

**NEW WATERMAIN SOUTH OF WILLIAMS PARKWAY SCHEDULE 'B' MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT:  
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES**

**DESKTOP DATA COLLECTION RESULTS**

**GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, PEEL COUNTY  
CITY OF BRAMPTON, ONTARIO**

Prepared for:

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

ASI was retained by Jacobs to complete a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA) as part of the New Watermain South of Williams Parkway Schedule 'B' Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. This report addresses the Phase 3 study area. The Phase 3 study area consists of various properties and roadways within an area generally defined as being bounded by just south of Kennedy Road North, Williams Parkway, the Kitchener GO railway track, and just west of Clarence Street. In general, this study is being undertaken to help understand opportunities and constraints to infrastructure improvements in this area.

The results of background historic research and a review of secondary source material, including historic mapping, revealed a study area with urban land use history dating back to the nineteenth century. At present, the City of Brampton's Municipal Heritage Register lists 257 cultural heritage resources within the Phase 3 study area. However, it is still possible that the study area has retained additional cultural heritage resources that have not yet been recognized along the historical transportation routes. Historical mapping illustrates a number of nineteenth century structures which may be still extant within the study area.

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

1. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid negative impacts to identified cultural heritage resources (i.e. remain within the existing right-of-way). Suitable mitigation measures include establishing no-go zones adjacent to the identified cultural heritage resources and issuing instructions to construction crews to prevent impacts to existing structures.
2. The preferred route alternative should be selected to eliminate or reduce negative impacts to identified and potential cultural heritage resources wherever feasible. In this respect, Alternative 2a is the preferred route from a heritage perspective as it has the potential to indirectly impact only one CHR (CHR 219). Where feasible, Alternative 2a should be carried forward for consideration as the preferred alternative for this project. Alternative 4c and 5 are the least preferred alternatives, as they have the potential to result in direct impacts to one heritage resource (CHR 204) in addition to the potential indirect impacts to other identified cultural heritage resources.



3. Once preferred alternatives or detailed designs for the proposed scope of works are available, field work will be conducted, which may identify additional potential cultural heritage resources, then this report will be updated with a confirmation of impacts of the undertaking on the cultural heritage resources identified within and/or adjacent to the study area and will recommend appropriate mitigation measures. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, completing a heritage impact assessment or documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.
4. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

ASI was retained by Jacobs to complete a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA) as part of the New Watermain South of Williams Parkway Schedule 'B' Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. This report addresses the Phase 3 study area. The study area consists of various properties and roadways within an area generally defined as being bounded by just south of Kennedy Road North, Williams Parkway, the Kitchener GO railway track, and just west of Clarence Street (Figure 1). In general, this study is being undertaken to help understand opportunities and constraints to infrastructure development in this area.

This CHRA report summarizes the results of a desktop review for the entire Phase 3 study area, consisting of the collection of background information, including a detailed review of known built heritage resources and cultural landscapes. In addition to built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, a property's cultural heritage value and attributes can also be associated with archaeological resources. This report examines only the potential cultural heritage value associated with above-ground resources. ASI was also contracted to conduct the archaeological resource assessment and it will be presented in a separate report. The research for this report was conducted under the senior project management of Lindsay Graves, Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, ASI.

The original desktop Data Collection CHRA (submitted December 2019) was revised in July 2020 to include a preliminary consideration of potential impacts to identified cultural heritage resources to assist in the selection of the preferred alternative. Six shortlisted alternatives were provided to ASI in July 2020 (Alternatives 2a, 2b, 4b, 4c, 4d, and 5), and each was mapped in relation to the previously identified cultural heritage resources in the overall study area. A preliminary discussion of cultural heritage resources adjacent to each of the shortlisted alternatives and which may be negatively impacted is included in Section 6.0, while mapping of each of these shortlisted alternatives is provided in Section 8.0. Note that the proposed shaft locations in these figures is preliminary and subject to change.





Figure 1: Location of the Phase 3 study area

Base Map: ©OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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

### 2.1 Policy Framework

The analysis throughout the study process addresses cultural heritage resources under various pieces of legislation and their supporting guidelines. This cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act*. The *Environmental Assessment Act* (EAA, 1990) provides for the protection, conservation and management of Ontario's environment. Under the EAA, "environment" is defined in Subsection 1(c) to include:

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

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) gives the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Cultural Industries the responsibility for the conservation, protection and preservation of Ontario's cultural heritage resources. The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Cultural Industries is charged under Section 2 of the OHA with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario and has published two guidelines to assist in assessing cultural heritage resources as part of an environmental assessment: *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (MHSTCI 1992), and *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (MHSTCI 1980). Accordingly, both guidelines have been utilized in this assessment process.

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

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

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

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

The use and physical appearance of the land as we see it now is a result of man's activities over time in modifying pristine landscapes for his own purposes. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual man-made features into a whole. Urban cultural landscapes are sometimes given special names such as townscapes or streetscapes that describe various scales of perception from the general scene to the particular view.



Cultural landscapes in the countryside are viewed in or adjacent to natural undisturbed landscapes, or waterscapes, and include such land uses as agriculture, mining, forestry, recreation, and transportation. Like urban cultural landscapes, they too may be perceived at various scales: as a large area of homogeneous character; or as an intermediate sized area of homogeneous character or a collection of settings such as a group of farms; or as a discrete example of specific landscape character such as a single farm, or an individual village or hamlet.

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

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

The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Cultural Industries published the *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (2010; *Standards and Guidelines* hereafter). These *Standards and Guidelines* apply to properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest. The *Standards and Guidelines* provide a series of guidelines that apply to provincial heritage properties in the areas of identification and evaluation; protection; maintenance; use; and disposal. For the purpose of this CHRA, the *Standards and Guidelines* provide points of reference to aid in determining heritage significance in the evaluation of these properties.

Similarly, the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* (MHSTCI 2006) provides a guide to evaluate heritage properties. It states, to conserve a cultural heritage resource a municipality or approval authority may require a heritage impact assessment and/or a conservation plan to guide the approval, modification, or denial of a proposed development.

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

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

Part 4.7 of the *PPS* states that:

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

## **2.2 City of Brampton Municipal Heritage Policies**

The City of Brampton provides cultural heritage policies in Section 4.10 of its 2006 *Official Plan* (2015b). The Official Plan characterizes the Downtown core of Brampton as “the heart of the city” containing rich built and cultural heritage and character that will be preserved and enhanced to reinforce its place-making role, as the place with its civic, institutional, cultural and entertainment facilities, supported by residential, commercial and employment functions. Cultural heritage policies relevant to this assessment were reviewed as part of this assessment. Selected applicable policies have been included in Appendix A.

## **2.3 Greater Golden Horseshoe Heritage Policies**

The study area comprises part of the Downtown core in Brampton. The Provincial *Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe* (GGH), 2016 has defined a significant portion of the Central Area in Brampton (of which Downtown is a part of) as an Urban Growth Centre (UGC).

The GGH recognizes the importance of cultural heritage resources. The GGH contains important cultural heritage resources that contribute to a sense of identity, support a vibrant tourism industry, and attract



investment based on cultural amenities. Accommodating growth can put pressure on these resources through site alteration and development. In general, the Growth Plan strives to conserve and promote *cultural heritage resources* to support the social, economic, and cultural well-being of all communities, including First Nations and Métis communities. Section 4.2.7 of the Growth Plan states that:

1. *Cultural heritage resources* will be conserved in accordance with the policies in the PPS, to foster a sense of place and benefit communities, particularly in *strategic growth areas*.
2. Municipalities will work with stakeholders, as well as First Nations and Métis communities, to develop and implement official plan policies and strategies for the identification, wise use and management of *cultural heritage resources*.
3. Municipalities are encouraged to prepare and consider archaeological management plans and municipal cultural plans in their decision-making.

### 3.0 DESKTOP DATA COLLECTION

In the course of the cultural heritage assessment, all potentially affected cultural heritage resources are subject to inventory. Generally, when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources in a desktop data collection study, two stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for and existence of cultural heritage resources in a particular geographic area. The built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes background review considers cultural heritage resources in the context of the study area.

A background review was conducted to gather information about known and potential cultural heritage resources within the Phase 3 study area. Background historical research included consultation of secondary source research and historical mapping. This was undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in the study area. This stage in the data collection process enables the researcher to determine the presence of sensitive heritage areas that correspond to nineteenth and twentieth century settlement and development patterns. Typically, resources identified during these stages of the research process are reflective of particular architectural styles, associated with an important person, place, or event, and contribute to the contextual facets of a particular place, neighbourhood, or intersection.

To augment data collected during this stage of the research process, federal, provincial, and municipal databases and/or agencies were consulted to obtain information about specific properties that have been previously identified and/or designated as retaining cultural heritage value. This report provides a summary on the above ground cultural heritage resources that have been listed on the City of Brampton's inventory of heritage properties and/or designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Consultation with the City of Brampton was conducted by Jacobs on behalf of ASI, and a list of previously identified cultural heritage resources was provided (Email memorandum to Jacobs on 30 April 2020). These cultural heritage resources were reviewed and incorporated into this assessment, where appropriate.





## **4.0 BACKGROUND HISTORICAL SUMMARY**

A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of physiography, as well as Indigenous and Euro-Canadian land use and settlement.

### **4.1 Physiography**

The Study Area is within the bevelled till plains of the Peel Plain region. The Peel Plain is a level-to-undulating area of clay soil which covers an area of approximately 77,700 hectares across the central portions of the Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and Halton. The Peel Plain has a general elevation of between 500 and 750 feet above sea level with a gradual uniform slope towards Lake Ontario. The Peel Plain is sectioned by the Credit, Humber, Don, and Rouge Rivers with deep valleys as well as a number of other streams such as the Bronte, Oakville, and Etobicoke Creeks. These valleys are in places bordered by trains of sandy alluvium. The region is devoid of large undrained depressions, swamps, and bogs though nevertheless the dominant soil possesses imperfect drainage.

The Peel Plain overlies shale and limestone till which in many places is veneered by occasionally varved clay. This clay is heavy in texture and more calcareous than the underlying till and was presumably deposited by meltwater from limestone regions and deposited in a temporary lake impounded by higher ground and the ice lobe of the Lake Ontario basin. The Peel Plain straddles across the contact of the grey and red shales of the Georgian Bay and Queenston Formations, respectively, which consequently gives the clay southwest of the Credit River a more reddish hue and lower lime content than the clay in the eastern part of the plain. Additionally, the region exhibits exceptional isolated tracts of sandy soil specifically in Trafalgar Township, near Unionville, and north of Brampton where in the latter location there is a partly buried esker. The region does not possess any good aquifers and the high level of evaporation from the clay's now deforested surface is a disabling factor in ground-water recharge. Further, deep groundwater accessed by boring is often found to be saline (Chapman and Putnam 1984:174–175).

### **4.2 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement**

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago. The land now encompassed by the City of Brampton has a cultural history which begins approximately 10,000 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a general summary of the history of Indigenous land use and settlement of the area<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> While many types of information can inform the precontact settlement of the City of Brampton, this summary table provides information drawn from archaeological research conducted in southern Ontario over the last century. As such, the terminology used in this review relates to standard archaeological terminology for the province rather than relating to specific historical events within the region. The chronological ordering of this summary is made with respect to two temporal referents: BCE – before Common Era and CE – Common Era.



**Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory**

Period	Archaeological/ Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/ Attributes
<b>PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD</b>			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BCE	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BCE	Small nomadic groups
<b>ARCHAIC</b>			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BCE	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanley, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BCE	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BCE	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
<b>WOODLAND PERIOD</b>			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BCE	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BCE-CE 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	CE 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	CE 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	CE 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
<b>POST-CONTACT PERIOD</b>			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	CE 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa Euro-Canadian	CE 1650-1800s CE 1800-present	European settlement

### 4.3 Historical Euro-Canadian Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement

Historically, the study area is located on Lots 5, 7, 8, and 9, Concession 1 West of Hurontario Street and Lots 5, 7, 8, and 9, Concession 1 East of Hurontario Street and within the nineteenth century settlement area of Brampton. In 1788, the County of Peel was part of the extensive district known as the “Nassau District”. Later called the “Home District”, its administrative centre was located in Newark, now called Niagara. After the province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada in 1792, the Province was separated into nineteen counties, and by 1852, the entire institution of districts was abolished and the late Home Districts were represented by the Counties of York, Ontario and Peel. Shortly after, the County of Ontario became a separate county, and the question of separation became popular in Peel. A vote for independence was taken in 1866, and in 1867 the village of Brampton was chosen as the capital of the new county (Armstrong 1985; Pope 1877).

#### ***Township of Chinguacousy***

The land now encompassed by the Township of Chinguacousy has a cultural history which begins approximately 10,000 years ago and continues to the present. The study area is located within lands of the 1818 “Ajetance Treaty” between the Crown and the Mississauga Nation of the River Credit, and Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada [AANDC] 2013a). This treaty, however, excluded lands within one mile on either side of the Credit River, Twelve Mile



Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek. In 1820, Treaties 22 and 23 were signed which acquired these remaining lands except a 200 acre parcel along the Credit River (Heritage Mississauga 2012:18).

The township is said to have been named by Sir Peregrine Maitland after the Mississauga word for the Credit River meaning “young pine.” Other scholars assert that it was named in honour of the Ottawa Chief Shinguacose, which was corrupted to the present spelling of ‘Chinguacousy,’ “under whose leadership Fort Michilimacina was captured from the Americans in the War of 1812” (Mika and Mika 1977:416; Rayburn 1997: 68). The township was formally surveyed in 1818, and the first legal settlers took up their lands later in that same year. The extant Survey Diaries indicate that the original timber stands within the township included oak, ash, maple, beech, elm, basswood, hemlock, and pine. It was recorded that the first landowners in Chinguacousy included settlers from New Brunswick, the United States, and also United Empire Loyalists and their children (Pope 1877:65; Mika and Mika 1977:417; Armstrong 1985:142).

Due to the small population of the newly acquired tract, Chinguacousy was initially amalgamated with the Gore of Toronto Township for political and administrative purposes. In 1821, the population of the united townships numbered just 412. By 1837, the population of the township had reached an estimated 1,921. The numbers grew from 3,721 in 1842 to 7,469 in 1851. Thereafter the figures declined to 6,897 in 1861, and to 6,129 by 1871 (Walton 1837:71; Pope 1877:59). Chinguacousy Township was the largest in Peel County and was described as one of the best settled townships in the Home District. It contained excellent, rolling land which was timbered mainly in hardwood with some pine intermixed. Excellent wheat was grown here. The township contained one grist mill and seven saw mills. By 1851, this number had increased to two grist mills and eight sawmills (Smith 1846:32; Smith 1851:279). The principal crops grown in Chinguacousy included wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, and turnips. It was estimated that the only township in the province which rivaled Chinguacousy in wheat production at that time was Whitby. Other farm products included maple sugar, wool, cheese, and butter (Smith 1851:279).

Chinguacousy was originally included within the limits of the Home District until 1849, when the old Upper Canadian Districts were abolished. It formed part of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel until 1851, when Peel was elevated to independent county status under the Provisions 14 & 15. A provisional council for Peel was not established until 1865, and the first official meeting of the Peel County council occurred in January 1867.

In 1974, part of the township was amalgamated with the City of Brampton, and the remainder was annexed to the Town of Caledon (Pope 1877:59; Mika and Mika 1977:417-418; Armstrong 1985:152; Rayburn 1997:68).

### ***City of Brampton***

The land of Brampton was originally owned by Samuel Kenny. Kenny sold this land to John Elliot who cleared the land, laid it out into village lots, and named it Brampton. A small crossroads hamlet developed along Queen Street between Lots 5 and 6, Chinguacousy Township, as a main east-west sideroad as early as the 1820s. At its intersection with Main Street (Hurontario) it became the commercial core of Brampton and today this intersection is known as the “Four Corners”.



In 1822, Martin Salisbury opened a tavern on Main Street and William Buffy opened another tavern at the intersection in the early 1830s. The name of “Buffy’s Corners” was adopted for the small community. John Elliot and William Lawson had settled in the immediate area in the early 1820s. Both men were from Brampton, Cumberland, England. Elliot began selling lots at the southeast intersection of Queen Street and Main Street, and surveyed other lots to attract settlers in the late 1820s. John Scott established the first industry in the settlement with his potashery. By 1834 a small group of businesses had congregated in and around the intersection, and the community was renamed Brampton, after Elliot and Lawson’s hometown in 1834. In 1845 the settlement gained a large influx of Irish immigrants leading to its incorporation as a village in 1852. At this point Brampton had spread across Etobicoke Creek with three bridges spanning it, had seven churches, five schools, a distillery, a cooperage, and a potashery. In 1858 Brampton was connected with the Grand Trunk Railway. This allowed the founding of two major industries in Brampton, the Haggert Foundry and the Dale Estate Nurseries; Dale Estate Nurseries remained the largest employer in the city until the 1940s.

