ca/docs/r/pca-acl/index_e.asp.

Lajeunesse, E.J.

1960 *The Windsor Border Region: Canada's Southernmost Frontier*. Toronto: The Champlain Society.

Maple Lodge Farms

2015 **About Us: History**. Accessed online at: <http://www.maplelodgefarms.com/about-us/history/>.

McGill University

2001 **The Canadian County Atlas Digital Project**. Accessed online at: <http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/default.htm>.

Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO)

2011 **Culture & Heritage: Who are the Métis**. Accessed online at: <http://www.metisnation.org/culture--heritage/who-are-the-metis.aspx>.

Ministry of Culture (MCL)

- 2007 **Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Built Heritage Properties.** Accessed online at: http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/publications/InfoSheet_8%20Guiding_Principles.pdf.
- 2006a **Heritage Property Evaluation: A Guide to Listing, Researching and Evaluating Cultural Heritage Property in Ontario Communities.** Ontario Heritage Tool Kit Series. Toronto: Ministry of Culture.
- 2006b **InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans.** Ontario Heritage Tool Kit Series. Toronto: Ministry of Culture.
- 2006c **InfoSheet #2: Cultural Heritage Landscapes.** Ontario Heritage Toolkit Series. Toronto: Ministry of Culture.
- 2005 **Ontario Heritage Properties Database.** Accessed online at: <http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpdsearch/english/default.asp>.

Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH)

- 2014 **Provincial Policy Statement, 2014.** Toronto: Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF)

- 2014 **Ontario's Forest Regions.** Accessed online at: <http://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/forest-regions>.

Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC)

- 2010 **Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties.**

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS)

- 2015 **List of Heritage Conservation Districts.** Accessed online at: http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/heritage_conserving_list.shtml.

Ministry of Transportation (MTO)

- 2008 **Ontario Heritage Bridge Guidelines for Provincially Owned Bridges.**

Mulvany, C.P., G.M. Adam and C.B. Robinson

- 1885 **History of Toronto and the County of York, Ontario, Volume 1.** Toronto: C. Blackett Robinson.

Natural Resources Canada (NRC)

- 2002 **Ontario Relief.** Atlas of Canada, 6th Edition. Accessed online at: <http://geogratis.gc.ca/api/en/nrcan-rncan/ess-sst/632e8f7c-403a-57fe-849f-7cce3591d611.html>.
- 2010 **Historical Indian Treaties.** Atlas of Canada, 6th Edition. Accessed online at: <http://geogratis.gc.ca/api/en/nrcan-rncan/ess-sst/cb216b8f-8893-11e0-8ed0-6cf049291510.html>.

North Halton Compass

- 1998 **“Shoobox memories: the Ruddell's of Lot 9, Concession 7, Esquesing Township”.** Pgs. 8–9. Accessed online at: <http://news.ourontario.ca/106994/data?n=>

Parks Canada

2010 **Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada.** 2nd Edition. Ottawa: Parks Canada.

2012 **National Historic Sites of Canada.** Parks Canada. Accessed online at: <http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/progs/lhn-nhs/index.aspx>.

Paul Theil Associates Ltd.

2008 **EA Summary Report for Widening of Winston Churchill Blvd., City of Brampton.**

Peel Heritage Complex (PHC)

2000 **Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ontario.** Offset Edition, originally published by Walker & Miles, Toronto (1877). Campbellford: Wilson's Publishing Company Ltd.

Ray, A.J.

2014 **Hudson's Bay Company.** Accessed online at: <http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/index.cfm?PgNm=TCE&Params=A1ARTA0003886>.

Regional Municipality of Peel (RMP)

2014 **Schedule 'C' Class Environmental Assessment for Winston Churchill Boulevard from Highway 401 to Embleton Road, City of Brampton.** Document Number 2014-097P. Regional Municipality of Peel.

Scheinman, A.

2006 **Cultural Heritage Landscapes in Waterloo Region.** Draft manuscript commissioned by the Region of Waterloo.

Smith, D.B.

1987 **Sacred Feathers: The Reverend Peter Jones (Kahkewaquonaby) and the Mississauga Indians.** Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Smith, W.H.

1846 **Smith's Canadian Gazetteer: Comprising Statistical and General Information Respecting all Parts of the Upper Province, or Canada West.** Toronto: H. & W. Rowsell.

Surtees, R.J.

1994 *Land Cessions, 1763–1830.* In **Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations**, edited by E.S. Rogers and D.B. Smith, pp. 92–121. Toronto: Dundurn Press.

Town of Halton Hills

2013 **Heritage Register.** Accessed online at: <http://www.haltonhills.ca/heritage/index.php>.

University of Toronto

2009a **Digital Aerial Photographs, Southern Ontario 1954 – West Index**. Accessed online at: http://maps.library.utoronto.ca/data/on/AP_1954/indexwest.html.

2009b **Map & Data Library**. Accessed online at: <http://mdl.library.utoronto.ca/>.

Warnock, R.

1862 **A Sketch of the County of Halton, Canada West**. Toronto: Leader.

W.J. Gage and Co.

1886 **Gage's County Atlas**. Toronto: W.J. Gage and Co.

Walker & Miles

1877a **Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Ontario**. Toronto: Walker & Miles.

1877b **Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ontario**. Toronto: Walker & Miles.

William Perkins

n.d. **William Perkins Bull Collection**. "Zion Cemetery: Whaley's Corners" Series F, Box 11.

Willoughby, P.

2013 *Paul's Corner: Whaley's Corners*. In **Buffy's Corners: The Official Newsletter of the Brampton Historical Society**. Autumn/Winter 2013.

UNESCO

2008 **Guidelines on the Inscription of Specific Types of Properties on the World Heritage List**. Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, Annex 3. Accessed online at: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide08-en.pdf#annex3>

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Views Showing the Study Area Context



Map 30: Views Showing the Study Area Context
(ESRI 2014)



Image 1: View 1 Northwest along Winston Churchill Blvd. at Embleton Road
(Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Northwest)

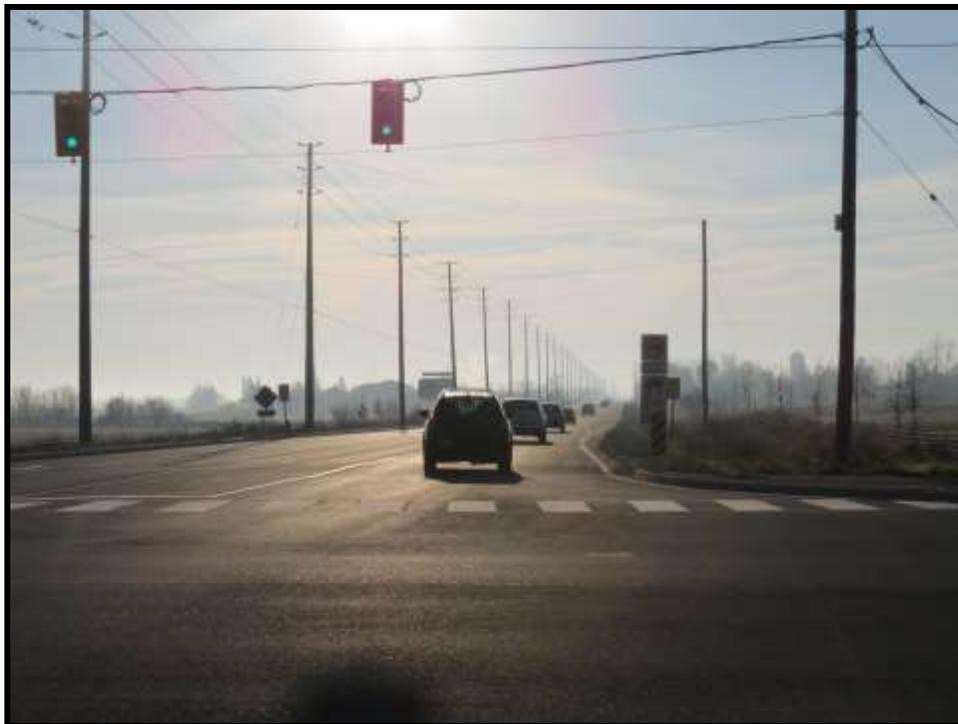


Image 2: View 2 Southeast along Winston Churchill Blvd. at Embleton Road
(Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Southeast)



Image 3: View 3 Northwest along Winston Churchill Blvd. from 8490 Winston Churchill Blvd.
(Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Northwest)



Image 4: View 4 Southeast along Winston Churchill Blvd. from 8490 Winston Churchill Blvd.
(Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Southeast)



Image 5: View 5 Northwest along Winston Churchill Blvd. from Maple Lodge Farms
(Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Northwest)



Image 6: View 6 Southeast along Winston Churchill Blvd. from Maple Lodge Farms
(Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Southeast)



Image 7: View 7 Northwest along Winston Churchill Blvd. from Steels Avenue West
(Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Northwest)



Image 8: View 8 Southeast along Winston Churchill Blvd. from Steels Avenue West
(Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Southeast)

Appendix B: Identified Heritage Resources

BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE NO. 1

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	
Street Address	8531 Winston Churchill Blvd. (Lot 3, Concession 6, W.H.S)
Name	None
Recognition	None However, listed in a document by the City of Brampton as being “Identified by Heritage staff during Greenfield site visits” (2012:5)
Location	City of Brampton
Type of Property	Residential
Description	Residential building set well back from the road. The house appears to be vacant.
Photo(s)	 <p style="text-align: center;">Image 9: View of 8531 Winston Churchill Blvd. (Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing North)</p>

EVALUATION OF PROPERTY			
Criteria	Description	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Rationale
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	Y	Representative of the Edwardian style.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value	N	
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	
Historical or Associative Value	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	N	
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture	N	
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	
Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	Y	Contributes to the heritage character of the area, serving as a key component of the agricultural landscape.
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	

	Is a landmark	N	
--	---------------	---	--

RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	
CHVI Evaluation	Has CHVI.
Heritage Attributes	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the property include: the house’s two storey brick construction, gable roof with fish scale singles, symmetrical façade with two windows on the second storey and as well as the projecting front porch. The physical relationship between this property and its broader setting is also valuable due to its contextual links.

BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE NO. 2

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	
Street Address	8693 Winston Churchill Blvd. (Lot 4, Concession 6, W.H.S.)
Location	City of Brampton
Name	Hyatt Farmhouse
Recognition	City of Brampton Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources Considered a “B” resource (Significant: worthy of preservation municipal designation under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> will be considered)
Type of Property	Agricultural
Description	The property contains a Victorian era farmhouse with no additional farm buildings. The farmhouse has two gables with segmentally arched windows. The house was built circa 1870. The land originally belonged to John Hyatt who acquired it in 1837. In 1858 the land passed to William Hyatt, who likely constructed the present house.
Photo(s)	 <p>Image 10: View of Hyatt Farmhouse (Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Northeast)</p>

EVALUATION OF PROPERTY			
Criteria	Description	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Rationale
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	Y	Good example of Victorian era farmhouse.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value	N	
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	
Historical or Associative Value	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	Y	Associated with the Hyatt family, early settlers of Chinguacousy Township.
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture	N	
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	
Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	Y	Contributes to the heritage character of the area, serving as a key component of

			the early agricultural landscape.
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	
	Is a landmark	N	

RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	
CHVI Evaluation	Has CHVI.
Heritage Attributes	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the Hyatt Farmhouse include: one-and-a-half storey red-brick construction; two gables on façade; dichromatic brickwork; two chimneys; porch on the façade; and segmentally arched windows. The physical relationship between this property and its broader setting is also valuable due to its historical/associative and contextual links.

BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES NO. 3

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	
Street Address	9021 Winston Churchill Blvd. (Lot 6, Concession 6, W.H.S.)
Name	None
Recognition	None
Location	City of Brampton
Type	Residential
Description	This house is situated close to the road. It is representative of an early vernacular house. It has a rear one storey wing and an addition on the façade.
Photo(s)	 <p style="text-align: center;">Image 11: View of 9021 Winston Churchill Blvd. (Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Southeast)</p>

EVALUATION OF PROPERTY			
Criteria	Description	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Rationale
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	Y	Representative of an early vernacular house.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value	N	
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	
Historical or Associative Value	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	N	
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture	N	
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	
Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	N	
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	
	Is a landmark	N	

RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	
CHVI Evaluation	Has CHVI.
Heritage Attributes	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the house include: two storey

	construction and end gable roof with windows.
--	---

Appendix C: Identified Cultural Heritage Landscapes

CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE NO. 1

DESCRIPTION OF LANDSCAPE	
Boundaries	0 Winston Churchill, located south of 8149 Winston Churchill Blvd. (Lot 1, Concession 6 W.H.S)
Location	City of Brampton
Name	Mount Zion/Whaley’s Corners Cemetery
Recognition	City of Brampton Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources Considered an “A” property (Most significant: Municipal Designation under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> will be pursued)
Type of Landscape	Cemetery
Description	<p>The Mount Zion/Whaley’s Corners Cemetery was established by Wesleyan Methodists and is associated with Whaley’s Corners.</p> <p>Land for the cemetery was donated by the Kent family in 1827, and a frame church was built there (Perkins Bull n.d.). The frame church was replaced with a log and frame structure in 1867 which was known as the Mount Zion Wesleyan Methodist Church (Willoughby 2013). The church closed in 1905 and the church building was sold in 1918 to Robert Whaley (Willoughby 2013).</p> <p>The cemetery is considered a “City of Brampton Heritage Cemetery”. As such a plaque was erected in 1983 which lists the families buried in the cemetery. The cornerstone of the former church can be found in front of the cairn displaying the plaque.</p> <p>The cemetery contains many early stones in situ, replacement stones and stones that have been removed and put in a cairn along the southeast portion of the cemetery.</p>
Photo(s)	 <p>Image 12: View of the Plaque and Church Date stone (Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Northeast)</p>