By the 1860s, Brampton had a population of 1,627 and became the County Town. The extensive land holding around the “Four Corners” was subdivided to build houses. In 1867 a courthouse was constructed. In 1873 Brampton was incorporated as a town and the population remained fairly static until the 1940’s. In the early twentieth century, new industries moved into Brampton and the town prospered as it spread out along Queen Street. Major banks established branches at the “Four Corners”, most of which remain at this location today. In the 1920s Queen Street became a part of the king’s Highway No.7. In the late 1940s and into the 1950s rapid urban growth in Toronto helped to change the landscape as population rose steadily. The municipal limits from 1853, did not change until 1946 when Brampton was incorporated as a village when the first of several post-Second World War annexations took place. New subdivisions developed during this time and in the 1950s Bramalea was created. Called “Canada’s first satellite city”, Bramalea was a planned community built to accommodate 50,000 people by integrating houses, shopping centres, parks, commercial business, and industry. In 1974 the City of Brampton was formed as a result of the amalgamation of Chinguacousy Township, Toronto Gore Township, the Town of Brampton, and part of the Town of Mississauga. In the 1980s and 1990s development spread further with large subdivisions developed on lands formerly used for farming. Today, old Brampton is known as Downtown Brampton. (City of Brampton 2015; City of Brampton 2017; Mika and Mika 1977: 250-251; UMCA 2012).

#### **4.4 Review of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Mapping**

The *1859 Map of the County of Peel* and the *1877 Illustrated Atlas of the County of Peel* were examined to determine the presence of historic features within the study area during the nineteenth century (Figure 2 and Figure 3). The study area is located on Lots 5, 7, 8, and 9, Concession 1 West of Hurontario Street and Lots 5, 7, 8, and 9, Concession 1 East of Hurontario Street and within the nineteenth century settlement area of Brampton.

A series of nineteenth and twentieth century maps were reviewed to provide a visual summary of many of the trends in community development described in the previous section. The review also determines the potential for the presence of historical features within the study area. It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases. For instance, they were often financed by subscription limiting the level of detail provided on the maps.



Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases. In addition, the use of historical map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally begins by using common reference points between the various sources. The historical maps are geo-referenced to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on a modern map. The results can be often be imprecise or even contradictory as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources.

One of the earliest maps showing detail within the general study area is the 1859 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel* (Figure 2). The community of Brampton is depicted as a growing settlement around Queen and Main Streets. The Phase 3 study area falls within the boundaries of this historic settlement centre of Brampton and as such the level of detail on the county map illustrates only the density of the urban centre. However, the 1859 *Tremaine Plan of Brampton* illustrates the structures that were extant in the nineteenth century within Brampton.

The Phase 3 study area on the 1859 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel* includes lots set a rural context (Figure 2). The landowners of these rural lots are illustrated on the 1859 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel* and are as follows:

- Lot 5, Concession 1 WHS- George Wright
- Lot 5, Concession 1 EHS- John Elliot
- Lot 5, Concession 1 EHS- Mrs. Elizabeth Truman
- Lot 7, Concession 1 WHS- Robert Loves
- Lot 7, Concession 1 EHS- Dr. William Johnson
- Lot 8, Concession 1 WHS- Samuel Paterson
- Lot 8, Concession 1 EHS- Archibald Pickard
- Lot 8, Concession 1 EHS- Erastras Hemphill
- Lot 9, Concession 1 WHS- Jason Lyma
- Lot 9, Concession 1 EHS- William Carter
- Lot 9, Concession 1 EHS- Henry Carter

The Etobicoke River is also illustrated on the 1859 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel*, running in an approximately northwest to southeast direction through the Phase 3 study area (Figure 2). In addition, the Grand Trunk railway is shown running through the urban centre.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (Figure 3) depicts the study area in a similar urban context to the earlier mapping, which has grown substantially in the intervening years. Like earlier township mapping, no individual structures are illustrated within the urban centre of Brampton, now in 1877 representing the majority of the study area. The Phase 3 study area only intersects a few rural properties in the later part of the nineteenth century. The landowners in 1877 include:

- Lot 5, Concession 1 WHS- Estate of John Elliott
- Lot 5, Concession 1 EHS- William Elliot
- Lot 8 and 9, Concession 1 WHS- John Wilson
- Lot 9, Concession 1 EHS- Isaac Natress





- Lot 9, Concession 1 WHS- William Newhouse
- Lot 9, Concession 1 EHS- John Carter

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historical topographic maps and aerial photographs from the twentieth century were examined. This report presents maps from 1909, 1933, 1954 and 1994. These do not represent the full range of maps consulted for the purpose of this study but were judged to cover the full range of land uses that occurred in the area during this period.

The 1909, 1933, and 1954 historic maps demonstrate that relatively little additional development occurred since the late nineteenth century, with a similar urban density to what was depicted in earlier mapping (Figure 4, Figure 5, and Figure 6). The community of Brampton is shown to have experienced modest growth, and early twentieth century mapping illustrates many structures within the study area, both frame and brick. The 1954 aerial photograph shows the study area still includes both rural and urban contexts. However, by 1994, the topographic map shows that Brampton had grown substantially in the later half of the twentieth century (Figure 7). The 1994 topographic map depicts the study area entirely defined as urban settlement. The few structures that are illustrated are industries along the Etobicoke River.

In summary, historical mapping reveals that there was significant expansion within the community of Brampton in the latter part of the twentieth century. A map review suggests that the main settlement area of Brampton is still extant in the dense urban landscape.

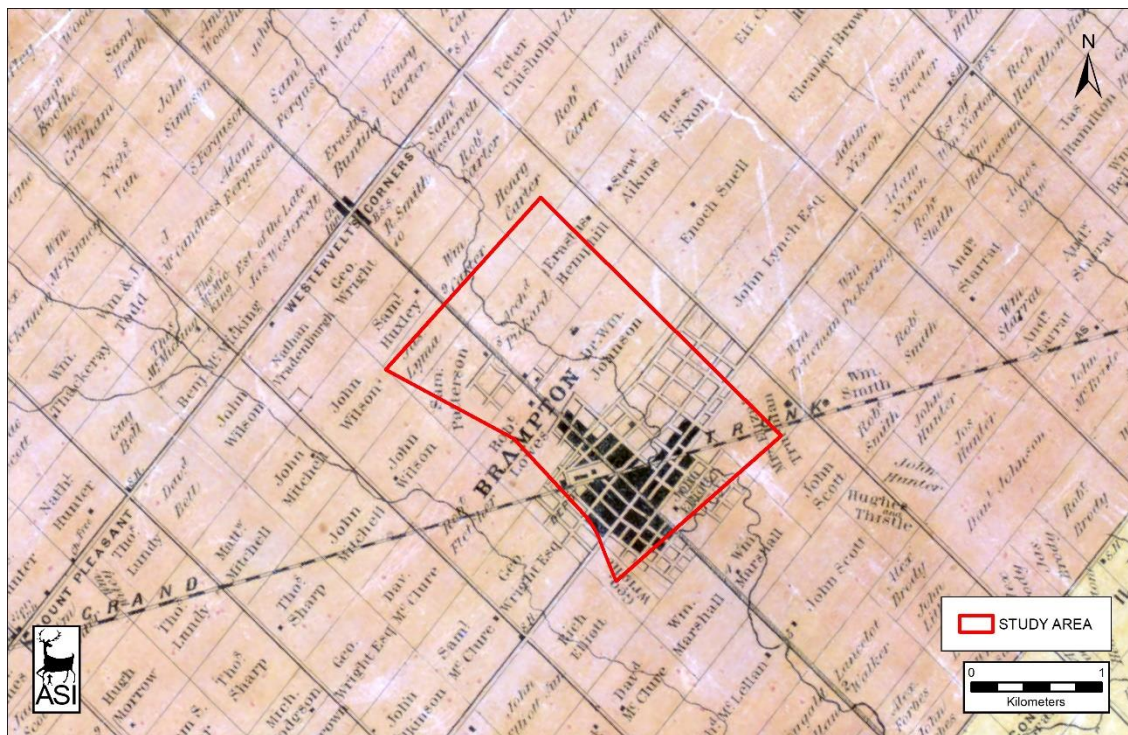


Figure 2: The study area overlaid on the 1859 map of the County of Peel

Base Map: Tremaine 1859



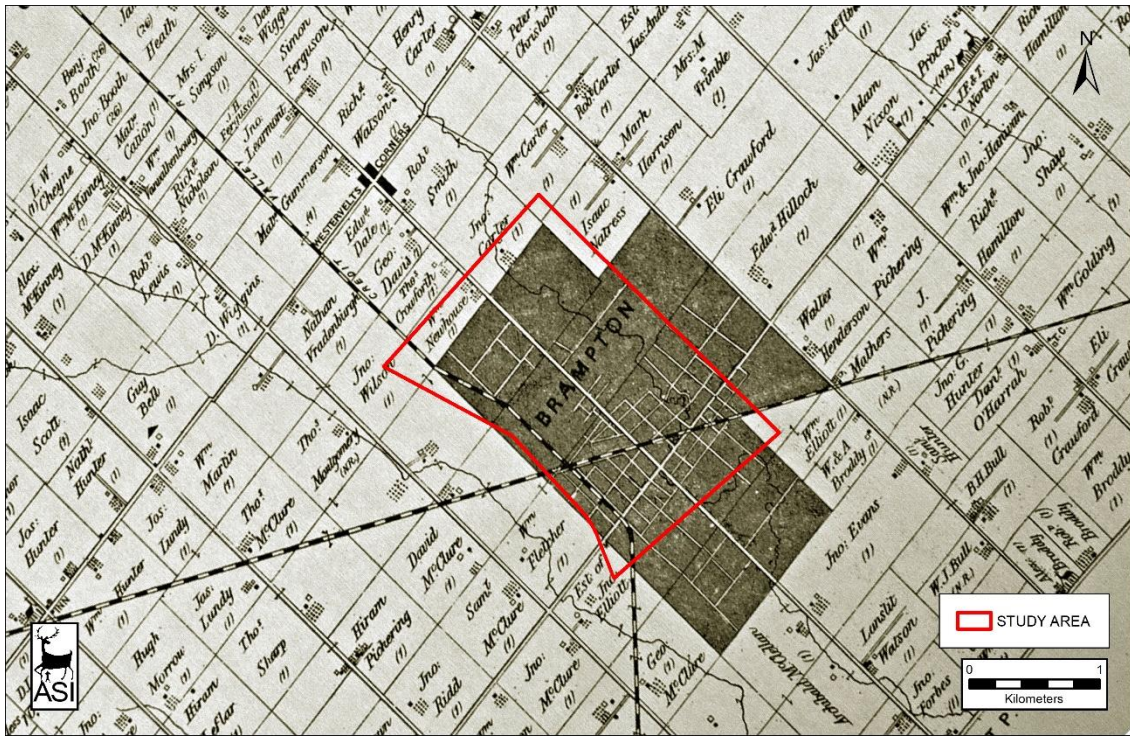


Figure 3: The study area overlaid on the 1877 map of the Township of Chinguacousy South

Source: Pope 1877

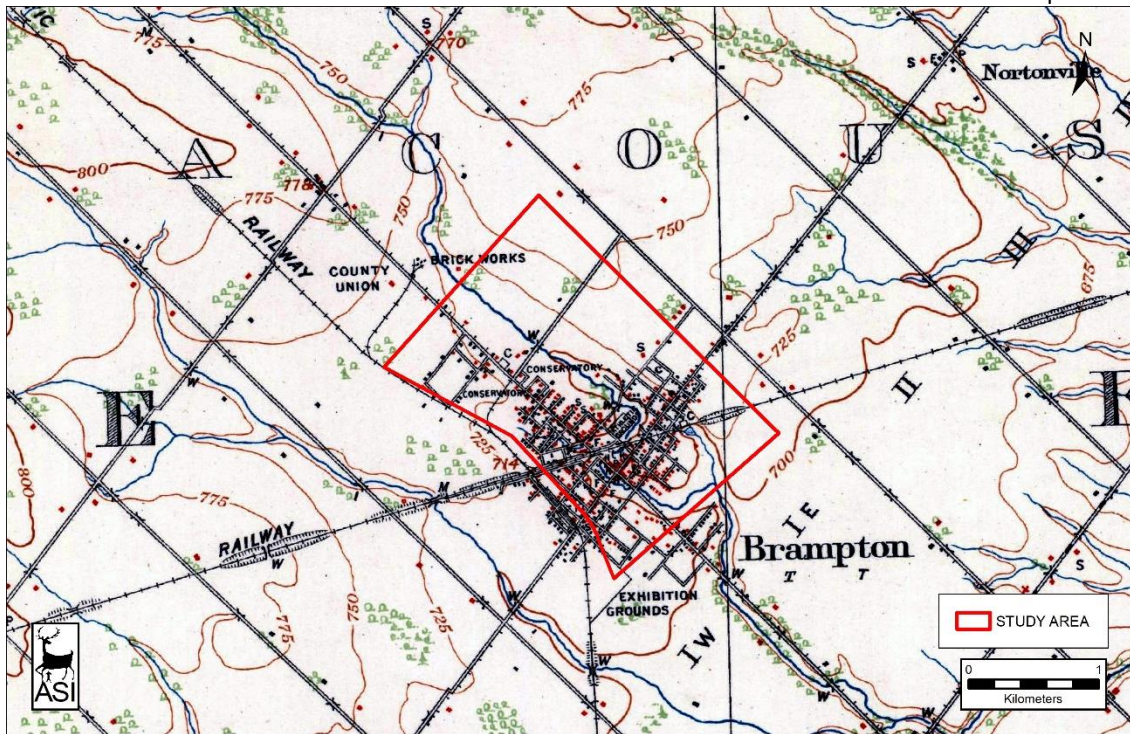


Figure 4: The study area overlaid on the 1909 topographic map

Source: Brampton Sheet 30/M12 Department of Militia and Defence, 1909



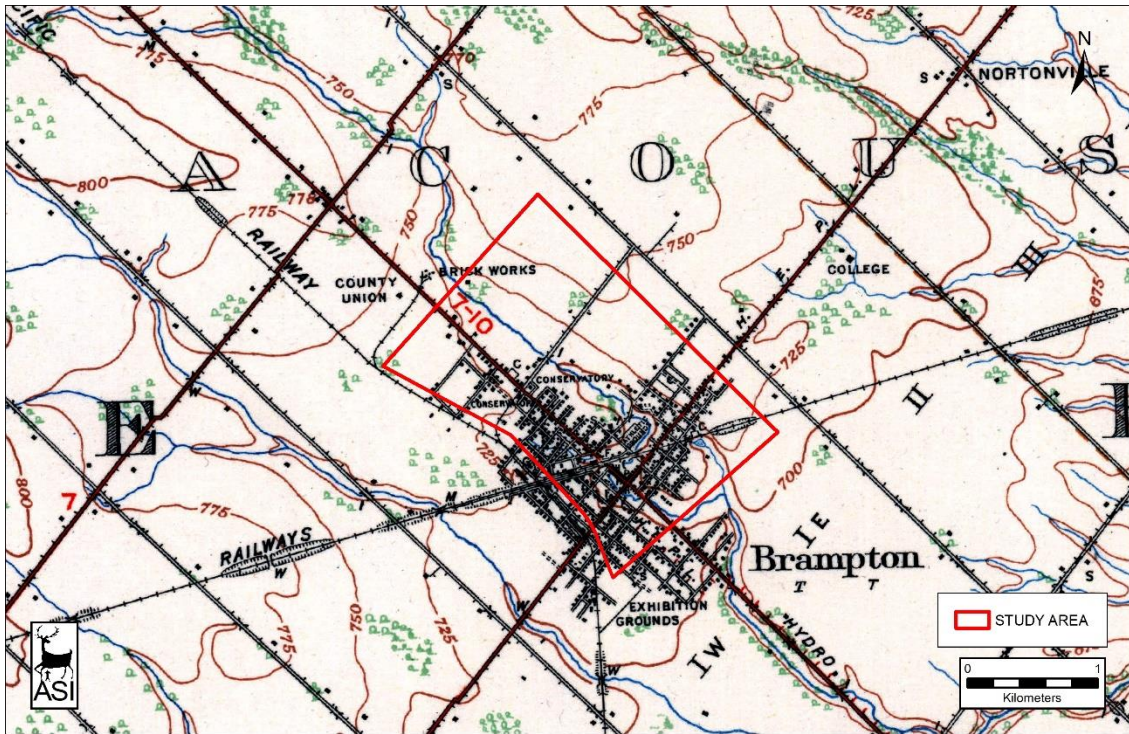


Figure 5: The study area overlaid on the 1933 topographic map

Source: Brampton Sheet 30/M12 Department of National Defense, 1933



Figure 6: The study area overlaid on 1954 aerial photography

Source: Hunting Survey Corporation Ltd. 1954



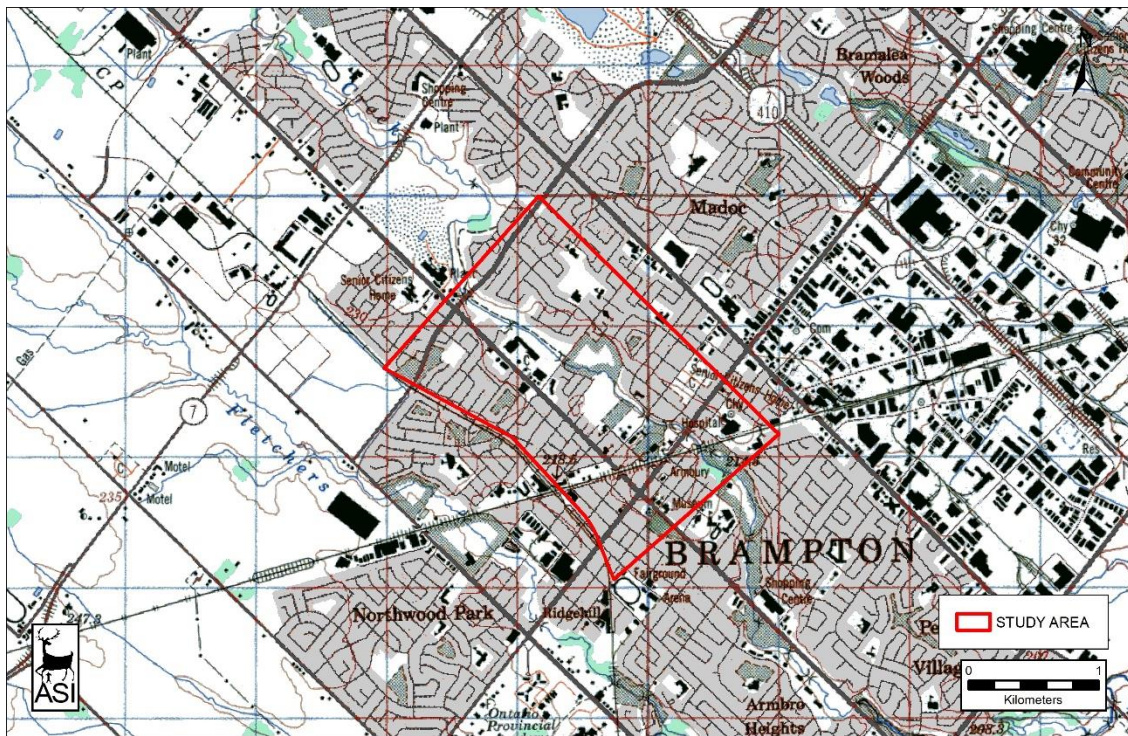


Figure 7: The study area overlaid on 1994 topographic map

Source: NTS Sheet 30M/5 Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1994