EVALUATION OF LANDSCAPE			
Criteria	Description	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Rationale
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	Y	Is representative of an early rural cemetery.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value	N	
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	
Historical or Associative Value	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	Y	Is associated with many early settlers in Chinguacousy, Township.
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture	Y	The cemetery's layout and family relationships revealed by the tombstone inscriptions has the potential to yield information about the community.
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	
Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	N	

	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	Y	Is historically linked to the area as all the settlers buried here farmed locally.
	Is a landmark	N	

RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	
CHVI Evaluation	Has CHVI.
Heritage Attributes	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the cemetery include: cairn with plaque and date stone from the church; the variety of historic tombstones in their original locations; and the historic tombstones that have been placed in a cairn on the southeast corner of the cemetery. The physical relationship between this property and its broader setting is also valuable due to its contextual and historical/associative links.

CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE NO. 2

DESCRIPTION OF LANDSCAPE	
Street Address	8301 Winston Churchill Blvd. and 8241 Winston Churchill Blvd.
Location	City of Brampton
Name	Maple Lodge Farms Complex
Recognition	None Identified as a Built Heritage Resources in the report completed by Unterman McPail Cumming and Associates (2008)
Type of Landscape	Agricultural adapted to industrial
Description	<p>The landscape includes the barn located at 8301 Winston Churchill Blvd and the house that looks like it has been severed from the property and is located at 8241 Winston Churchill Blvd.</p> <p>The May family settled on the land in 1834. During the Great Depression the family sold eggs locally and expanded to providing chicken (Maple Lodge Farms 2015). Maple Lodge Farms was established in 1955 (Maple Lodge Farms 2015).</p> <p>The company’s website claims that they still operate in the same barn today (Maple Lodge Farms 2015), thought it has metal siding and roof and the foundation looks like it has been plastered over. The house appears to date from the 1920s, it has a cross gable roof, is clad with stucco and had stonework on the first storey. The property also contains several large industrial buildings that represent the evolution of the farm into a large corporation.</p>
Photo(s)	 <p style="text-align: center;">Image 15: View of the Maple Lodge Farms Complex (Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Northwest)</p>

EVALUATION OF LANDSCAPE			
Criteria	Description	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Rationale
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	N	
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value	N	
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	
Historical or Associative Value	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	Y	Is associated with the May family’s early settlement in the area and the growth of their family business from a farm into an industrial operation.

	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture	N	
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	
Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	Y	Contributes to the heritage character of the area, serving as a key component of the early agricultural landscape.
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	
	Is a landmark	N	

RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	
CHVI Evaluation	Has CHVI.
Heritage Attributes	The key attributes that embody the heritage value of the Maple Lodge Farms Complex include: the historic barn and house with cross gable roof, stucco cladding and stonework on the first storey. The physical relationship between this property and its broader setting is also valuable due to its contextual and historical/associative links.

CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE NO. 3

DESCRIPTION OF LANDSCAPE	
Street Address	8504 Winston Churchill Blvd. (Lot 3, Concession 11)
Location	Town of Halton Hills
Name	Melody Acres Training Stable
Recognition	None
Type of Landscape	Agricultural
Description	Early Gothic Revival style farmhouse with central gable. It had a number of alterations including a vestibule on the façade, clad in angel stone on lower storey and siding on the upper storey as well as a one storey rear addition with a balcony on top. The barn is an Ontario Barn with an earthen ramp built up to it, and the foundation is likely stone.
Photo(s)	 <p style="text-align: center;">Image 16: View of Melody Acres Training Stable (Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Southwest)</p>

EVALUATION OF LANDSCAPE			
Criteria	Description	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Rationale
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	Y	Representative of a farm complex with a typical Gothic Revival style building and a gambrel roof barn.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value	N	
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	
Historical Associative Value	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	N	
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture	N	
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	
Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	Y	Contributes to the heritage character of the area, serving as a key component of the early agricultural landscape.
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	
	Is a landmark	N	

RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	
CHVI Evaluation	Has CHVI.
Heritage Attributes	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the property include: one-and-a-half storey brick construction; side gable roof; symmetrical façade with central gable; gambrel roof barn with wood exterior, earthen ramp and stone foundation; and layout of the large agricultural complex including the house that is located closer to the road, early barn and additional outbuildings located a distance behind the house with open space in between that is divided by fences for various agricultural activities. The physical relationship between this property and its broader setting is also valuable due to its contextual links.

CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE NO. 4

DESCRIPTION OF LANDSCAPE	
Street Address	8656 Winston Churchill Blvd. (Lot 4, Concession 11)
Location	Town of Halton Hills
Name	Humphrey Farm
Recognition	Town of Halton Hills Municipal Heritage Register
Type of Landscape	Agricultural
Description	The property is so named because the Humphrey family lived here from 1833 until 1951. The property contains a well-designed Georgian house, an early barn, wood outbuildings, modern outbuildings as well as both concrete and metal silos.
Photo(s)	 <p>Image 17: View of Agricultural Complex at the Humphrey Farm (Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Southeast)</p>  <p>Image 18: View of House at the Humphrey Farm (Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Southwest)</p>

EVALUATION OF LANDSCAPE			
Criteria	Description	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Rationale
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	Y	Representative of an early farm complex with a typical Georgian style building and an early barn.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value	N	
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	
Historical or Associative	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	Y	Associated with the Humphrey family, early settlers and long-time residents of the area.

Value	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture	N	
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	
Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	Y	Contributes to the heritage character of the area, serving as a key component of the early agricultural landscape.
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	
	Is a landmark	N	

RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	
CHVI Evaluation	Has CHVI.
Heritage Attributes	The key attributes that embody the heritage value of the property include the: one-and-a-half storey structure red-brick house with symmetrical five-bay façade, central entrance door highlighted by a transom, window’s topped by voussoirs, rear wing, projecting bay window on the side elevation and end gable roof with return eaves; early barn including its gable roof and wood exterior; concrete silos; wood outbuildings; layout of the large agricultural complex including the house that is located closer to the road, early barn and additional outbuildings located a distance behind the house with open space in between that is divided by fences for various agricultural activities. The physical relationship between this property and its broader setting is also valuable due to its contextual and historical/associative links.

CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE NO. 4

DESCRIPTION OF LANDSCAPE	
Boundaries	8768 Winston Churchill Blvd. (Lot 4, Concession 11)
Location	Town of Halton Hills
Name	None
Recognition	None
Type of Landscape	Agricultural
Description	The Georgian style house has a symmetrical five-bay façade. The façade has a modern addition on the central entranceways and the rear has a two storey addition. The house is located close to the road. The large property also features an early barn with a gambrel roof barn and several additional outbuildings.
Photo(s)	 <p style="text-align: center;">Image 19: View of the House at 8768 Winston Churchill Blvd. (Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Northwest)</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Image 20: View of the Barn, Agricultural Fields and Outbuildings at 8768 Winston Churchill Blvd. (Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Northwest)</p>

EVALUATION OF LANDSCAPE			
Criteria	Description	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Rationale
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	Y	Representative of an early farm complex with a typical Georgian style building and a gambrel roof barn.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value	N	
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	
Historical	Has direct associations with a theme, event,	N	

or Associative Value	belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community		
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture	N	
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	
Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	Y	Contributes to the heritage character of the area, serving as a key component of the early agricultural landscape.
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	
	Is a landmark	N	

RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	
CHVI Evaluation	Has CHVI.
Heritage Attributes	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the property include: one-and-a-half storey brick construction; side gable roof; symmetrical five-bay façade; gambrel roof barn; and layout of the large agricultural complex including the house that is located close to the road, early barn and additional outbuildings located a distance behind the house with open space in between that is divided by fences for various agricultural activities. The physical relationship between this property and its broader setting is also valuable due to its contextual links.

CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE NO. 6

DESCRIPTION OF LANDSCAPE	
Street Address	8836 Winston Churchill Blvd. (Lot 5, Concession 11)
Location	Town of Halton Hills
Name	None
Recognition	None
Type of Landscape	Agricultural
Description	This house was built circa 1910 in the Edwardian style. It is well set back from the road down a long driveway. The barn on the property has a gambrel roof and a metal exterior.
Photo(s)	 <p style="text-align: center;">Image 21: View of 8836 Winston Churchill Blvd. (Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Southwest)</p>

EVALUATION OF LANDSCAPE			
Criteria	Description	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Rationale
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	Y	Representative of a farm complex with a typical Edwardian style building and a gambrel roof barn.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value	N	
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	
Historical or Associative Value	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	N	
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture	N	
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	
Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	Y	Contributes to the heritage character of the area, serving as a key component of the agricultural landscape.
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	
	Is a landmark	N	

RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	
CHVI Evaluation	Has CHVI.
Heritage Attributes	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the property include: the house's two storey brick construction, symmetrical façade with three windows on the second storey and central dormer as well as the projecting front porch; gambrel roof barn; and layout of the agricultural complex including the house that is located well back from the road, barn and additional outbuildings located behind the house with open space surrounding the buildings. The physical relationship between this property and its broader setting is also valuable due to its contextual links.

CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE NO. 7

DESCRIPTION OF LANDSCAPE	
Street Address	9118 Winston Churchill Boulevard (Lot 6, Concession 11)
Location	Town of Halton Hills
Name	Croatian Franciscan Social and Cultural Centre
Recognition	Town of Halton Hills Municipal Heritage Register
Type of Landscape	Agricultural, Religious
Date(s)	<p>In 1877 the County Atlas shows the property was owned by Jason Miller. Jason sold 50 acres to his son James N. Miller, who built the house. It is a well-designed L-shaped Gothic Revival house.</p> <p>The house was constructed by Thomas Ruddell, a well-known carpenter. He built several properties in the area, but is also noted as constructing the first bank in Eramosa Township. He was also Justice of the Peace in Wellington County in 1908 (North Halton Compass 1998).</p> <p>The property was sold to the McLaughlin family, a prominent local family. Numerous members farmed along the town line (Winston Churchill Blvd.) In 1977 it was sold to the Croatian Centre and the house used as the rectory for the priest (Brasil n.d). The property also contains a historic barn and a large modern church.</p>
Photo(s)	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Image 22: View of Church at Croatian Franciscan Social and Cultural Centre (Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Southwest)</p>  <p>Image 23: View of Barn at Croatian Franciscan Social and Cultural Centre (Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Southwest)</p> </div>



EVALUATION OF LANDSCAPE			
Criteria	Description	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Value Statement(s)
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	Y	Representative of an early farm complex with a typical Gothic Revival style building and a gambrel roof barn.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value	N	
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	
Historical or Associative Value	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	Y	Is associated with the Croatian Franciscan community and is associated with two early farming families the Millers and the McLaughlins.
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture	N	
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	Y	Is associated with Thomas Ruddell, a well-known carpenter.
Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	Y	Contributes to the heritage character of the area, serving as a key component of the early agricultural landscape.
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings		
	Is a landmark	Y	The two towers of the modern church are a local landmark.

RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	
CHVI Evaluation	Has CHVI.
Heritage Attributes	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the property include: the house with its two gables on the façade with arched openings containing louvered vents, square windows topped by lintels, balcony on the second storey and porch on the façade and projecting square window with brackets; concrete silo; barn with gambrel roof, wood exterior and stone foundation; outbuilding beside the barn with gable roof, wood exterior and stone foundation; modern church with two towers and arches over the central entranceway. The physical relationship between this property and its broader setting is also valuable due to

	its contextual and historical/associative links.
--	--

CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE NO. 8

DESCRIPTION OF LANDSCAPE	
Street Address	9065 Winston Churchill Blvd. (Lot 6, Concession 6 W.H.S)
Location	City of Brampton
Name	None
Recognition	None
Type of Landscape	Agricultural
Description	This house is representative of the vernacular style. It is well set back from the road down a long driveway. The barn on the property has a gambrel roof and a metal exterior.
Photo(s)	 <p>Image 25: View of House at 9065 Winston Churchill Blvd. (Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Northeast)</p>  <p>Image 26: View of Barn at 9065 Winston Churchill Blvd. (Photo taken on November 11, 2014; Facing Northeast)</p>

EVALUATION OF LANDSCAPE			
Criteria	Description	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Rationale
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	Y	Representative of a farm complex with a vernacular house and an early Ontario barn.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value	N	
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	
Historical or Associative Value	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	N	
	Yields or has the potential to yield	N	

	information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture		
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	
Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	Y	Contributes to the heritage character of the area, serving as a key component of the agricultural landscape.
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	
	Is a landmark	N	

RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	
CHVI Evaluation	Has CHVI.
Heritage Attributes	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the property include: the house’s one-and-a-half storey construction, symmetrical three-bay façade with front porch, gable end roof with two windows on each storey and brick chimney, and dentils along the roofline, a rear offset addition also has a gable roof; two wood clad barns with gable roofs; and layout of the agricultural complex including the house that is located well back from the road, barn and additional outbuildings located behind the house with open space surrounding the buildings. The physical relationship between this property and its broader setting is also valuable due to its contextual links.