## 5.0 DESKTOP DATA COLLECTION RESULTS

The preliminary identification of existing cultural heritage resources within the Phase 3 study area was undertaken by consulting the following resources:

- The City of Brampton's Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources Designated Under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2019) as well as the Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources 'Listed' Heritage Properties (2019);
- City of Brampton's Interactive Maps;
- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements<sup>2</sup>;
- The Ontario Heritage Trust's *Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide*<sup>3</sup>;
- The Ontario Heritage Trust's Ontario Heritage Act Register<sup>4</sup>;
- *Ontario's Historical Plaques* website<sup>5</sup>;
- Inventory of known cemeteries/burial sites in the Ontario Genealogical Society's online databases<sup>6</sup>;

<sup>2</sup> Reviewed 5 December 2019 (<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/property-types/easement-properties>)

<sup>3</sup> Reviewed 5 December 2019 (<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/Resources-and-Learning/Online-Plaque-Guide.aspx>)

<sup>4</sup> Reviewed 5 December (https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/basic-search)

<sup>5</sup> Reviewed 5 December 2019 ([www.ontarioplaques.com](http://www.ontarioplaques.com))

<sup>6</sup> Reviewed 5 December 2019 (<http://vitacollections.ca/ogscollections/2818487/data?grd=3186>)

- Parks Canada’s *Canada’s Historic Places* website<sup>7</sup>;
- Parks Canada’s *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations*<sup>8</sup>;
- Canadian Heritage River System<sup>9</sup>; and,
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites<sup>10</sup>.

The following historical plaques may fall within the Phase 3 study area:<sup>11</sup>

- The Founding of Brampton
- William Perkins Bull, K.C., LL.D. 1870-1958
- John Wycliffe Lowes Forster 1850-1938
- Sir William James Gage 1849-1921
- The Dale Estate
- Peel County Courthouse

A review of available federal, provincial and municipal heritage registers and inventories revealed that there are 257 cultural heritage resources previously identified within the Phase 3 study area (Figure 9 - Figure 26). In addition, the City of Brampton’s Heritage Planner, Cassandra Jasinski, was consulted (5 December 2019) to verify the Municipal Heritage Register data that ASI had obtained for 2019 was up-to-date. Harsh Padhya, Assistant Heritage Planner, replied on 6 December 2019 that our information represents the City’s cultural heritage properties within the Phase 3 study area. Table 2 lists the previously identified cultural heritage resources and Section 8 provides location mapping of these features.

It should be noted that a number of historical structures and features are depicted on late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century mapping for the study area. Accordingly, it is anticipated that additional cultural heritage resources would be identified during a field review.

**Table 2: Previously Identified Cultural Heritage Resources within the Phase 3 Study area**

CHR #	Address/Location	Property Description	Heritage Status
1	2 WELLINGTON ST W	CENOTAPH	LISTED
2	147 QUEEN ST W	OLD BRAMPTON SCHOOLHOUSE	LISTED
3	56 WELLINGTON ST W		LISTED
4	127 QUEEN ST W	EGO HAIR SALON	LISTED
5	9 ELIZABETH ST S	LOCKWOOD HOUSE	LISTED
6	12 MILL ST S	MCARTUR HOUSE	LISTED
7	23 ELIZABETH ST S		LISTED
8	27 ELIZABETH ST S		LISTED
9	78 MILL ST N	BRAMPTON'S FIRST PRIVATE HOSPITAL	LISTED
10	16 JOSEPH ST		LISTED

<sup>7</sup> Reviewed 5 December (<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/about-apropos.aspx>)

<sup>8</sup> Reviewed 5 December ([http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/search-recherche\\_eng.aspx](http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/search-recherche_eng.aspx))

<sup>9</sup> Reviewed 5 December (<http://chrs.ca/the-rivers/>)

<sup>10</sup> Reviewed 5 December (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>)

<sup>11</sup> The locations of the plaques have not been mapped for the desktop review.



CHR #	Address/Location	Property Description	Heritage Status
11	12 JOSEPH ST		LISTED
12	19 DAVID ST	FRANKLIN COTTAGE	LISTED
13	62 JOHN ST	FALLIS HOUSE	DESIGNATED
14	8 MARY ST		LISTED
15	89 JOHN ST		LISTED
16	27 WELLINGTON ST E	GEORGE PACKHAM HOUSE	DESIGNATED
17	37 WELLINGTON ST E		LISTED
18	47 WELLINGTON ST E		LISTED
19	51 WELLINGTON ST E		LISTED
20	1 - 9 WELLINGTON ST E	PEEL COUNTY BUILDINGS AND OLD BRAMPTON JAIL	DESIGNATED
21	23 CENTRE ST S		DESIGNATION IN PROGRESS
22	74 WELLINGTON ST E		LISTED
23	28 CHAPEL ST		LISTED
24	28 WELLINGTON ST E	THOMAS THAUBURN HOUSE	LISTED
25	52 MAIN ST S	STORK FAMILY HOME (JOHN ELLIOTT HOMESTEAD SITE)	LISTED
26	56 MAIN ST S	ROBINSON HOUSE	LISTED
27	17 CHAPEL ST	ARMSTRONG HOUSE	LISTED
28	27 JOHN ST	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BUILDING	LISTED
29	19 JOHN ST	ST. MARY'S CHURCH; K OF C HALL	DESIGNATION IN PROGRESS
30	30 AND 44 MAIN ST S	ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH AND THE BOYLE HOUSE	DESIGNATED
31	48 MAIN ST S	FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH	LISTED
32	8 WELLINGTON ST E	GOLDING HOUSE	LISTED
33	55 CHAPEL ST		LISTED
34	51 CHAPEL ST		DESIGNATED
35	43 CHAPEL ST	MARA HOUSE	LISTED
36	41 CHAPEL ST		LISTED
37	39 CHAPEL ST		LISTED
38	37 CHAPEL ST	PACKHAM HOUSE	LISTED
39	33 CHAPEL ST		LISTED
40	19 WELLINGTON ST E		LISTED
41	23 WELLINGTON ST E		LISTED
42	8 MAIN ST S	HEGGIE BLOCK	DESIGNATED
43	16 - 20 MAIN ST S		LISTED
44	24 MAIN ST S AND 2A JOHN ST	HARMSWORTH PAINTS	LISTED
45	22 JOHN ST		LISTED
46	24 JOHN ST		LISTED
47	32 JOHN ST		LISTED
48	51 QUEEN ST E	MCCULLA BUILDING	LISTED
49	41 - 45 QUEEN ST E	DR. STIRK PROPERTY	LISTED
50	29 - 35 QUEEN ST E	WILKINSON BLOCK	LISTED
51	14 CHAPEL ST	THE ARMOURY	DESIGNATED

CHR #	Address/Location	Property Description	Heritage Status
52	55 QUEEN ST E AND 2 CHAPEL ST	CARNEGIE LIBRARY AND THE OLD FIRE HALL	DESIGNATED
53	23, 27A, AND 27B QUEEN ST E	HOSTIES BAKERY/ROBERTSON BLOCK	LISTED
54	85 WELLINGTON ST E		LISTED
55	79 WELLINGTON ST E		LISTED
56	65 WELLINGTON ST E		LISTED
57	6 AND 8 PEEL AVE	CAITON / MACHNIE HOUSE	LISTED
58	36 CHAPEL ST	JESSIE PERRY HOUSE	LISTED
59	38 CHAPEL ST		LISTED
60	5 PEEL AVE		LISTED
61	15 PEEL AVE		LISTED
62	19 PEEL AVE		LISTED
63	27 PEEL AVE		LISTED
64	59 MAIN ST S	BRYDON MANSION	LISTED
65	51 ELIZABETH ST S		LISTED
66	39 WELLINGTON ST W		LISTED
67	42 WELLINGTON ST W		LISTED
68	93 QUEEN ST W		LISTED
69	89 QUEEN ST W	THOMPSON FUNERAL HOME (FORMER)	LISTED
70	81 QUEEN ST W		LISTED
71	75 QUEEN ST W		LISTED
72	69 QUEEN ST W		LISTED
73	23 ELLIOTT ST		DESIGNATED
74	33 ELLIOTT ST		LISTED
75	8 WELLINGTON ST W	PARK ROYAL APARTMENT	DESIGNATED
76	15 - 23 MAIN ST S	CAPITAL BLOCK	LISTED
77	75 MAIN ST N		LISTED
78	11 NELSON ST W		LISTED
79	8 QUEEN ST E	THE DOMINION BUILDING	DESIGNATED
80	12 AND 14 QUEEN ST E	WALSH BLOCK	LISTED
81	70 TO 74 MAIN ST N	ROBINSON BLOCK	LISTED
82	63 ISABELLA ST		LISTED
83	54 JOSEPH ST		LISTED
84	64 JOSEPH ST		LISTED
85	297 MAIN ST N		LISTED
86	293 MAIN ST N		LISTED
87	36 LORNE AVE	DALE/ALGIE HOUSE	LISTED
88	38 LORNE AVE	AIRYLEA	LISTED
89	7 ENGLISH ST	MAGILL / ALGIE HOUSE	DESIGNATION IN PROGRESS
90	34 CHURCH ST W	THE CASTLE	DESIGNATED
91	193 AND 195 MAIN ST N		DESIGNATED
92	215 MAIN ST N		LISTED
93	39 ISABELLA ST		LISTED
94	38 ISABELLA ST		DESIGNATED



CHR #	Address/Location	Property Description	Heritage Status
95	486 MAIN ST N	STAGE COACH STOP	LISTED
96	51 UNION ST		LISTED
97	156 MAIN ST N	GRACE UNITED CHURCH	DESIGNATED
98	164 MAIN ST N	MCILROY HOUSE	DESIGNATED
99	166 MAIN ST N	MCILROY HOUSE	DESIGNATED
100	168 MAIN ST N	FRENCH HOUSE	LISTED
101	15 ALEXANDER ST		LISTED
102	21 ALEXANDER ST		LISTED
103	14 ALEXANDER ST	WOODBINE COTTAGE	LISTED
104	8 ALEXANDER ST		LISTED
105	196 AND 198 MAIN ST N		LISTED
106	2 ELLEN ST	FORMER BAPTIST PARSONAGE	LISTED
107	12 ELLEN ST		LISTED
108	18 ELLEN ST		DESIGNATED
109	234 MAIN ST N		DESIGNATED
110	18 WILLIAM ST		LISTED
111	22 WILLIAM ST		DESIGNATED
112	219 MAIN ST N	BLAIN HOUSE	LISTED
113	223 MAIN ST N	MILNER HOUSE	LISTED
114	227 MAIN ST N	OCTAGONAL HOUSE	LISTED
115	279 MAIN ST N		LISTED
116	273 MAIN ST N		LISTED
117	267 MAIN ST N	PACKHAM HOUSE	LISTED
118	6 ROSEDALE AVE W		LISTED
119	12 ROSEDALE AVE W		LISTED
120	33 ISABELLA ST		LISTED
121	18 ROSEDALE AVE W		LISTED
122	28 ROSEDALE AVE W		LISTED
123	61 ROSEDALE AVE W		LISTED
124	354 MAIN ST N	BRAMPTON PIONEER (MAIN ST NORTH) CEMETERY	DESIGNATED
125	17 - 21 QUEEN ST W	GOLDING BLOCK	LISTED
126	58 MAIN ST S	JAMES FLEMING HOUSE AND REMAINS ETOBICOKE CREEK WALL	LISTED
127	45 RAILROAD ST	DOMINION SKATE	DESIGNATED
128	56 NELSON ST W		LISTED
129	485 MAIN ST N	WALTER CALVERTY ESTATE	LISTED
130	28 ARCHIBALD ST	WALTER CALVERT (1ST HOME)	LISTED
131	17 ARCHIBALD ST	EDWARD DALE (1ST HOME)	LISTED
132	23 MURRAY ST	ROBERT GRIFFIN HOUSE	LISTED
133	284 MAIN ST N	SMITH/GIFFIN HOUSE	LISTED
134	8 VICTORIA TERR		LISTED
135	12 VICTORIA TERR	WILLIAM B. MCCULLOCH HOUSE	DESIGNATED
136	44 AND 48 CHURCH ST E	ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND MANSE	DESIGNATED
137	62 UNION ST		DESIGNATED
138	64 UNION ST		LISTED
139	25 ALEXANDER ST		LISTED





CHR #	Address/Location	Property Description	Heritage Status
140	19 ISABELLA ST	ALEX ARMOUR HOUSE	LISTED
141	15 ISABELLA ST		LISTED
142	3 ISABELLA ST		LISTED
143	14 ISABELLA ST		LISTED
144	16 ISABELLA ST		LISTED
145	7 ROSEDALE AVE W		LISTED
146	253 MAIN ST N	HOLLIS HOUSE	LISTED
147	249 MAIN ST N	ETHEL DALE HOUSE	DESIGNATED
148	247 MAIN ST N	JUSTIN HOUSE	DESIGNATED
149	245 MAIN ST N	WILLIAM BRODDY HOUSE	LISTED
150	239 MAIN ST N	WILLIAM DALE HOUSE	LISTED
151	2 DAVID ST		LISTED
152	18 DAVID ST	DUTCH COLONIAL COTTAGE	LISTED
153	1 ISABELLA ST	PICKARD HOUSE	DESIGNATED
154	46 ELIZABETH ST N		LISTED
155	5 RAILROAD ST		LISTED
156	7 CHURCH ST E	ITALIANATE VERNACULAR HOUSE	LISTED
157	84 WILSON AVE		LISTED
158	35 ELIZABETH ST N		LISTED
159	10 WILSON AVE	BRAMPTON CEMETERY	LISTED
160	50 CHAPEL ST		LISTED
161	30 JAMES ST	BALFOUR HOUSE	LISTED
162	20 WELLINGTON ST E		LISTED
163	40 ELIZABETH ST S	ALDERLEA	DESIGNATED
164	20 ELIZABETH ST S	ONTARIO COTTAGE	LISTED
165	10 BYNG AVE		LISTED
166	45 MAIN ST S	GAGE PARK	LISTED
167	43 ELIZABETH ST N		LISTED
168	47 ELIZABETH ST N		LISTED
169	51 ELIZABETH ST N	BEATTY/FLEMING HOUSE	LISTED
170	59 ELIZABETH ST N	ARLINGTON HOTEL	LISTED
171	31 RAILROAD ST		LISTED
172	27 CHURCH ST E	THE FARM HOUSE	DESIGNATED
173	31 CHURCH ST E		LISTED
174	122 - 130 MAIN ST N	FARR GARAGE BUILDING	LISTED
175	52 MAIN ST N		LISTED
176	48 MAIN ST N		LISTED
177	44 MILL ST N		DESIGNATED
178	44 NELSON ST W		LISTED
179	24 MILL ST N		LISTED
180	46 MAIN ST N		LISTED
181	42 MAIN ST N		LISTED
182	28 SCOTT ST		LISTED
183	32 SCOTT ST		LISTED
184	38 SCOTT ST	HOOD HOUSE	LISTED
185	68 SCOTT ST		LISTED



CHR #	Address/Location	Property Description	Heritage Status
186	37 CHURCH ST E	JENNINGS RESIDENCE	DESIGNATED
187	15 SCOTT ST	FORMER ST. PAUL'S PARSONAGE	LISTED
188	28 ELIZABETH ST N	HAGGERTLEA	DESIGNATED
189	266 MAIN ST N	ARSCOTT HOUSE	LISTED
190	8-28 QUEEN ST W	BARTLETT BLOCK	LISTED
191	15 MAIN ST N	BLAIN'S BLOCK	DESIGNATED
192	19 AND 25 MAIN ST N		DESIGNATED
193	31 MAIN ST N		LISTED
194	33 MAIN ST N		LISTED
195	41 MAIN ST N		LISTED
196	45 MAIN ST N		LISTED
197	82 MAIN ST N	HERITAGE (CAPITOL) THEATRE	LISTED
198	63 TO 71 MAIN ST N	HAGGERT BLOCK	LISTED
199	73 MAIN ST N		LISTED
200	136 CHURCH ST E		LISTED
201	20 CHURCH ST E		LISTED
202		ETOBICOKE CREEK FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL	LISTED
203		MAIN STREET SOUTH CORRIDOR	LISTED
204	19 CHURCH ST W	THE CNR STATION	DESIGNATED
205	0 MAIN ST S	REMAINS OF ETOBICOKE CREEK RETAINING WALL	LISTED
206	50 NELSON ST W		LISTED
207	20 MURRAY ST	FENDLEY PROPERTY	LISTED
208	280 MAIN ST N		DESIGNATED
209	30 CHURCH ST E		LISTED
210	202 MAIN ST N	HARRY BRUNDEL HOUSE	LISTED
211	204 MAIN ST N	JOHNSON FAMILY HOME	DESIGNATED
212	20 ELLEN ST		DESIGNATED
213	230 MAIN ST N	ARTS & CRAFTS BUNGALOW	LISTED
214	200 MAIN ST N	JAMES BIRSS HOUSE	LISTED
215	250 MAIN ST N	THOMAS DALE HOUSE	DESIGNATED
216	30 ROSEDALE AVE W		LISTED
217	10 ISABELLA ST		LISTED
218	50 ELIZABETH ST N		LISTED
219	80 WILSON AVE		LISTED
220	40 MILL ST N	HEWETSON-PRAIRIE STYLE HOUSE	LISTED
221	60 QUEEN ST E	MILL COMPLEX & TRACKS PUB	LISTED
222	104 QUEEN ST W		LISTED
223	100 QUEEN ST W	JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY BUILDING	DESIGNATED
224	80 CHURCH ST E	JOHN SCOTT HOUSE	LISTED
225	303 MAIN ST N	ROBERT LOWES FARMHOUSE	LISTED
226	30 LORNE AVE	SENATOR BLAIN HOUSE	LISTED
227	205 MAIN ST N		LISTED
228	207 AND 209 MAIN ST N		LISTED
229	63 MAIN ST S	C. V. CHARTERS HOUSE	LISTED
230	24 AND 24A ALEXANDER ST	CENTRAL PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS	LISTED



CHR #	Address/Location	Property Description	Heritage Status
231	83 AND 83A MARY ST		LISTED
232		ETOBICOKE CREEK FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL	LISTED
233	4 ELIZABETH ST N	CHRIST CHURCH	LISTED
234	8 ARCHIBALD ST	PATTERSON FARMHOUSE	LISTED
235	93 SCOTT ST	RIM GROVE	LISTED
236	165 MAIN ST N	DUNKLEY FAMILY HOUSE	LISTED
237	58 CHURCH STREET EAST	ETOBICOKE CREEK RETAINING WALL REMAINS	LISTED
238	36 ISABELLA ST		DESIGNATED
239	7 WELLINGTON ST W		LISTED
240	140 MAIN ST N		LISTED
241		MAIN ST S HCD	POTENTIAL HERITAGE VALUE
242	39 CENTRE ST S	ST MARYS ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY	LISTED
243	47 MAIN ST S		LISTED
244	57 MILL ST N	HEWETSON SHOE COMPANY	DESIGNATED
245	51 DAVID ST		LISTED
246	16 PEEL AVE		LISTED
247	39 MILL ST N		LISTED
248	47 QUEEN ST E		LISTED
249	61 BEECH ST		LISTED
250	35 ROSEDALE AVE W	KUDORS HOUSE	DESIGNATED
251	55 BEECH ST		LISTED
252	5 ALEXANDER ST		LISTED
253	246 MAIN ST N		LISTED
254	30 NELSON ST W		LISTED
255	59 BEECH ST		LISTED
256	41 ELLIOTT ST		LISTED
257	21 CHURCH ST E	GENESIS LODGE	DESIGNATED

## 5.1 Preliminary Impact Assessment Considerations

To assess the potential impacts of the undertaking, identified cultural heritage resources are considered against a range of possible impacts, based on the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2006, now administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries). These include:

- Direct impacts:
  - Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features; and
    1. Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance.
- Indirect impacts
  1. Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden;



2. Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship;
3. Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features;
4. 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
5. Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource.

Indirect impacts from construction-related vibration have the potential to negatively affect built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes dependent on the type of construction methods and machinery selected for the project and proximity and composition of cultural heritage resources. Potential vibration impacts are identified as having potential to affect an identified cultural heritage resource where work is taking place within 50 m of structures on the heritage property. A 50 m buffer is applied in the absence of a project specific defined vibration zone of influence based on existing secondary source literature and direction provided from the MHTSCI (Wiss 1981; Rainer 1982; Ellis 1987; Crispino and D'Apuzzo 2001; Carman et al. 2012). This buffer accommodates the additional threat from collisions with heavy machinery or subsidence (Randl 2001).

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

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

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

The proposed undertaking should endeavor to avoid adversely affecting cultural heritage resources and intervention should be managed in such a way that its impact is sympathetic with the value of the resources. When the nature of the undertaking is such that adverse impacts are unavoidable, it may be necessary to implement management or mitigation strategies that alleviate the deleterious effects on cultural heritage resources. Mitigation is the process of lessening or negating anticipated adverse impacts to cultural heritage resources and may include, but are not limited to, such actions as avoidance, monitoring, protection, relocation, remedial landscaping, and documentation of the cultural heritage landscape and/or built heritage resource if to be demolished or relocated.



Various works associated with infrastructure improvements have the potential to affect cultural heritage resources in a variety of ways, and as such, appropriate mitigation measures for the undertaking need to be considered.

## 5.2 Preliminary Evaluation of Alternatives

The original desktop Data Collection CHRA (submitted December 2019) was revised in July 2020 to include a preliminary consideration of potential impacts to identified cultural heritage resources to assist in the selection of the preferred alternative. Six shortlisted alternatives were provided to ASI in July 2020 (Alternatives 2a, 2b, 4b, 4c, 4d, and 5), and each was mapped in relation to the previously identified cultural heritage resources in the overall study area. A preliminary discussion of the cultural heritage resources adjacent to each of the shortlisted alternatives which may be negatively impacted is included below, while mapping of each of these shortlisted alternatives is provided in Section 8.0. Note that the proposed shaft locations depicted are preliminary and subject to change.

Based on a preliminary review of the six shortlisted routes alternatives, all of the proposed routes have the potential to impact between one potential CHR (Alternative 2a) and 52 potential CHRs (Alternative 4d). These impacts are considered to be generally indirect, as the shortlisted route alternatives are anticipated to be generally confined to the existing municipal rights-of-way and will not result in any land acquisitions. Limited land acquisitions are anticipated in the one staging area location in Alternatives 4c and 5, where direct impacts to one property are anticipated. The preferred route alternative should be selected to eliminate or reduce negative impacts to identified and potential cultural heritage resources wherever feasible. In this respect, Alternative 2a is the preferred route from a heritage perspective as it has the potential to indirectly impact only one CHR (CHR 219). Where feasible, Alternative 2a should be carried forward for consideration as the preferred alternative for this project. Alternatives 4c and 5 are the least preferred alternatives, as they have the potential to result in direct impacts to one heritage resource (CHR 204) in addition to the potential indirect impacts to other identified cultural heritage resources.

If Alternative 2a is eliminated from consideration, the following ranking of the shortlisted alternatives from most to least preferred from the heritage perspective is listed, below. Where feasible, this ranked list of alternatives should be considered with a preference for Alternative 2b or 4b first, due to their relatively minor potential indirect impacts. If these alternatives are determined to be infeasible, a clear rationale for their exclusion should be documented before consideration is given to more impactful alternatives. The ranking of the six shortlisted alternatives from least to most impactful from a heritage perspective is as follows:

**Table 3: Preliminary Evaluation of Alternatives**

Alternative #	Potential Indirect Impacts	Potential Direct Impacts
Alternative 2a (Centre Street)	This alternative is adjacent to one CHR (CHR 219)	No direct impacts are anticipated in this alternative.

Alternative 2b (Centre Street and Beech Street)	<p>This alternative is adjacent to four CHRs (CHRs 249, 255, 251, 159).</p> <p>NOTE: Alternatives Alt 2b and 4b are ranked the same as they are both adjacent to four CHRs.</p>	No direct impacts are anticipated in this alternative.
Alternative 4b (Main Street and Centre Street)-	<p>This alternative is adjacent to four CHRs (CHRs 129, 95, 124, 219).</p> <p>NOTE: Alternatives 2b and 4b are ranked the same as they are both adjacent to four CHRs.</p>	No direct impacts are anticipated in this alternative.
Alternative 4d (Main Street and Centre Street with Church Street)-	This alternative is Adjacent to 52 CHRs.	No direct impacts are anticipated in this alternative.
Alternative 4c (Main Street and Mill Street)-	<p>This alternative is adjacent to 25 CHRs</p> <p>Staging area adjacent to CHR 121 could result in indirect impacts to the property.</p>	Direct impacts anticipated to CHR 204 (CNR Station) as a staging area is anticipated to require property acquisition and impacts to the parking lot.
Alternative 5 (West Neighbourhood)-	<p>This alternative is adjacent to 26 CHRs</p> <p>Staging area adjacent to CHR 121 could result in indirect impacts to the property.</p>	Direct impacts anticipated to CHR 204 (CNR Station) as a staging area is anticipated to require property acquisition and impacts to the parking lot.

Mapping of each potential route alternative, staging area, and the location of previously identified CHRs is provided in Section 8.0.

## 6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND FURTHER WORK

Background research, including a review of historical mapping, revealed that the Euro-Canadian occupation of the study area had its origins in late eighteenth century survey and settlement. Historical mapping does show that there was significant expansion within the community of Brampton in the latter part of the twentieth century. The review of historical mapping suggests that structures representing the main nineteenth settlement area of Brampton are still extant in this dense urban landscape.



At present, the City of Brampton's Municipal Heritage Register lists 257 cultural heritage resources, including one potential Heritage Conservation District, within the Phase 3 study area. However, it is still possible that the Phase 3 study area retains additional cultural heritage resources that have not yet been recognized along the historical transportation routes. Historical mapping illustrates a number of nineteenth century structures which may be still extant within the study area. When a preferred alternative is selected, a field review will be conducted for the route to document the previously identified cultural heritage resources and to document any additional potential cultural heritage resources.

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

1. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid negative impacts to identified cultural heritage resources (i.e. remain within the existing right-of-way). Suitable mitigation measures include establishing no-go zones adjacent to the identified cultural heritage resources and issuing instructions to construction crews to prevent impacts to existing structures.
2. The preferred route alternative should be selected to eliminate or reduce negative impacts to identified and potential cultural heritage resources wherever feasible. In this respect, Alternative 2a is the preferred route from a heritage perspective as it has the potential to indirectly impact only one CHR (CHR 219). Where feasible, Alternative 2a should be carried forward for consideration as the preferred alternative for this project. Alternatives 4c and 5 are the least preferred alternatives, as they have the potential to result in direct impacts to one heritage resource (CHR 204) in addition to the potential indirect impacts to other identified cultural heritage resources.
3. Once preferred alternatives or detailed designs for the proposed scope of works are available, field work will be conducted, which may identify additional potential cultural heritage resources, then this report will be updated with a confirmation of impacts of the undertaking on the cultural heritage resources identified within and/or adjacent to the study area and will recommend appropriate mitigation measures. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, completing a heritage impact assessment or documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.
4. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.

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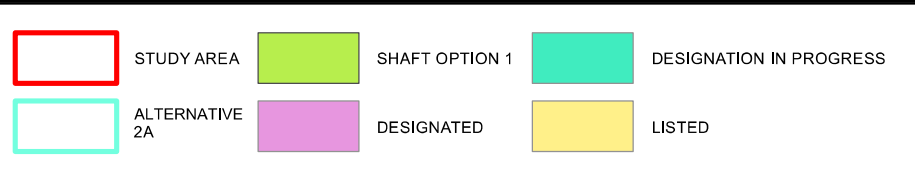
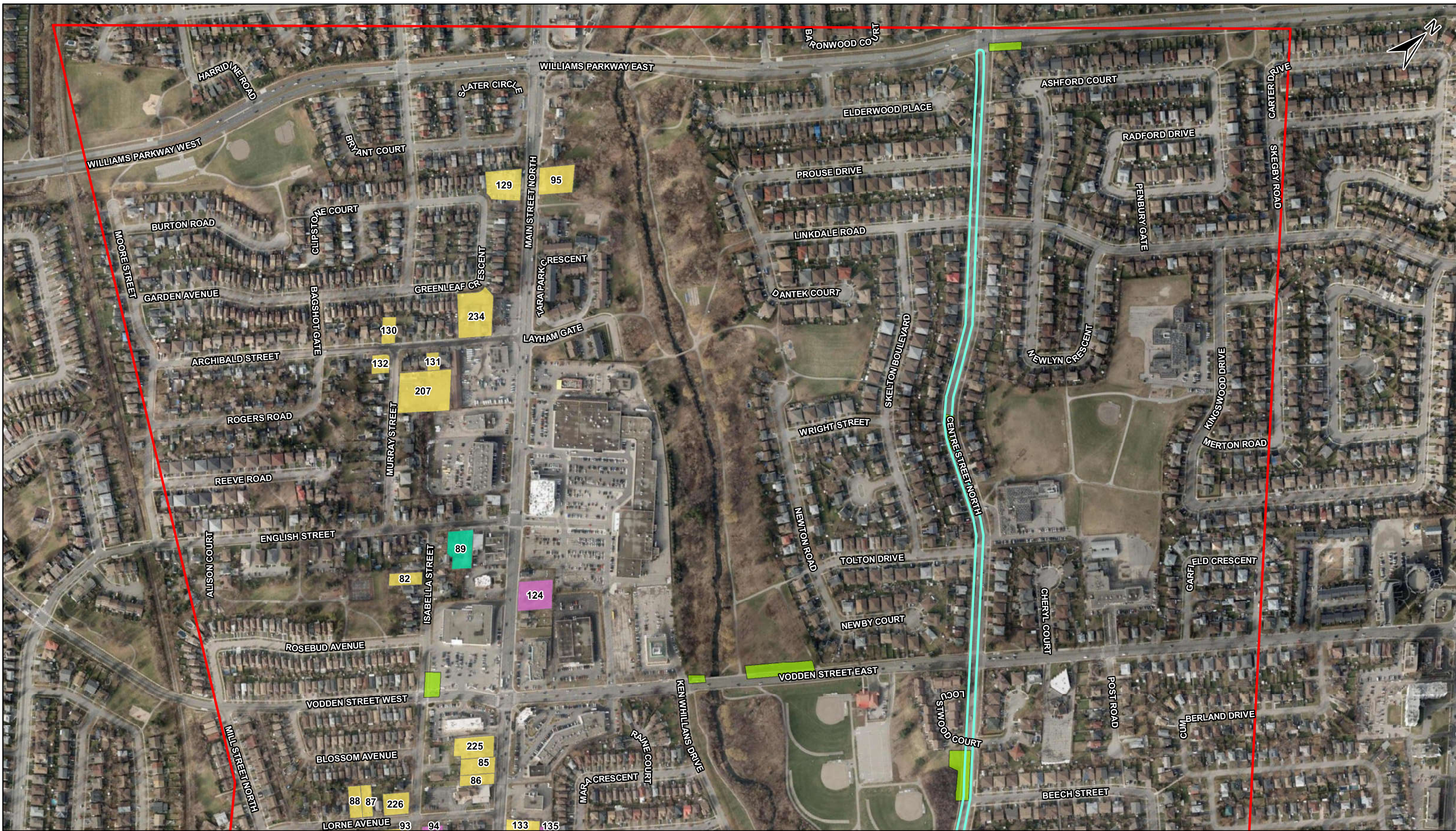
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## **8.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE LOCATION MAPPING**





Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community  
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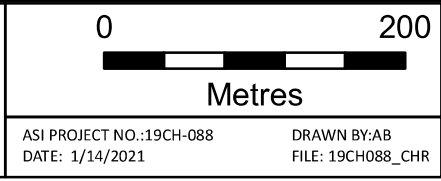
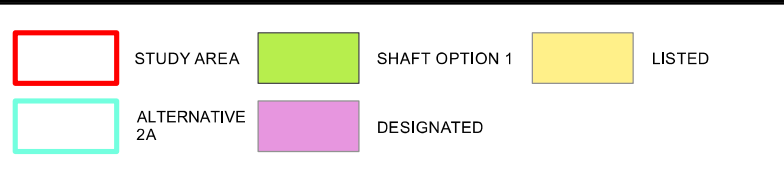
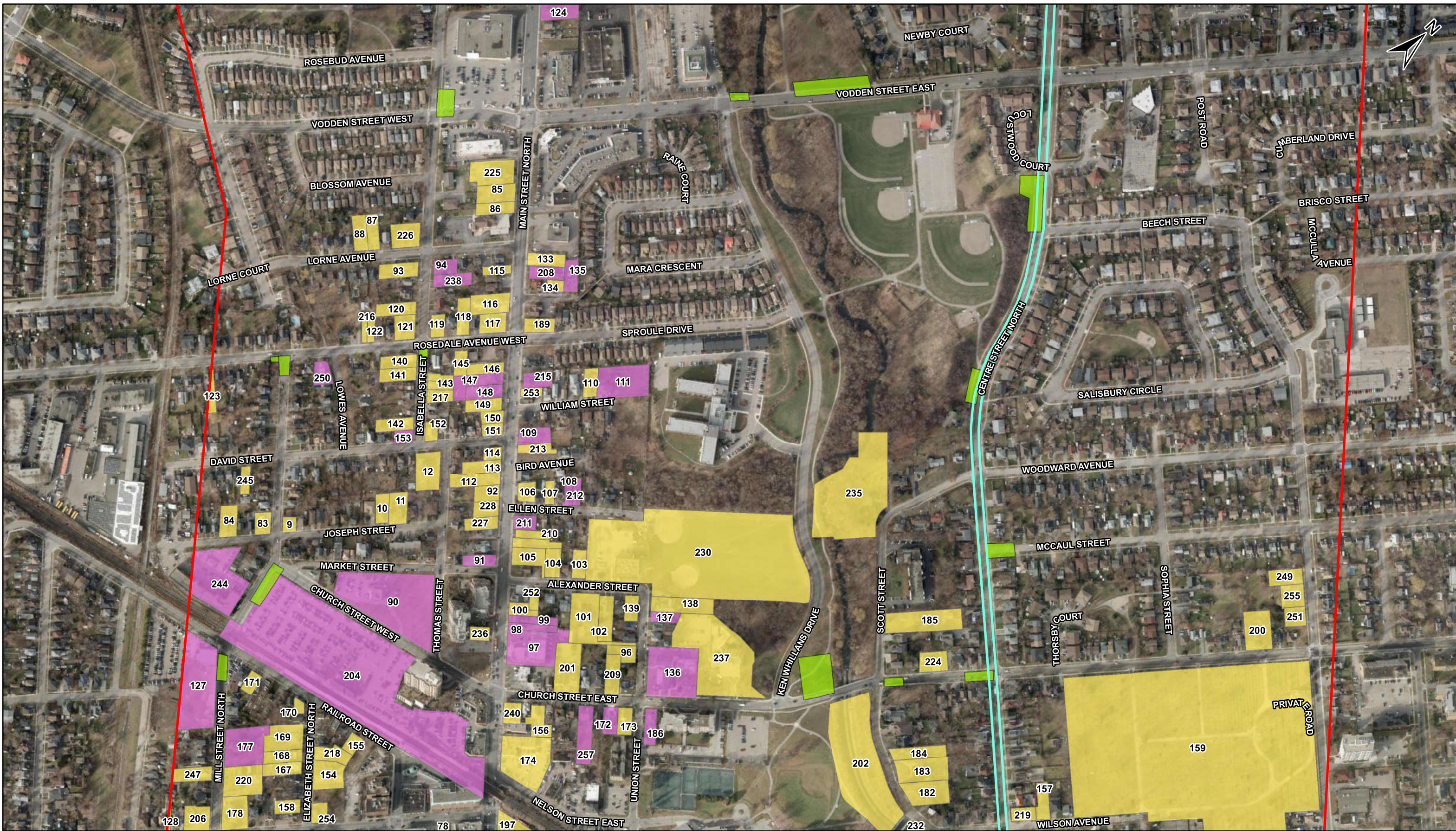


Figure 9: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources within/adjacent to Alternative 2a (Sheet 1)





Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community  
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 Scale: 1:4,500  
 Page Size: 11 x 17

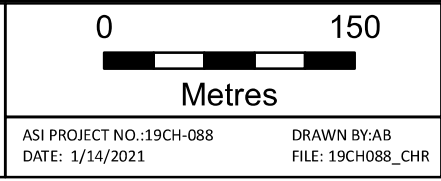
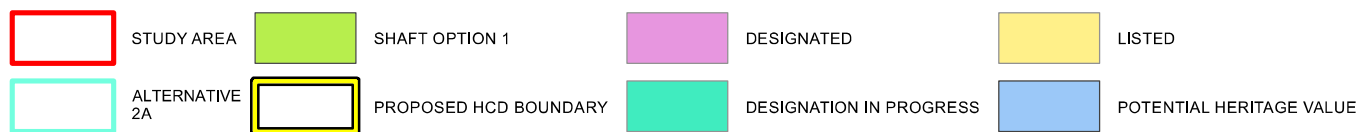
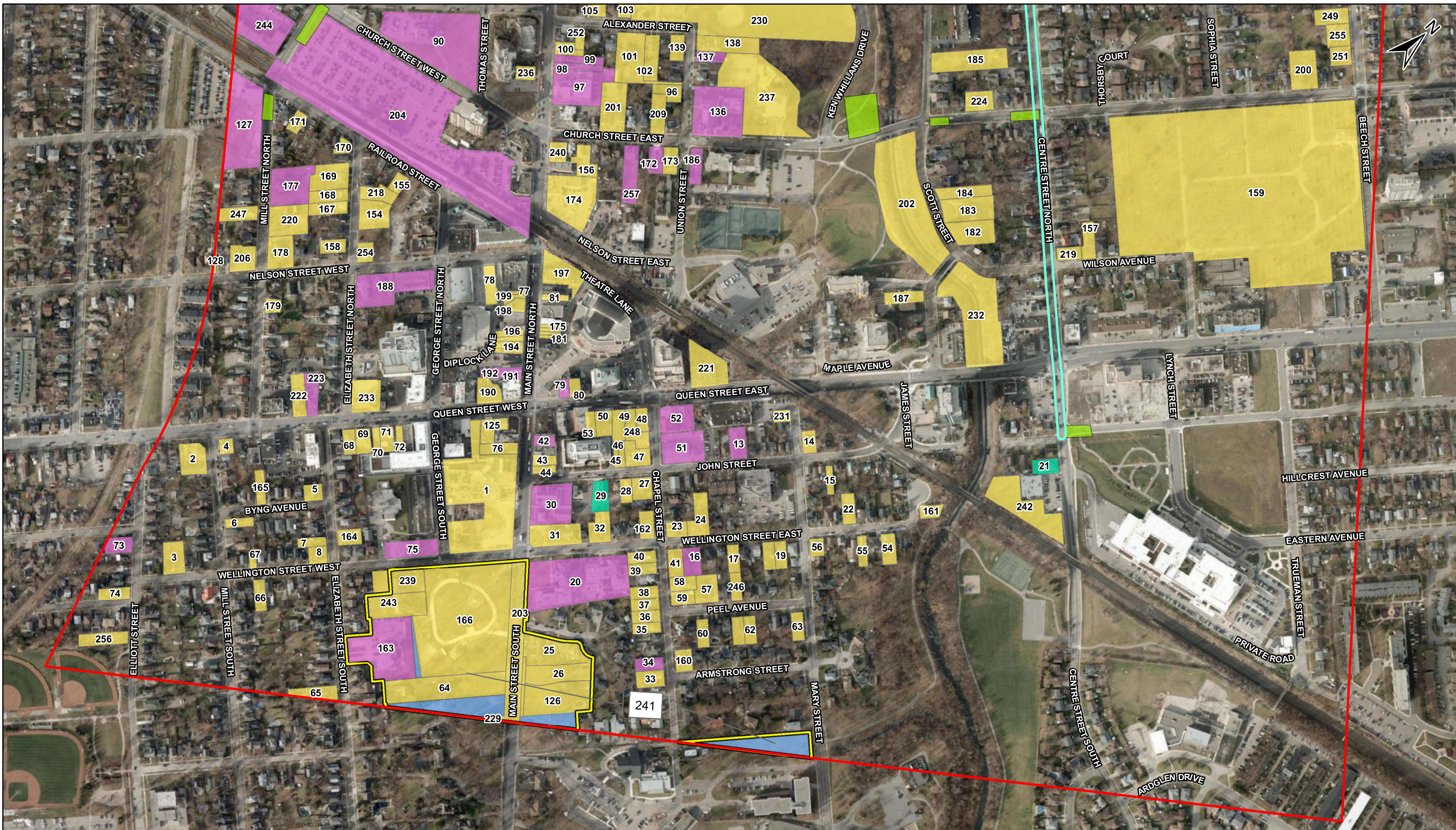


Figure 10: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources within/adjacent to Alternative 2a (Sheet 2)





Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community  
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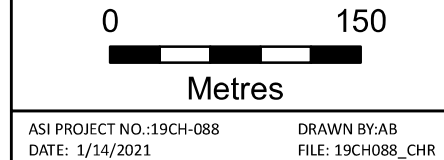
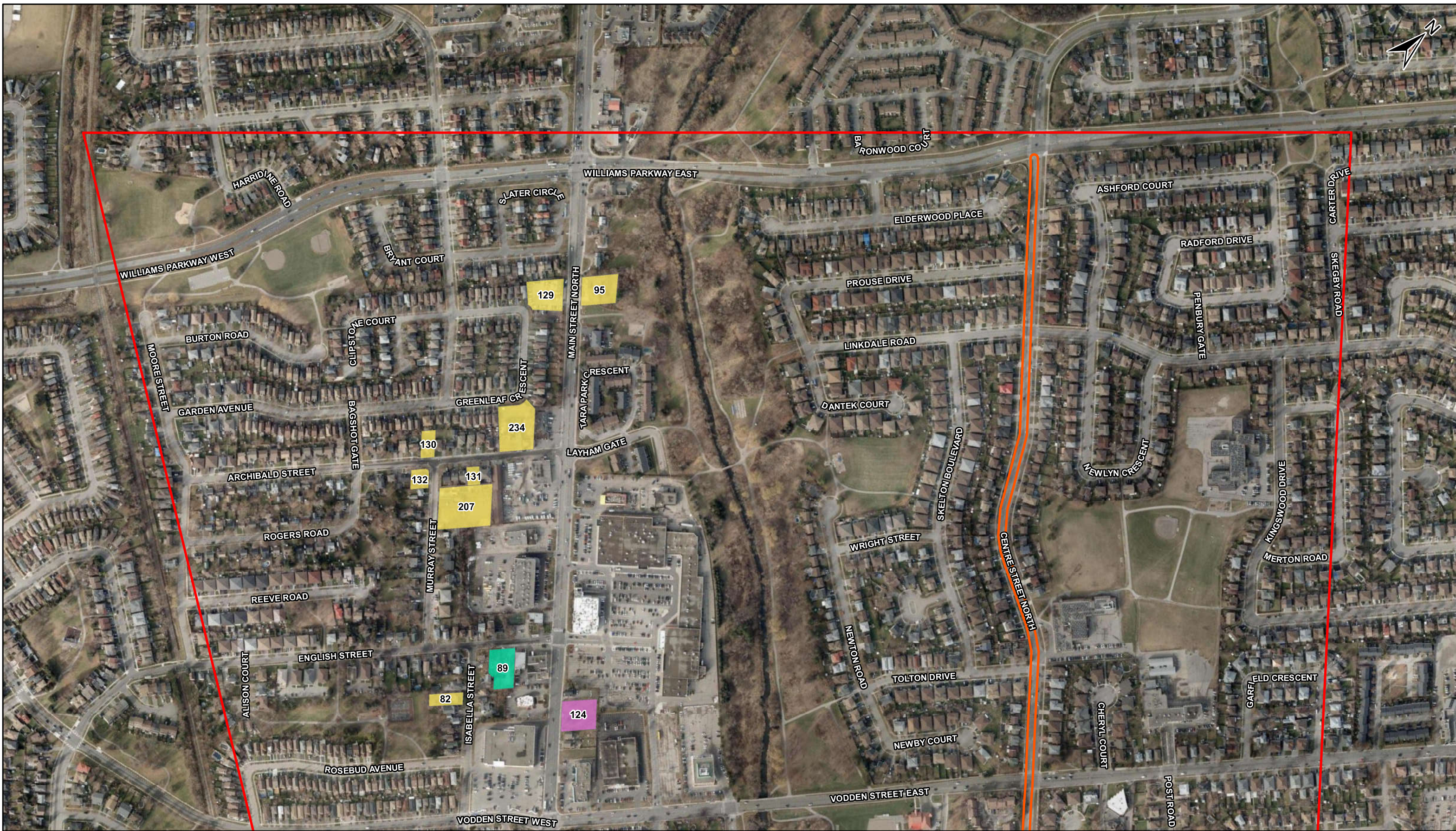




Figure 11: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources within/adjacent to Alternative 2a (Sheet 3)





	STUDY AREA		DESIGNATED		LISTED
	ALTERNATIVE 2B		DESIGNATION IN PROGRESS		

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community  
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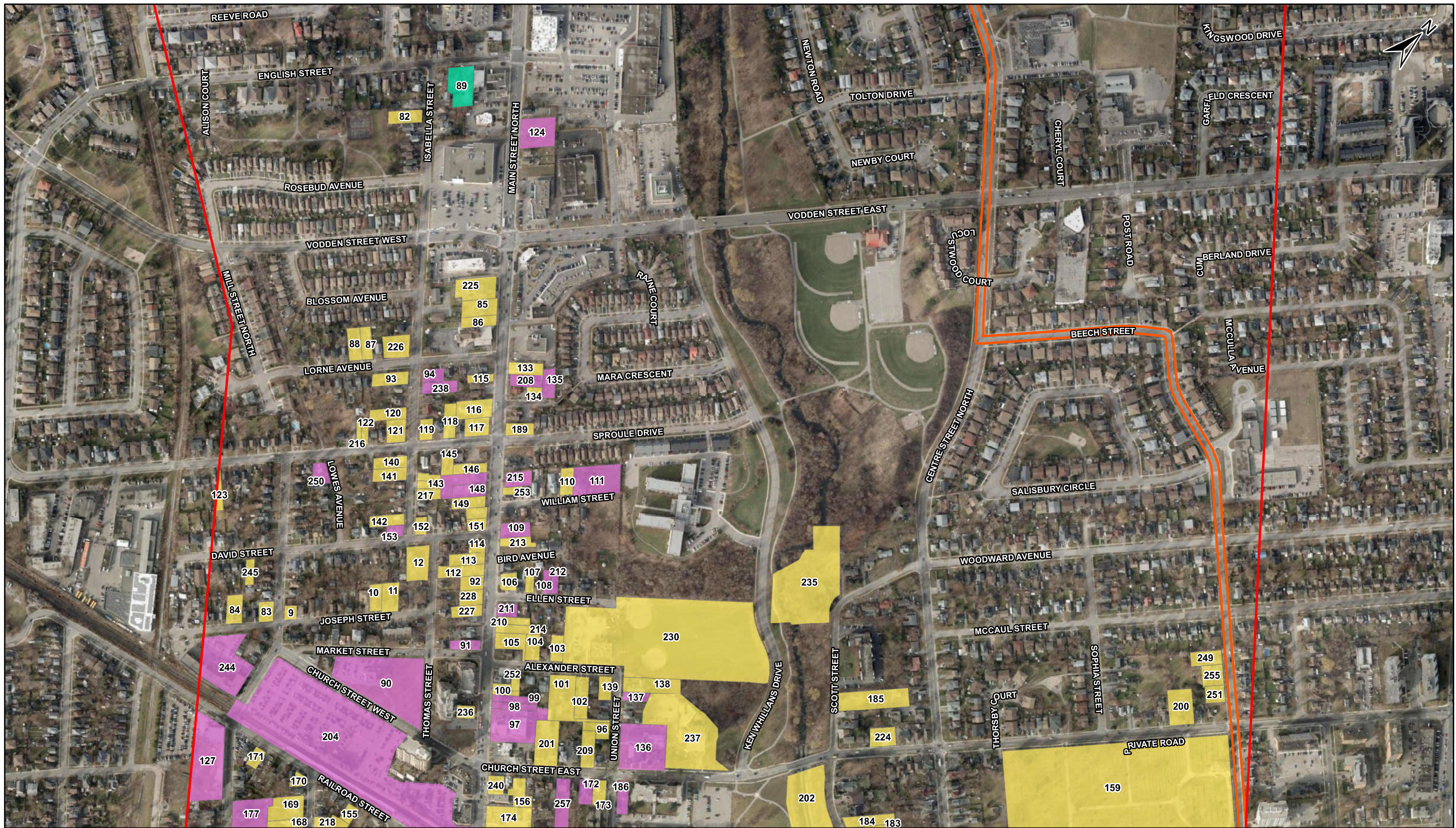
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ASI PROJECT NO.: 19CH-088	DRAWN BY: JF
DATE: 7/27/2020	FILE: 19CH088_CHR

Figure 12: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources within/adjacent to Alternative 2b (Sheet 1)