Appendix D: Team Member Curriculum Vitae

Paul J. Racher, M.A., CAHP
Vice-President, Operations
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES LTD.
1480 Sandhill Drive – Unit 3, Ancaster, Ontario
Phone: (519) 804-2291 x100
Mobile: (519) 835-4427
Fax: (519) 286-0493
Email: pracher@arch-research.com
Web: www.arch-research.com

Biography

Paul Racher is Vice-President, Operations of ARA. He has a BA in Prehistoric Archaeology from WLU and an MA in anthropology from McMaster University. He began his career as a heritage professional in 1986. Over the two and a half decades since, he has overseen the completion of several hundred archaeological and cultural heritage contracts. He holds professional license #P007 with the MTCS. Paul is former lecturer in Cultural Resource Management at WLU and a current Associate at the Heritage Resources Centre, a heritage think tank at the University of Waterloo. He is a professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP). He also holds a membership the Ontario Archaeological Association (OAS).

Education

- 1992-1997 PhD Programme, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto.
Supervisors: E.B. Banning and B. Schroeder. Withdrawn.
- 1989-1992 M.A., Department of Anthropology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario. Thesis titled: The Archaeologist's 'Indian': Narrativity and Representation in Archaeological Discourse.
- 1985-1989 Honours B.A., Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario.
Major: Prehistoric Archaeology.

Professional Memberships and Accreditations

Current Ministry of Tourism Culture and Sport Professional Licence (#P007).
Professional Member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP).
President-Elect of the Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS).
Associate of the Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo.
RAQS registered with MTO.

Work Experience

- Current **Vice-President, Operations, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**
Responsible for winning contracts, client liaison, project excellence, and setting the policies and priorities for a multi-million dollar heritage consulting firm.
- 2000-2011 **Project Manager/Principal Investigator, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**
Managed projects for a heritage consulting firm. In 10 field seasons, managed hundreds of projects of varying size.
- 2008-2011 **Part-Time Faculty, Wilfrid Laurier University.**
Lecturer for Cultural Resource Management course (AR 336). In charge of all teaching, coursework, and student evaluations.

Work Experience (Continued)

- 1995 **Field Archaeologist, University of Toronto.**
Served as a supervisor on a multinational archaeological project in northern Jordan.
- 1992-1995 **Teaching Assistant, University of Toronto.**
Responsible for teaching and organizing weekly tutorials for a number of courses.
- 1991-1994 **Part-Time Faculty, Wilfrid Laurier University.**
Lectured for several courses in anthropology. Held complete responsibility for all teaching, coursework, and student evaluations.
- 1992-1996 **Partner in Consulting Company, Cultural Management Associates Incorporated.**
Supervised several archaeological contracts in Southern Ontario. Participated in a major (now published) archaeological potential modeling project for MTO.
- 1989-1991 **Partner in Consulting Company, Cultural Resource Consultants.**
Managed the financial affairs of a consulting firm whilst supervising the completion of several contracts performed for heritage parks in central Ontario.
- 1988-1991 **Principal Investigator/Project Director, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**
Oversaw the completion of large contracts, wrote reports, and was responsible for ensuring that contracts were completed within budget.
- 1988 **Assistant Director of Excavations, St. Marie among the Hurons, Midland, Ontario.**
Duties included crew supervision, mapping, report writing and photography.
- 1986-1987 **Archaeological Crew Person, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., Waterloo, Ontario.**
Participated in background research, survey, and excavation on a number of Archaeological sites across Ontario.

Selected Heritage Projects Managed from 2010 to Present

- 2014 **Municipal Heritage Register Property Evaluation**
Review and evaluation of 160 properties listed on the Municipal Heritage Register to determine if they should be listed.
Client: City of Burlington
- 2014 **Historic Themes and Property Stories**
Drafting of historic themes (5), sub-themes (35) and designated properties (30) stories for the new Municipal Heritage Committee website.
Client: City of Burlington
- 2014 **30 Second Street Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report**
A Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) of 30 Second Street in the Township of Nipigon. This CHER was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in the Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties.
Client: Hydro One Networks Inc.
- 2013 **High Falls Hydro Project Heritage Impact Assessment**
A Heritage Impact Assessment for a potential site of a Hydro dam. Resources examined included a portage route and remnant log drive buildings.
Client: Hatch Ltd.
- 2013 **McVean Drive Improvements from Castlemore to Mayfield Road Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment**
Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment for the area with the potential to be impacted by improvements to McVean Drive from Castlemore Road to Mayfield Road in the City of Brampton.
Client: Hatch Mott MacDonald

Selected Heritage Projects Managed from 2010 to Present (Continued)

- 2013 **Parkway West Station Heritage Impact Assessment**
Heritage Impact Assessment of two rural residences and their outbuildings at the Parkway West Station property.
Client: Union Gas Ltd.
- 2013 **Timiskaming Dam Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment**
A Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape assessment of properties and landscapes with the potential to be impacted by the proposed replacement of the Timiskaming Dam.
Client: Hatch Ltd.
- 2013 **Stephenson Road 1 Bridge Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report**
Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHER) completed as part of a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment.
Client: C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd.
- 2012 **Fountain Street Cultural Heritage Assessment**
A Cultural Heritage Assessment as part of a potential road realignment.
Client: Stantec Consulting Ltd.
- 2012 **Trent Canal Bridge, Site 32-065 (Rosedale) Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report**
Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHER) completed as part of an Environmental Assessment.
Client: Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Hamilton)
- 2012 **Mariposa Brook Culvert (Site 32-161) Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report**
Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHER) completed as part of an Environmental Assessment.
Client: Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Hamilton)
- 2012 **Mariposa Creek Culvert (Site 32-124) Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report**
Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHER) completed as part of an Environmental Assessment.
Client: Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Hamilton)
- 2012 **South McLarens Creek Culvert (Site 32-072) Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report**
Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHER) completed as part of an Environmental Assessment.
Client: Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Hamilton)
- 2012 **Martin Creek Culvert (Site 32-063) Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report**
Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHER) completed as part of an Environmental Assessment.
Client: Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Hamilton)
- 2012 **Corben Creek Culvert (Site 32-165) Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report**
Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHER) completed as part of an Environmental Assessment.
Client: Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Hamilton)
- 2012 **River Canard Energy Wind Farm (South) Cultural Heritage Assessment**
A Cultural Heritage Assessment for a renewable energy project in the Town of LaSalle, Essex County.
Client: Mindscape Innovations Group Inc.
- 2012 **River Canard Energy Wind Farm (North) Cultural Heritage Assessment**
A Cultural Heritage Assessment for a renewable energy project in the Town of LaSalle, Essex County.
Client: Mindscape Innovations Group Inc.

Selected Heritage Projects Managed from 2010 to Present (Continued)

- 2012 **Adelaide 1 Solar Project Cultural Heritage Assessment**
A Cultural Heritage Assessment for a renewable energy project in the Township of Adelaide Metcalfe, Middlesex County.
Client: Hatch Ltd.
- 2012 **Sunningdale 1 Solar Project Cultural Heritage Assessment**
A Cultural Heritage Assessment for a renewable energy project in the Township of Adelaide Metcalfe, Middlesex County.
Client: Hatch Ltd.
- 2012 **Highway 17 4-Laning Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Factors**
Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Factors for an Environmental Assessment.
Client: AECOM
- 2012 **Gunn's Hill Wind Farm - Cable Route B Cultural Heritage Assessment**
A Cultural Heritage Assessment for a renewable energy project in the Towns of Norwich, Woodstock and South West Oxford.
Client: Prowind Canada Inc.
- 2012 **RE Orillia 1 Solar Project Cultural Heritage Assessment**
A Cultural Heritage Assessment for a renewable energy project in the Township of Oro-Medonte, Simcoe County.
Client: Hatch Ltd.
- 2012 **RE Orillia 2 Solar Project Cultural Heritage Assessment**
A Cultural Heritage Assessment for a renewable energy project in the Township of Oro-Medonte, Simcoe County.
Client: Hatch Ltd.
- 2012 **RE Smiths Falls 3 Solar Project Cultural Heritage Assessment**
A Cultural Heritage Assessment for a renewable energy project in the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley, Lanark County.
Client: Hatch Ltd.
- 2012 **Solar Spirit 4 Solar Project Cultural Heritage Assessment**
A Cultural Heritage Assessment for a renewable energy project in the Township of Fenelon, Victoria County.
Client: Hatch Ltd.
- 2012 **UDI Port Ryerse Wind Farm Cultural Heritage Assessment**
A Cultural Heritage Assessment for a renewable energy project.
Client: Boralex Inc.
- 2012 **1790 Highway 11 (Barn) Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluation**
Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluation (CHER) of a barn located at 1790 Highway 11 as part of an Environmental Assessment.
Client: AECOM
- 2012 **Highway 17B and 11 Structures Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports**
Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHER) for Duchesnay Creek Bridges (Highway 11 and 17), CNR Overhead Bridge and Chippewa Creek Culvert prior to their removal and/or replacement.
Client: Stantec Consulting Ltd.
- 2012 **556 Conservation Drive Heritage Impact Assessment**
Heritage Impact Assessment prior to an application for the demolition of the current prior to an application for subdivision.
Client: Ian Cook Construction

Selected Heritage Projects Managed from 2010 to Present (Continued)

- 2011 **Westminster Drive Underpass (Site 19-366) Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report**
Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHER) of the Westminster Drive Underpass as part of the development of identifying preferred plans for the replacement.
Client: Stantec Consulting Ltd.
- 2011 **W. Ross McDonald School Walkway Project Heritage Impact Assessment**
A Heritage Impact Assessment for the reconstruction of a historic walkway.
Client: Genivar
- 2011 **Napier Cultural Heritage Assessment**
A Cultural Heritage Assessment for a renewable energy project near the Township of Adelaide Metcalfe.
Client: wpd Canada
- 2011 **Highway 17 Route Planning Study, Sudbury to Markstay Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment**
Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape study for a Route Planning and Environmental Assessment Study for a four-lane Controlled Access Highway 17 from Sudbury to Markstay.
Client: Stantec Consulting Ltd.
- 2010 **Steeles Avenue and Airport Road Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment**
Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment of areas that are to be impacted by the proposed widening and addition of turning lanes at the intersection of Airport Road (Regional Road 15) and Steeles Avenue (Regional Road 7) south of Highway 407.
Client: Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.
- 2010 **250 Arthur Street Heritage Impact Assessment**
Heritage Impact Assessment in advance of an application for subdivision of the property.
Client: Emerald Homes Ltd.
- 2010 **Dixie Road north of Mayfield Road Built and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment**
Built and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment of areas that are to be impacted by the proposed expansion of Regional Road 4 (Dixie Road).
Clients: Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. & AECOM 2010
- 2010 **Hamilton/Bebic Property, 6596/6588 Ninth Line Heritage Impact Assessment**
Heritage Impact Assessment of rural farmhouses in advance of an application for subdivision.
Client: Mattamy Development Corporation
- 2010 **Nunan/Halk Property - 6136 Ninth Line Heritage Impact Assessment**
Heritage Impact Assessment of a rural farmhouse in advance of an application for subdivision.
Client: Mattamy Development Corporation
- 2010 **Scappichio Property - 6432 Ninth Line Heritage Impact Assessment**
Heritage Impact Assessment of a rural farmhouse in advance of an application for subdivision.
Client: Mattamy Development Corporation
- 2010 **Zephyr Farms Heritage Impact Assessment**
Heritage Impact Assessment of a rural farmhouse in advance of an application for subdivision.
Client: Zephyr Farms Limited

Publications

- 2012 “The Emperor’s New Archaeology” **Arch Notes** 17(3), pp. 5-6.
- 2011 “A Distinctive, Probably Early Palaeoindian, Stone Artifact from the Credit River Drainage.” **KEWA**, 11-3.
- 2006 “Up from the Muck: Towards a Truly Professional Archaeology in Ontario.” **Arch Notes**. July/August Issue.
- 1995 **A Biophysical Model for Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in Southern Ontario**. Co-authored with Penny M. Young, Malcolm R. Horne, Colin D. Varley, and Andrew J. Clish. The Research and Development Branch, MTO.
- 1993 “The Tales We Tell – The Iroquois as ‘Savage’ in Ontario Archaeology.” **Vis a Vis: Explorations in Anthropology**. University of Toronto, Toronto.
- 1990 “Scary Tales – Narrativity and Representation in Archaeological Discourse.” **Nexus: The Canadian Student Journal of Anthropology**. McMaster University, Hamilton

Conference Papers

- 2014 “What We Do” Presented at the 2014 meetings of the Ontario Archaeological Society, Peterborough, Ontario.
- 2014 “A Fool’s Experiment” Presented at the 2014 meetings of the Canadian Archaeological Association, London, Ontario.
- 2014 “The Accidental Pilgrim – An Appreciation of Dean Knight” Presented at the 2014 meetings of the Canadian Archaeological Association, London, Ontario.
- 2014 “Savages.” Presented to the third Annual Cultural and Historical Gathering of the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation, New Credit, Ontario.
- 2013 “Finding Archaeology.” Presented at the 2013 meetings of the Ontario Archaeological Association, Niagara Falls, Ontario.
- 2013 “Why Archaeology Matters.” Presented at the 2013 meetings of the Ontario Archaeological Association, Niagara Falls, Ontario.
- 2012 “The Archaeology of Anishnawbek Peoples.” Presented to the second Annual Cultural and Historical Gathering of the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation, New Credit, Ontario.
- 2012 “The Archaeology of Anishnawbek Peoples.” Presented to the first Annual Cultural and Historical Gathering of the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation, New Credit, Ontario.
- 2006 “Up from the Muck: Towards a Truly Professional Archaeology in Ontario.” Presented at the 2006 meetings of the Canadian Archaeological Association, Toronto, Ontario.
- 1997 (With E.B. Banning) “Sampling theory and microrefuse analysis: Neolithic house floors in Wadi Ziqlab, Jordan.” Presented at the 1997 SAA meetings, Nashville, TN.
- 1991 “The Iroquois of Archaeology – Narrativity and Representation in Ontario Archaeology.” Presented at the 1991 conference of the Northeastern Anthropological Association, Waterloo, ON.
- 1990 (With C. Varley & P. Ramsden) “East Meets West – The Mythological and Social Transformations of Space amongst the Early Historic Iroquois of Ontario.” Presented at the 1990 Chacmool Conference, University of Calgary.