	STUDY AREA	DESIGNATED	LISTED
	ALTERNATIVE 2B	DESIGNATION IN PROGRESS	

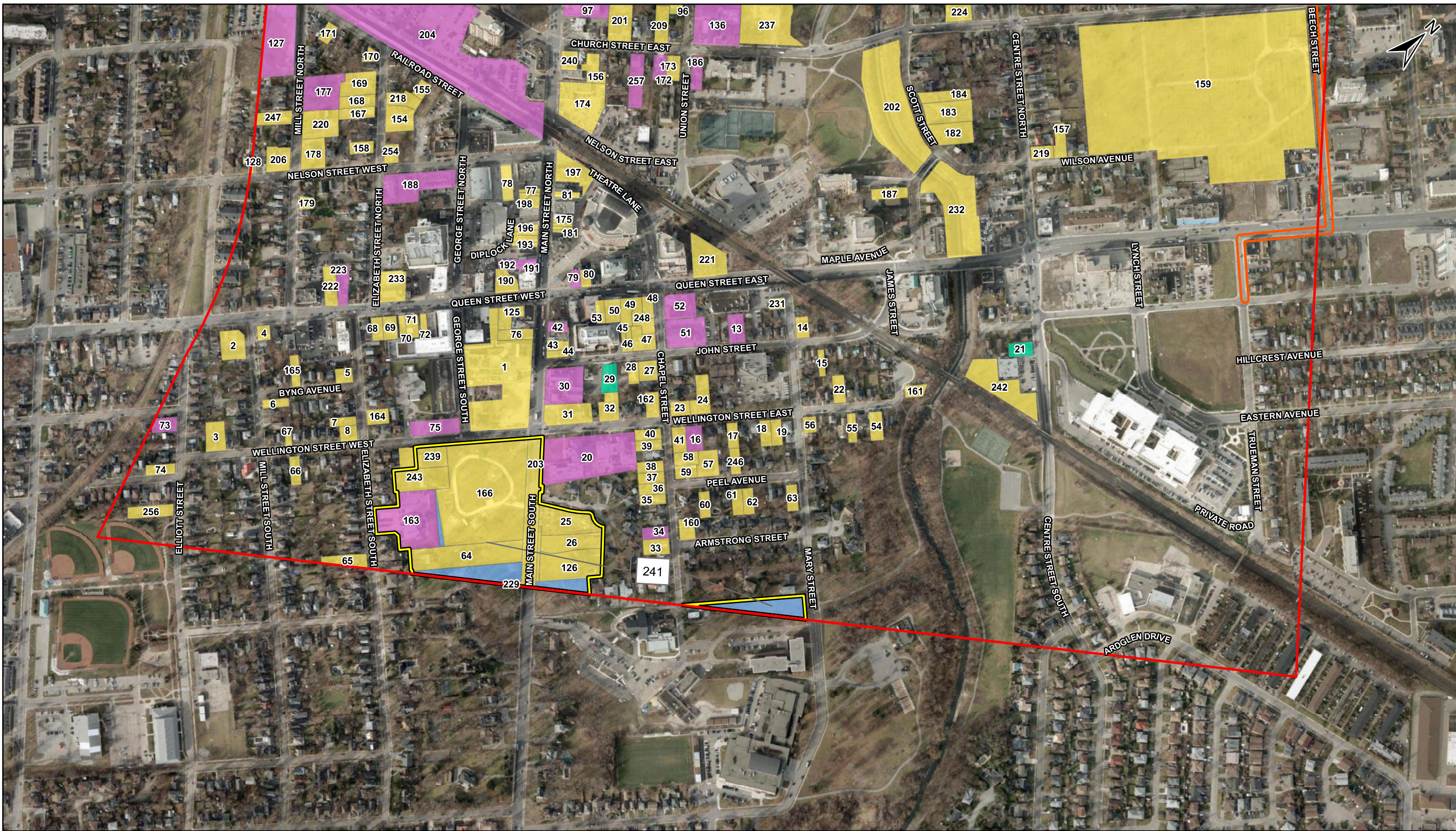
Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community  
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
 Scale: 1:4,880  
 Page Size: 11 x 17








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ASI PROJECT NO.: 19CH-088  
 DATE: 7/27/2020  
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Figure 13: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources within/adjacent to Alternative 2b (Sheet 2)





 STUDY AREA	 Proposed HCD Boundary	 DESIGNATION IN PROGRESS	 Potential Heritage Value
 ALTERNATIVE 2B	 DESIGNATED	 LISTED	

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community  
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
 Scale: 1:4,870  
 Page Size: 11 x 17


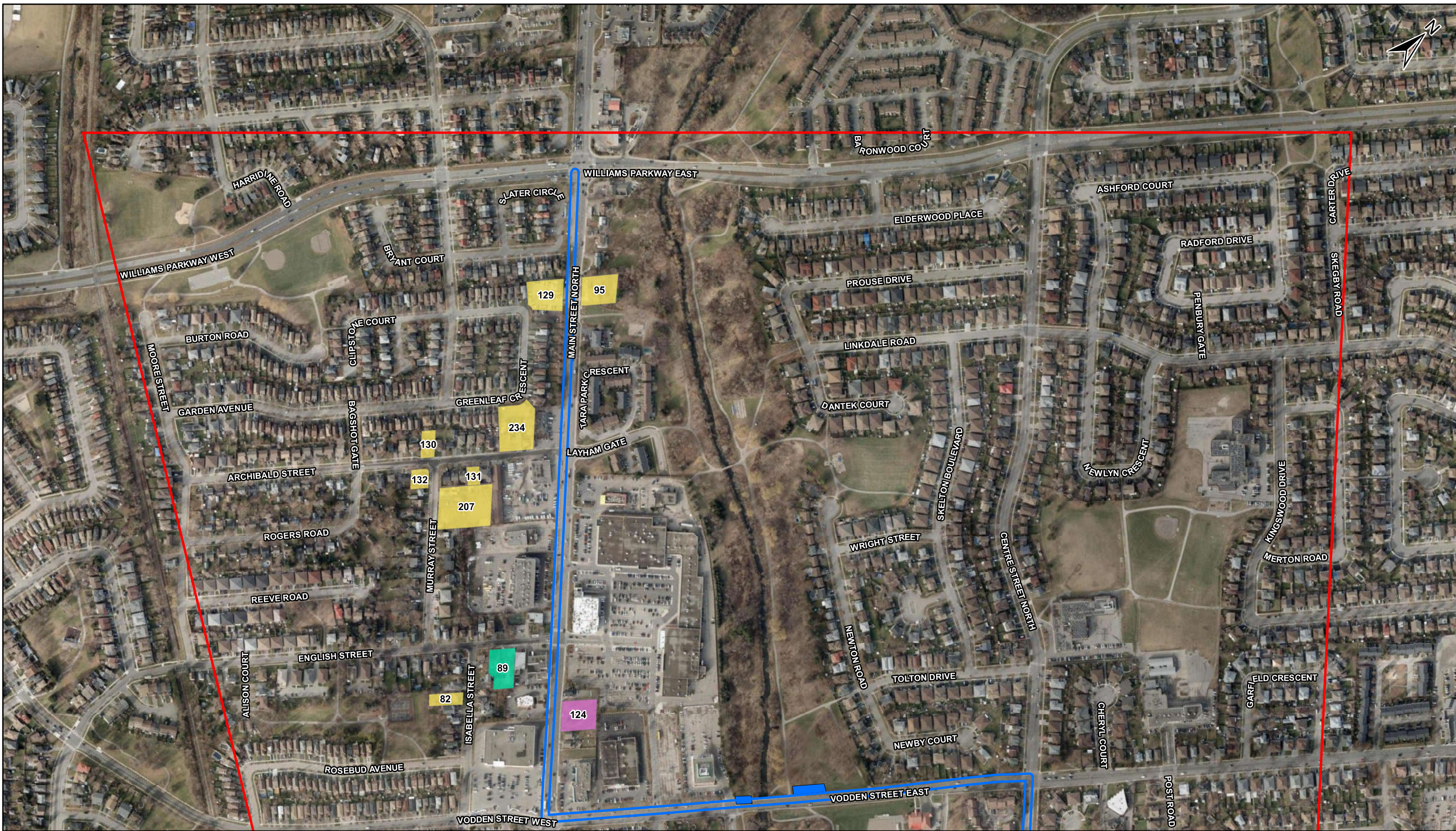
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DATE: 7/27/2020	FILE: 19CH088_CHR

Figure 14: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources within/adjacent to Alternative 2b (Sheet 3)





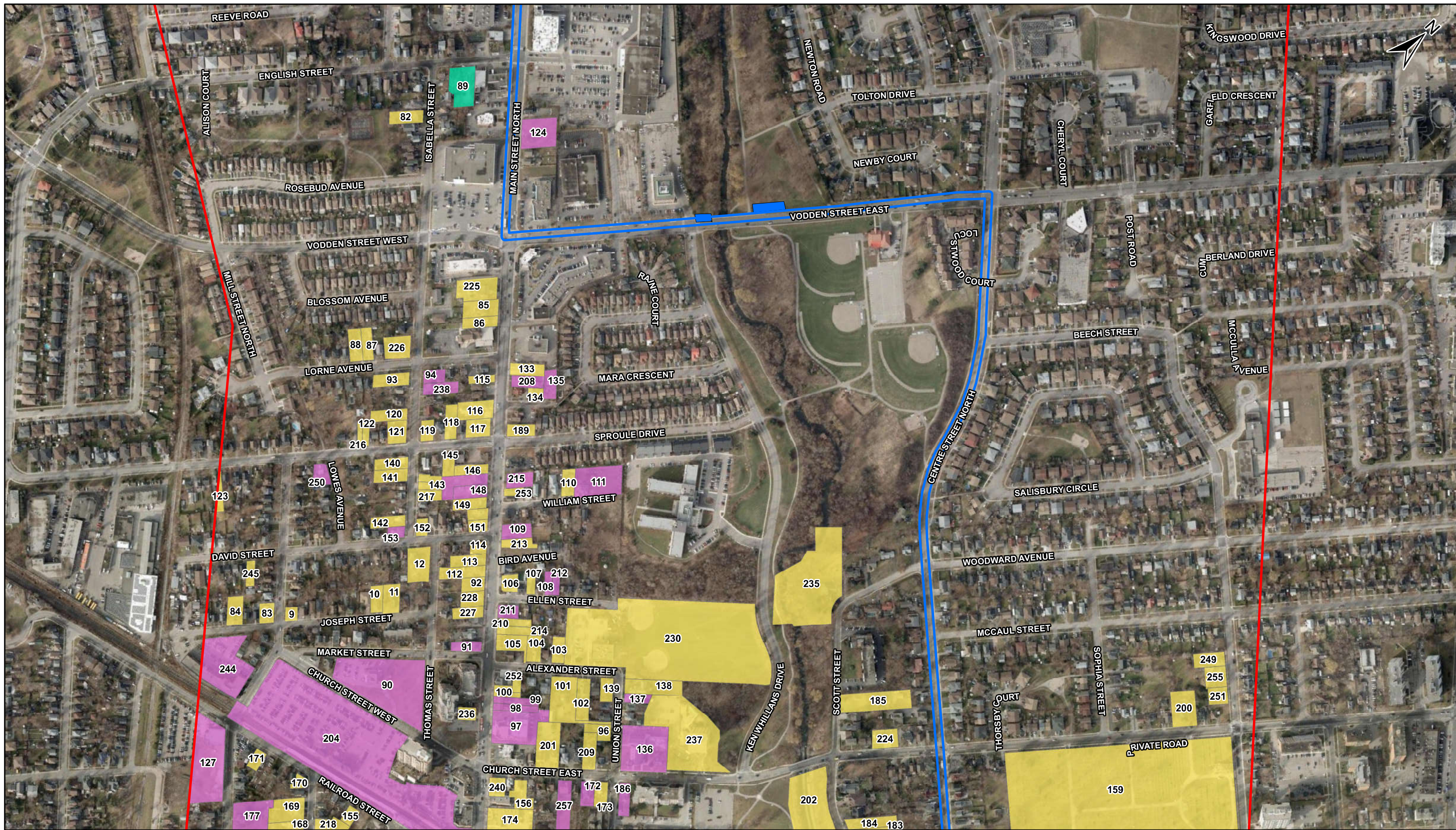
	STUDY AREA		Option 4B		DESIGNATION IN PROGRESS
	ALTERNATIVE 4B		DESIGNATED		LISTED

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community  
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 Page Size: 11 x 17

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ASI PROJECT NO.: 19CH-088	DRAWN BY: JF
DATE: 7/27/2020	FILE: 19CH088_CHR

Figure 15: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources within/adjacent to Alternative 4b (Sheet 1)





	STUDY AREA	Option 4B	DESIGNATION IN PROGRESS
	ALTERNATIVE 4B	DESIGNATED	LISTED

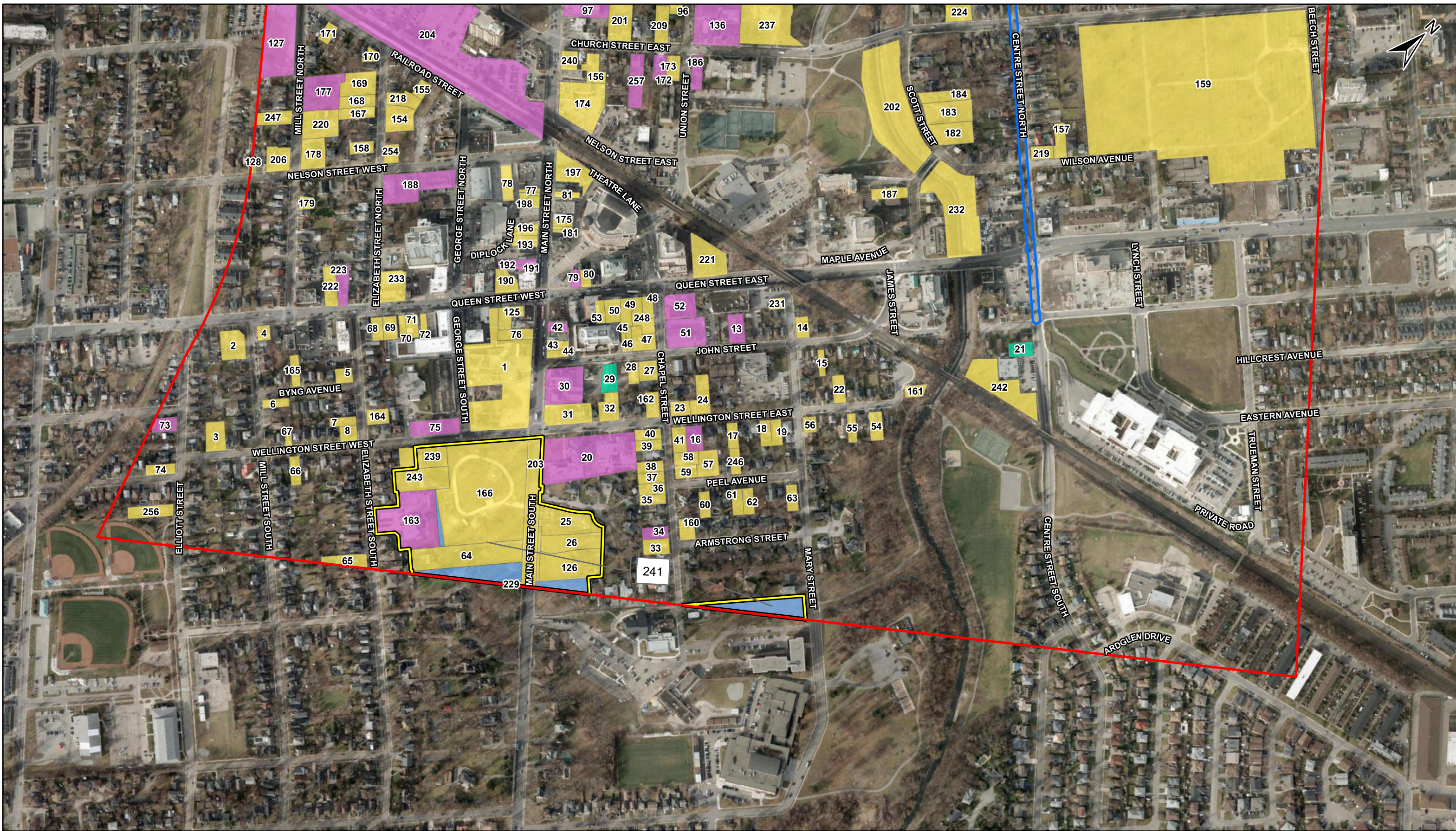
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 Scale: 1:4,880  
 Page Size: 11 x 17








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ASI PROJECT NO.: 19CH-088  
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Figure 16: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources within/adjacent to Alternative 4b (Sheet 2)





 STUDY AREA	 Proposed HCD Boundary	 DESIGNATION IN PROGRESS	 Potential Heritage Value
 ALTERNATIVE 4B	 DESIGNATED	 LISTED	