Select Scholarly Talks

- 2014 “Pointing at the Moon.” A lecture presented to the London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society, London, Ontario.
- 2014 “Yesterday’s Game.” A lecture presented to the Grand River Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society, Cambridge, Ontario.
- 2014 “The English Tourist.” A lecture presented to the Peterborough Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society, Peterborough, Ontario.
- 2014 “Savages.” A lecture presented at the Fourth Annual Symposium on Mississauga History and Culture, New Credit, Ontario.
- 2014 “A Walk in the Past.” A lecture presented to the senior Aboriginal Studies class at Huron Heights Secondary School, Kitchener, Ontario.
- 2014 “Ganödagwēhda:’ dosgēh gēhō:de – The Village Near the Stream.” A lecture presented to the senior Aboriginal Studies class at Huron Heights Secondary School, Kitchener, Ontario.
- 2013 “Why Archaeology Matters.” A lecture presented to the Hamilton Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society, Hamilton, Ontario.
- 2013 “Why Archaeology Matters.” A lecture presented to the 3rd Aboriginal Monitor Training Workshop, Ohsweken, Six Nations Territory, Ontario.
- 2012 “Ganödagwēhda:’ dosgēh gēhō:de – The Village Near the Stream.” A lecture presented to select Grade 5, 6, and Aboriginal Studies teachers in the Region of Waterloo.
- 2012 “The Village Near the Stream.” A lecture presented as part of the TALKS series at the Waterloo Regional Museum.
- 2012 “The Archaeology of Anishnawbek Peoples.” A lecture presented at the Second Annual Symposium on Mississauga History and Culture, New Credit, Ontario.
- 2012 “Ganödagwēhda:’ dosgēh gēhō:de – The Village Near the Stream.” A lecture presented to select Grade 5, 6, and Aboriginal Studies teachers in the Region of Waterloo.
- 2011 “The Archaeology of Anishnawbek Peoples.” A lecture presented at the First Annual Symposium on Mississauga History and Culture, New Credit, Ontario.
- 2011 “Why Archaeology Matters.” A lecture presented to the 2nd Aboriginal Monitor Training Workshop, Ohsweken, Six Nations Territory, Ontario.
- 2011 “Archaeology and Burials.” A lecture presented to the Cemeterian Operations Level II course at the 56th Annual Professional Development Program of the Ontario Recreational Facilities Association (ORFA), Guelph, Ontario.
- 2010 “The Strasburg Creek Site.” A lecture presented to the Education committee of the City of Kitchener Council, Kitchener, Ontario.
- 2009 “Ethics in Cultural Resource Management.” A lecture presented to the 2nd Aboriginal Monitor Training Workshop, Ohsweken, Six Nations Territory, Ontario.
- 2009 “The Archaeology of the Grand River Watershed.” A lecture presented to the Ministry of the Environment at the request of the Six Nations Eco Centre, Ohsweken, Ontario.
- 2009 “Heritage Consulting in Ontario.” A lecture presented to students of the heritage planning programme at the University of Waterloo.
- 2008 “Ethics in Consulting Archaeology.” A lecture presented to the first Aboriginal Monitor Training Workshop, Ohsweken, Six Nations Territory, Ontario.

Kayla Jonas Galvin, B.E.S.
Heritage Operations Manager
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES LTD.
1480 Sandhill Drive – Unit 3, Ancaster, Ontario
Phone: (519) 804-2291 x120
Fax: (519) 286-0493
Email: kjgalvin@arch-research.com
Web: www.arch-research.com

Biography

Kayla Jonas Galvin, ARA's Heritage Operations Manager, has recently come to ARA and brings with her a wealth of knowledge gained from working for six and a half years at the Heritage Resources Centre at the *University of Waterloo*. She has served as Team Lead on the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) Historic Places Initiative. She was Project Coordinator for *Heritage Districts Work!*, a study of 64 heritage districts in Ontario carried out by the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario. She is a co-author of *Arch, Truss and Beam: The Grand River Watershed Heritage Bridge Inventory* in the Grand River Watershed and has worked on three phases of a Municipal Heritage Inventory in the Town of Halton Hills. Kayla has extensive experience with Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL), including a study of the Goderich Harbour and an examination of the Black Bridge area of Cambridge. At this writing, Kayla has almost completed her MA in Planning from the *University of Waterloo*. Kayla is a professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP).

Education

Current	Candidate for MA in Planning, University of Waterloo
2003-2008	Honours BES University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario Joint Major: Environment and Resource Studies and Anthropology Distinction: Dean's Honour Roll

Professional Memberships and Accreditations

Current	Professional Member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP)
---------	--

Work Experience

2013-Current	Heritage Manager, Archaeological Research Associates Coordinated the completion of various heritage inventories, Heritage Impact Assessments and Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluations.
2009-2013	Heritage Planner, Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo Coordinated the completion of various contracts associated with built heritage including responding to grants, RFPs and initiating service proposals.
2008-2009	Project Coordinator, - Heritage Conservation District Study, Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Coordinated the field research and wrote reports for the study of 32 Heritage Conservation Districts in Ontario. Managed the efforts of over 84 volunteers, four staff and municipal planners from 23 communities.
2007-2008	Team Lead, Historic Place Initiative, Ministry of Culture Liaised with Ministry of Culture Staff, Centre's Director and municipal heritage staff to draft over 850 Statements of Significance for properties to be nominated to the Canadian Register of Historic Places. Managed a team of four people.

Heritage Projects Managed

- 2014 **Municipal Heritage Register Property Evaluation**
Review and evaluation of 160 properties listed on the Municipal Heritage Register to determine if they should be listed.
Client: City of Burlington
- 2014 **Historic Themes and Property Stories**
Drafting of historic themes (5), sub-themes (35) and designated properties (30) stories for the new Municipal Heritage Committee website.
Client: City of Burlington
- 2014 **30 Second Street Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report**
A Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) of 30 Second Street in the Township of Nipigon. This CHER was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in the Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties.
Client: Hydro One Networks Inc.
- 2013 **High Falls Hydro Project Heritage Impact Assessment**
A Heritage Impact Assessment for a potential site of a Hydro dam. Resources examined included a portage route and remnant log drive buildings.
Client: Hatch Ltd.
- 2013 **McVean Drive Improvements from Castlemore to Mayfield Road Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment**
Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment for the area with the potential to be impacted by improvements to McVean Drive from Castlemore Road to Mayfield Road in the City of Brampton.
Client: Hatch Mott MacDonald
- 2013 **Parkway West Station Heritage Impact Assessment**
Heritage Impact Assessment of two rural residences and their outbuildings at the Parkway West Station property.
Client: Union Gas Ltd.
- 2013 **Timiskaming Dam Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment**
A Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape assessment of properties and landscapes with the potential to be impacted by the proposed replacement of the Timiskaming Dam.
Client: Hatch Ltd.
- 2013 **Stephenson Road 1 Bridge Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report**
Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHER) as part of a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment.
Client: C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd.
- 2013 **Black Bridge Heritage Conservation District Study**
Studied the Black Bridge area in Cambridge as a potential Heritage Conservation District.
Client: City of Cambridge
- 2011-2013 **Building Stories Database Development**
Liaised with COMAP to apply for funding and carry out the development and promotion of a website and corresponding application accessible at www.buildingstories.co.
- 2012-2013 **Bridge Inventory of the Grand River Watershed**
Assisted with the identification and documentation of heritage bridges in the Grand River Watershed.
Client: Grand River Conservation Authority
- 2010-2013 **Designation By-laws (Chatham-Kent, Burlington, Brampton)**
Drafted designation by-laws for individual properties, including registry and archives research, photo documentation of buildings, and presentation to committees.