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community  
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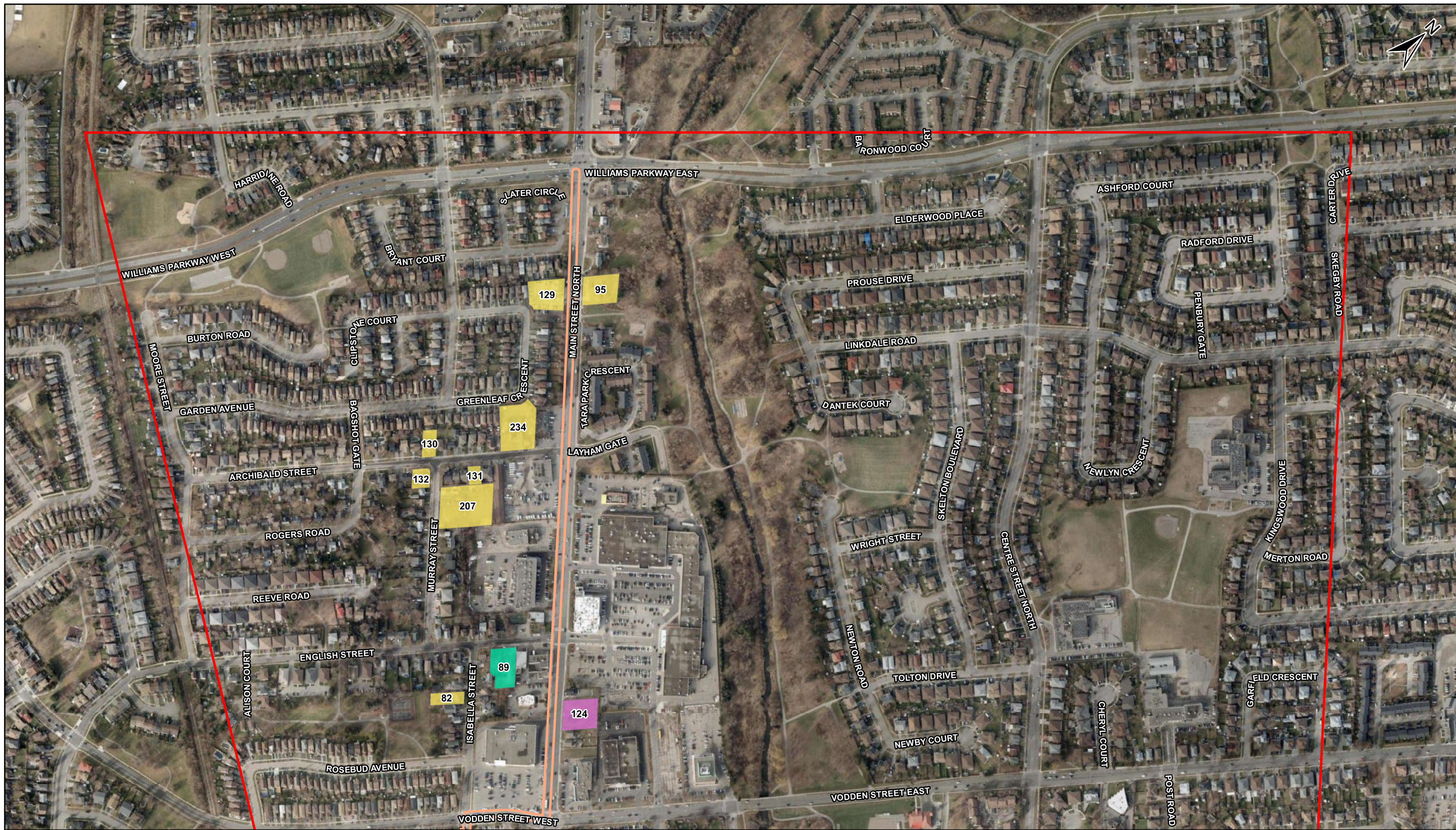
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DATE: 7/27/2020
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FILE: 19CH088_CHR

Figure 17: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources within/adjacent to Alternative 4b (Sheet 3)





	STUDY AREA	ALTERNATIVE 4C/5	DESIGNATION IN PROGRESS
	ALTERNATIVE 4C	DESIGNATED	LISTED

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community  
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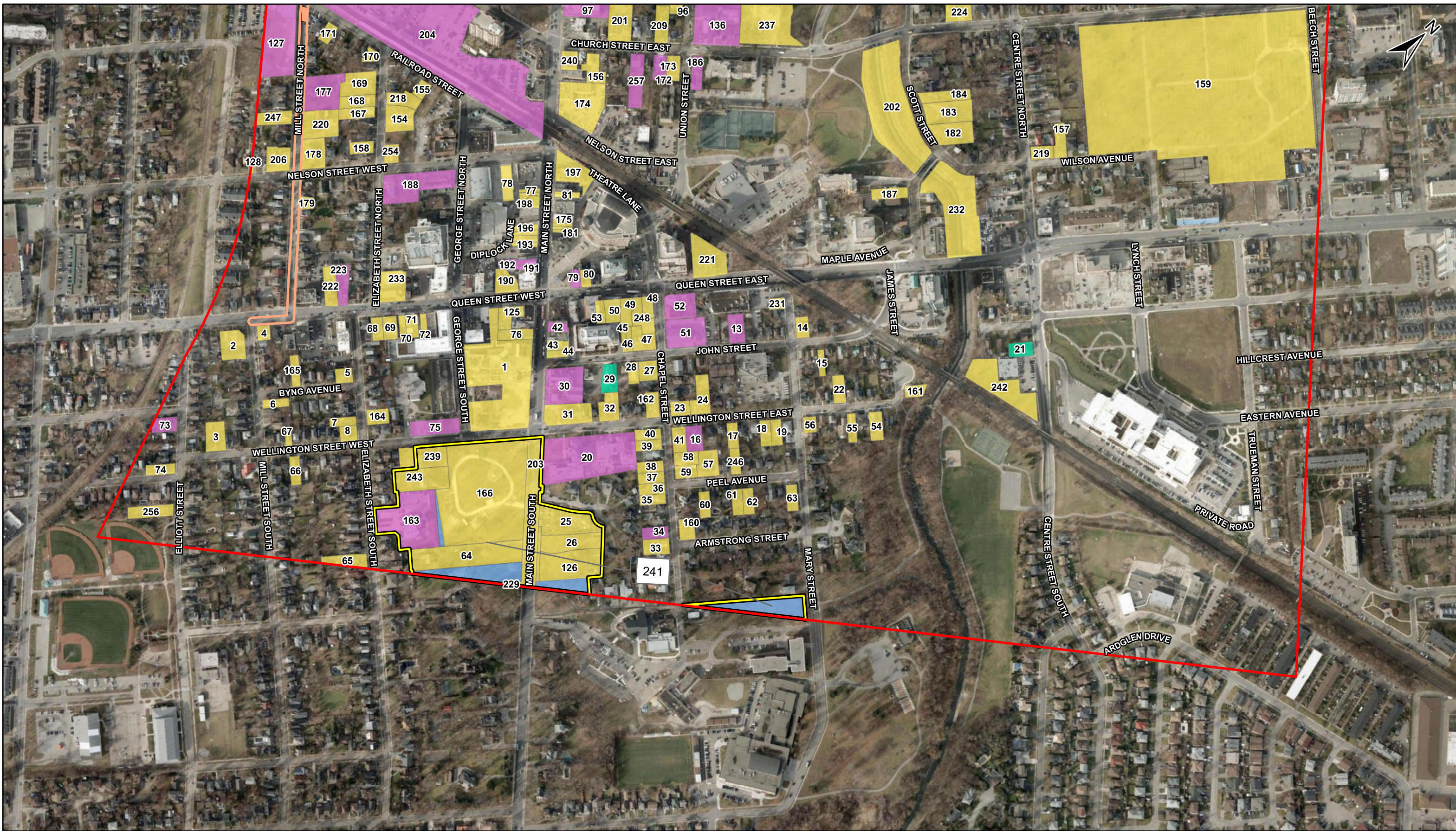
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 FILE: 19CH088\_CHR









Figure 18: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources within/adjacent to Alternative 4c (Sheet 1)









 STUDY AREA	 ALTERNATIVE 4C/5	 DESIGNATED	 LISTED
 ALTERNATIVE 4C	 Proposed HCD Boundary	 DESIGNATION IN PROGRESS	 Potential Heritage Value

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community  
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
 Scale: 1:4,870  
 Page Size: 11 x 17


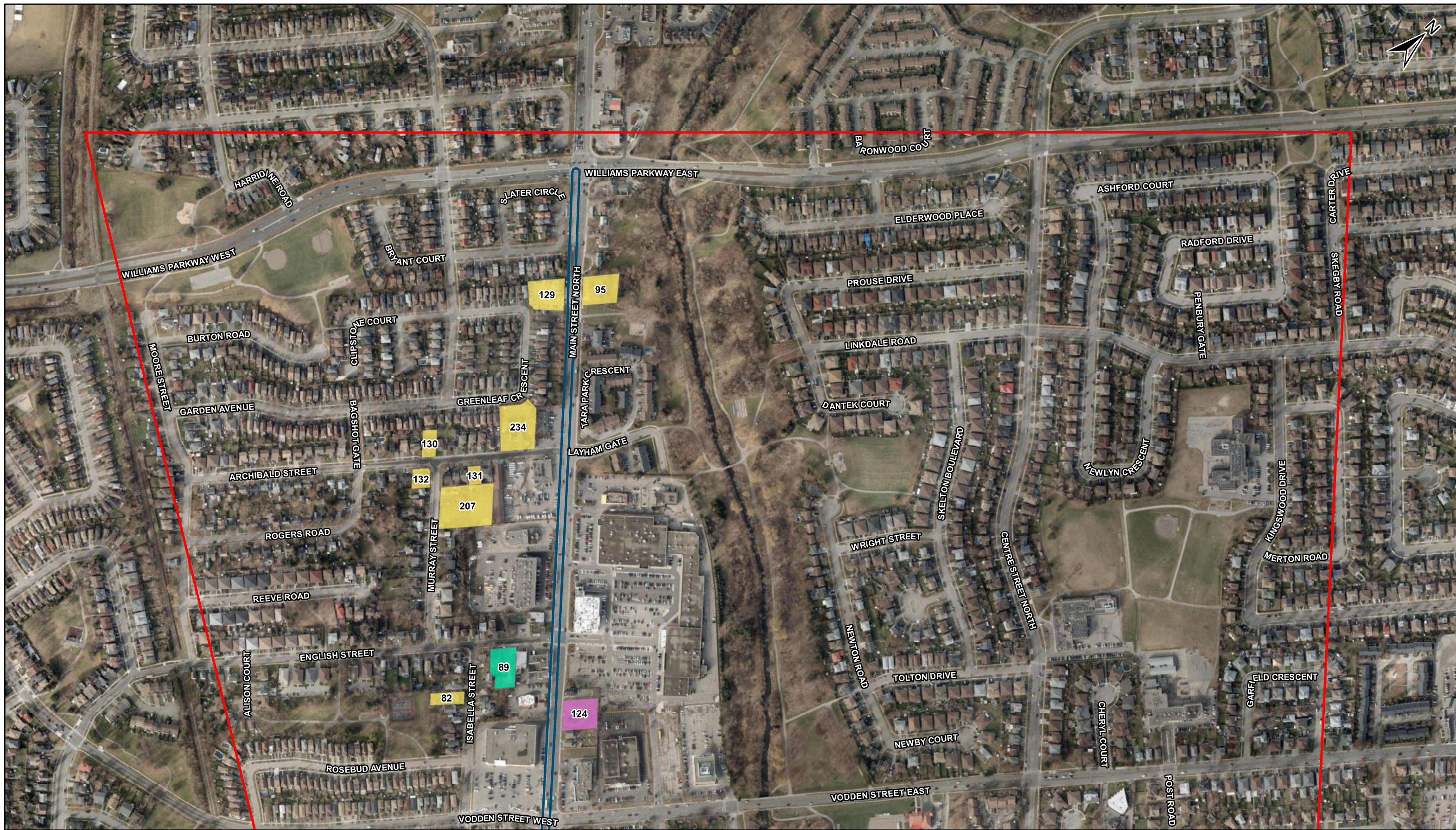
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ASI PROJECT NO.: 19CH-088	DRAWN BY: JF
DATE: 7/27/2020	FILE: 19CH088_CHR

Figure 20: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources within/adjacent to Alternative 4c (Sheet 3)





	STUDY AREA	DESIGNATED	LISTED
	ALTERNATIVE 4D	DESIGNATION IN PROGRESS	

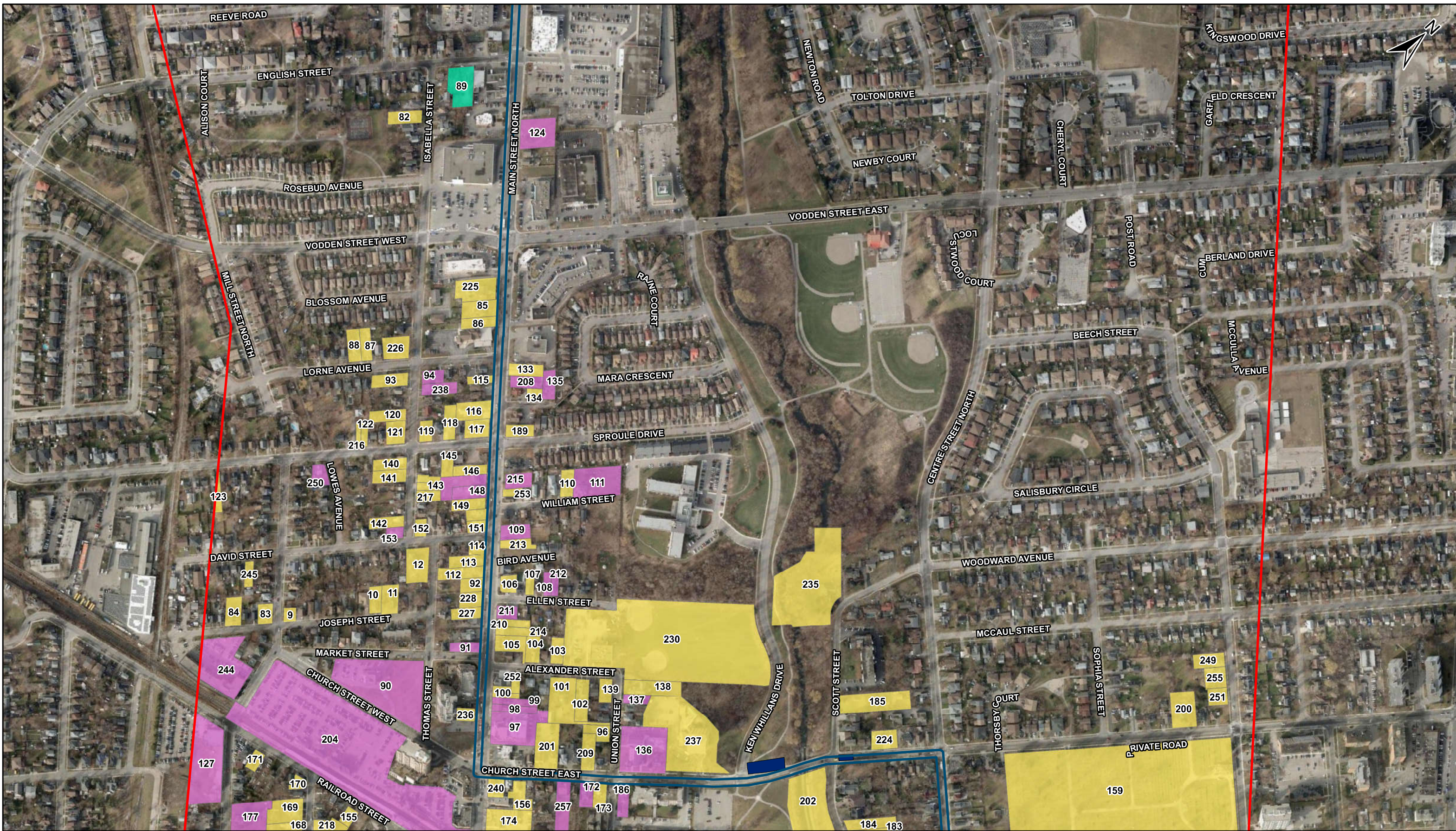

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community  
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
 Scale: 1:4,880  
 Page Size: 11 x 17







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ASI PROJECT NO.: 19CH-088  
 DATE: 7/27/2020  
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 FILE: 19CH088\_CHR

Figure 21: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources within/adjacent to Alternative 4d (Sheet 1)