Heritage Projects Managed (Continued)

- 2010-2012 **Heritage Impact Assessments (King and Fountain Streets, Elmira, Binbrook, Waterloo, Port Colborne, Mississauga)**
Documented, researched and assessed development proposals on multiple properties and surrounding landscape as well as privately owned residential properties.
Clients: A.J. Clarke and Associates, Archaeological Research Associates
- 2010 **Goderich Harbour Cultural Heritage Landscape**
Completed a study of the Goderich Harbour to document and determine its significance as a Cultural Heritage Landscape.
Client: Town of Goderich
- 2009-2013 **Municipal Heritage Register**
Developed standardized procedures and completed a built heritage inventory of 600 properties.
Client: Town of Halton Hills
- 2009 **Victoria Crescent Heritage Conservation District Study**
Updated Heritage Conservation District Study to meet Ministry of Culture guidelines.
Client: Township of Centre Wellington
- 2009 **Potential Heritage Conservation Districts in Waterloo**
Examined areas in the City of Waterloo that had potential as Heritage Conservation Districts.
Client: City of Waterloo Municipal Heritage Committee
- 2008-2012 **Heritage Conservation District Study (Phase 1 &2) for Architectural Conservancy of Ontario**
Carried out two phases of a province wide evaluation of 64 Heritage Conservation District. Supervised four staff and 179 volunteers.
Client: Architectural Conservancy of Ontario - Trillium Grant
- 2007-2008 **Historic Places Initiative**
Developed a process for recruiting municipalities and drafting quality Statements of Significance.
Client: Ministry of Culture

Professional Development

- 2014 Heritage Preservation and Structural Recording in Historical and Industrial Archaeology, Wilfrid Laurier University, 12 weeks
- 2012 Region of Waterloo Workshop on Heritage Impact Assessments, Half-Day
- 2012 Conducting Historic Building Assessments Workshop, One-Day
- 2012 Window Restoration Workshop, One-Day
- 2011 Lime Mortars for Traditionally Constructed Brickwork, Two Day Workshop, ERA Architects and Historic Restoration Inc., Toronto
- 2011 Energy and Heritage Buildings Workshop Two-Day Workshop, Heritage Resources Centre
- 2010 Grant Writing Three-Day Workshop, Grant Training Centre, Toronto
- 2010 Architectural Photography, Mohawk College
- 2010 Project Management Fundamentals, University of Waterloo Continuing Education
- 2009 Cultural Heritage Landscapes Two-Day Workshop, Heritage Resources Centre
- 2009 Urban Landscape and Documentary Photography, Mohawk College
- 2008 Introduction to Digital Photography, Mohawk College
- 2008 Heritage Planning Four-Day Workshop, Heritage Resources Centre

Publications

- 2014 Ontario Planning Journal, January/February 2015, "Inventorying our History."
2014 Municipal World, September 2014, "Mad about Modernism."
2014 Cities. "Assessing the success of Heritage Conservation Districts: Insights from Ontario Canada." with R. Shipley and J. Kovacs.
2014 Acorn, Spring 2014, "Veevers Estate Hamilton: From Historic Farmhouse to Environmental Showpiece."
2013 Ontario Planning Journal, November/December 2013, "Grand River Watershed Heritage Bridge Conservation." pages 16-17.
2013 Book Committee Chair, "80 for 80: Celebrating 80 Years of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario."
2013 Ontario Planning Journal, January/February 2013, "Building stories about heritage assets: Community voices."
2012 Acorn, Fall 2012, "The Case of Northern New Towns." pages 28-29.
2012 Acorn, Spring 2012. "Creating the Heritage Heroes of the Future," page 9.
2012 Alternatives, March/April 2012, "In With the Old: The debate on wood vs. vinyl windows." page 14.
2011 Urban Affairs Review, "Heritage Districts Work: Evidence from the Province of Ontario." with R. Shipley and J. Kovacs.
2011 Municipal World, February 2011, "Moving Forward While Looking Back." pages 15-16.
2010 Municipal World, September 2010, "Heritage Conservation Districts Work!" pages 27-28.

Presentations

- 2014 "Heritage is #Trending." Keynote address at the Alberta Municipal Heritage Forum. Red Deer, AB.
2014 "How to Use Social Media." Presented at the Alberta Municipal Heritage Forum, Red Deer, AB.
2014 "Building Stories Workshop." Presented at the Ontario Heritage Conference. Cornwall, ON.
2013 "Heritage Conservation Districts." Presented at the Heritage Conservation Districts & Heritage Property Insurance Workshop by Community Heritage Ontario, Ajax, ON. 2013.
2012 "Taking it to the next level: How to use social media in your organization." Presented at the National Preservation Conference. Spokane, Washington.
2012 "Young Professionals Forum." Presented at the Ontario Heritage Conference, Kingston, ON.
2011-2013 "Ontario Architectural Styles." Presented for the Heritage Resources Centre.
2011-2012 "Heritage Conservation Districts." Presented for the Heritage Resources Centre.
2011 "Interactive Websites." Presented at the Heritage Canada Conference, Victoria, BC.
2011 "Creating a Heritage Blog." Presented at the Ontario Heritage Conference, Cobourg, ON.
2011 "Restore, Repurpose or Replace: What happens when a building gets old?" Presented at the Art Gallery of Hamilton.
2009 "Results from Conservation Districts Works!" Presented to The Ministry of Culture, Toronto, ON.
2009 "Heritage and Sustainability." Presented at Heritage Resources Centre Lunch and Learn Series, Waterloo, ON.
2008-2013 "Introduction to Heritage Conservation Districts." Presented to PLAN 414, University of Waterloo.
2008 "Canadian Experience." Panelist at ICOMOS General Assembly, Quebec City, QB.
2007-2013 "Writing Statements of Significance." Presented to PLAN 414, University of Waterloo.