	STUDY AREA		ALTERNATIVE 4D		DESIGNATION IN PROGRESS
	ALTERNATIVE 4D		DESIGNATED		LISTED

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community  
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
 Scale: 1:4,880  
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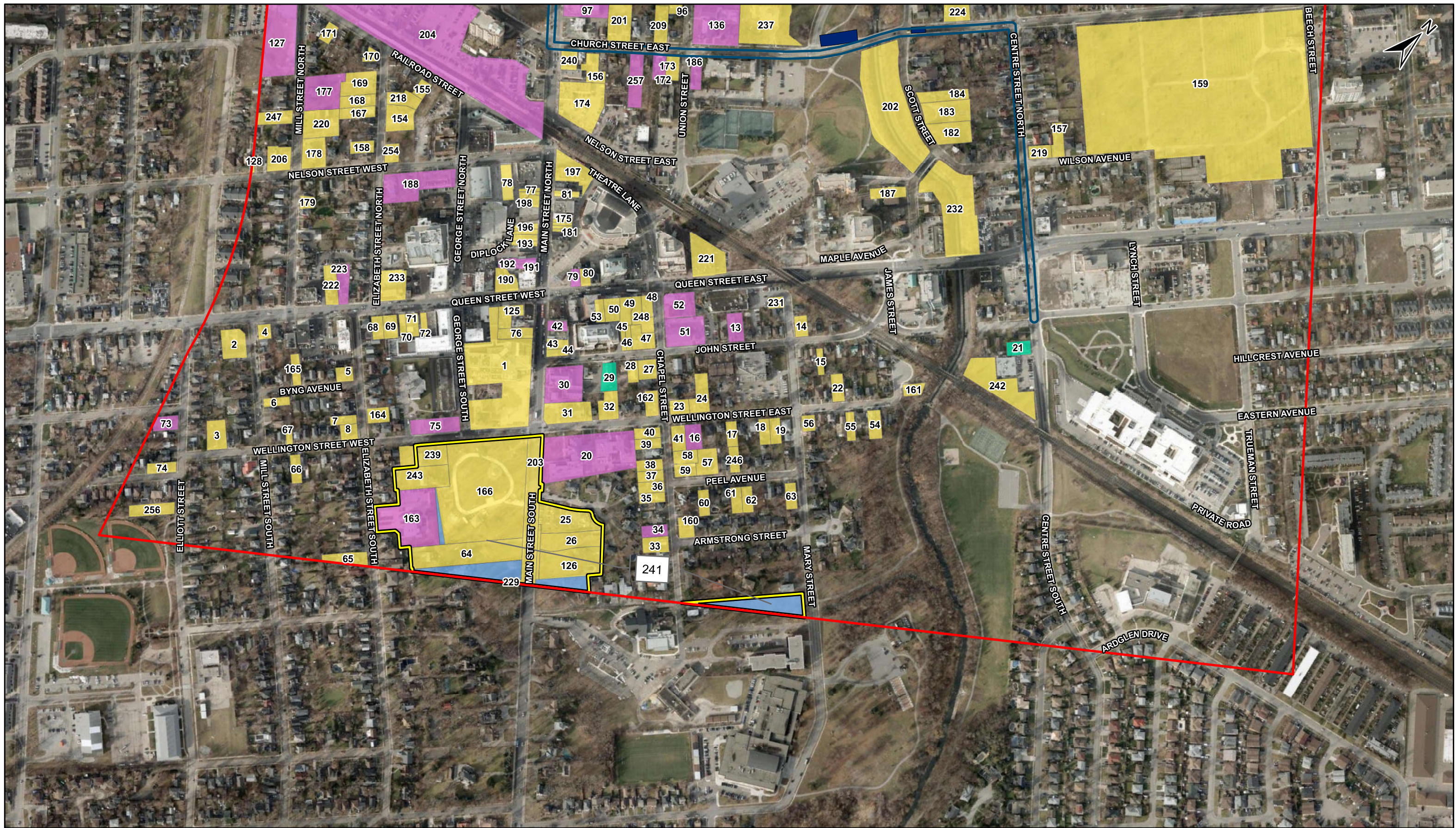
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ASI PROJECT NO.: 19CH-088	DRAWN BY: JF
DATE: 7/27/2020	FILE: 19CH088_CHR

Figure 22: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources within/adjacent to Alternative 4d (Sheet 2)





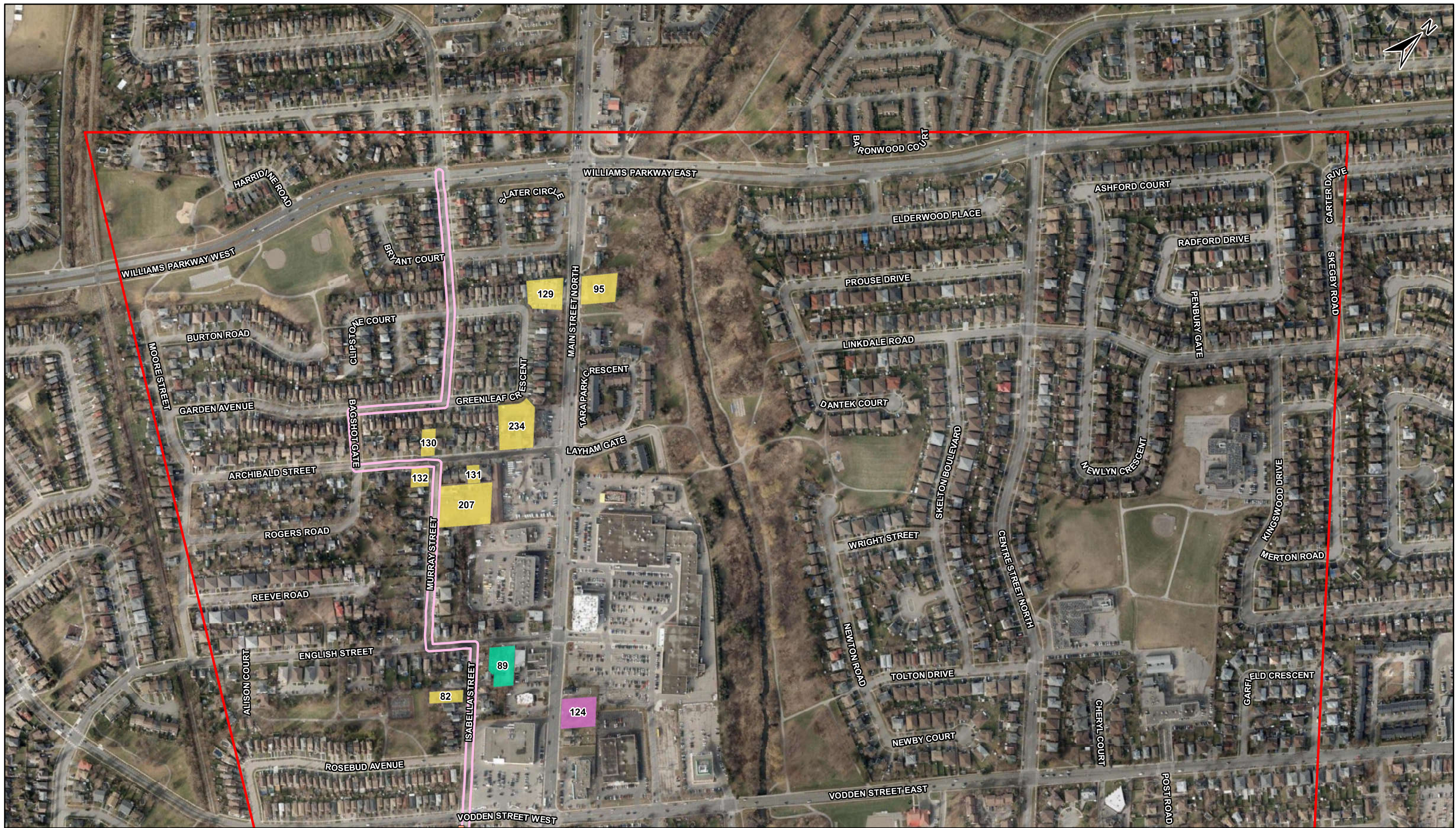
	STUDY AREA	ALTERNATIVE 4D	DESIGNATED	LISTED
	ALTERNATIVE 4D	Proposed HCD Boundary	DESIGNATION IN PROGRESS	Potential Heritage Value

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community  
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
 Scale: 1:4,870  
 Page Size: 11 x 17

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 ASI PROJECT NO.: 19CH-088  
 DATE: 7/27/2020  
 DRAWN BY: JF  
 FILE: 19CH088\_CHR

Figure 23: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources within/adjacent to Alternative 4d (Sheet 3)





	STUDY AREA	ALTERNATIVE 5	DESIGNATION IN PROGRESS
	ALTERNATIVE 4C/5	DESIGNATED	LISTED

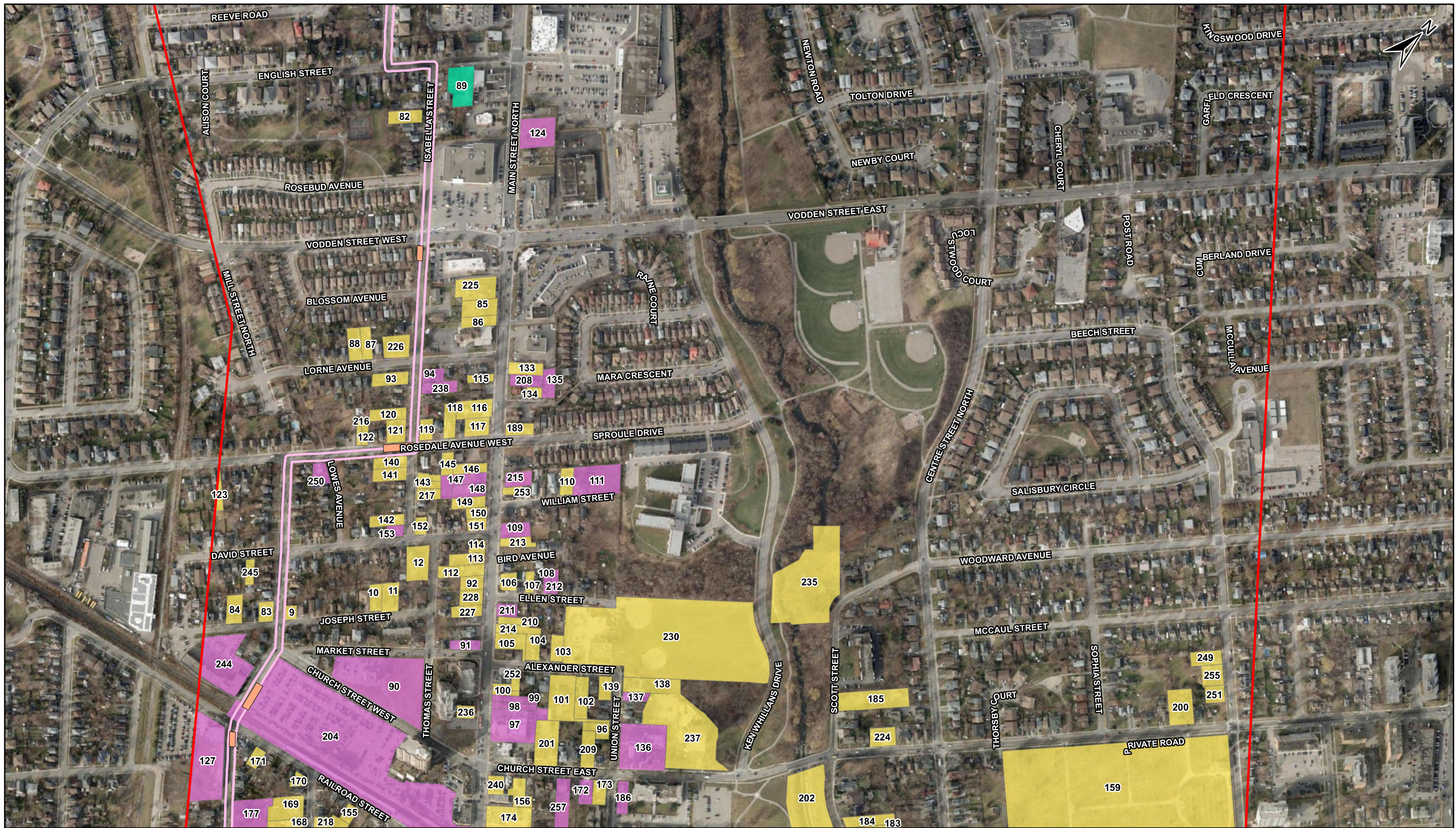
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 Scale: 1:4,880  
 Page Size: 11 x 17

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ASI PROJECT NO.: 19CH-088  
 DATE: 7/27/2020  
 DRAWN BY: JF  
 FILE: 19CH088\_CHR

Figure 24: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources within/adjacent to Alternative 5 (Sheet 1)





	STUDY AREA	ALTERNATIVE 5	DESIGNATION IN PROGRESS
	ALTERNATIVE 4C/5	DESIGNATED	LISTED

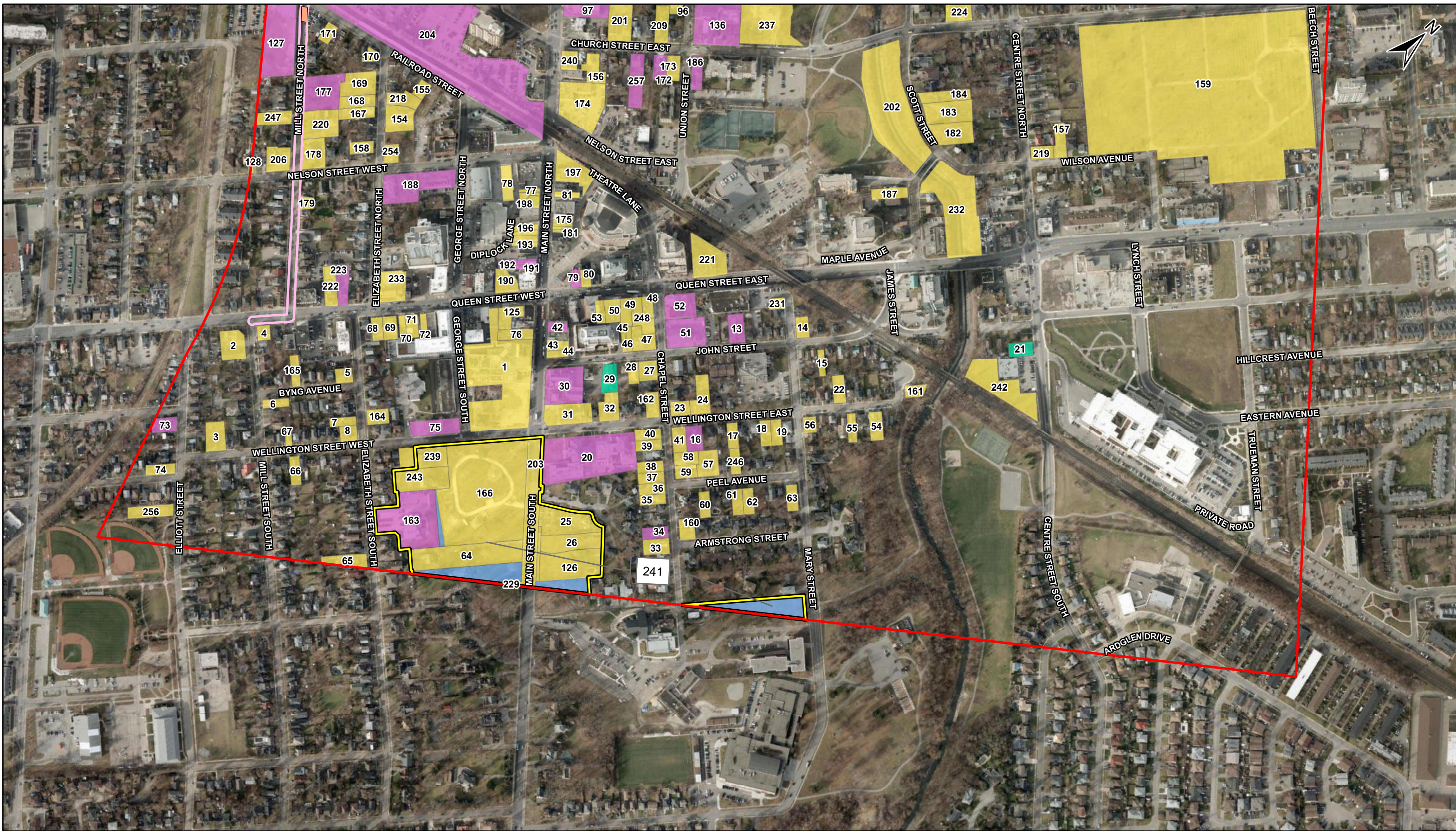
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 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
 Scale: 1:4,880  
 Page Size: 11 x 17









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 Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 19CH-088  
 DATE: 7/27/2020  
 DRAWN BY: JF  
 FILE: 19CH088\_CHR

Figure 25: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources within/adjacent to Alternative 5 (Sheet 2)





 STUDY AREA	 ALTERNATIVE 5	 DESIGNATED	 LISTED
 ALTERNATIVE 4C/5	 Proposed HCD Boundary	 DESIGNATION IN PROGRESS	 Potential Heritage Value

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community  
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
 Scale: 1:4,870  
 Page Size: 11 x 17


0 <span style="margin-left: 100px;">150</span>	
	
Metres	
ASI PROJECT NO.: 19CH-088	DRAWN BY: JF
DATE: 7/27/2020	FILE: 19CH088_CHR

Figure 26: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources within/adjacent to Alternative 5 (Sheet 3)



## **APPENDIX A: 2006 Official Plan, City of Brampton (Office Consolidation September 2015)**

### **4.10.1 Built Heritage**

- 4.10.1.1 The City shall compile a Cultural Heritage Resources Register to include designated heritage resources as well as those listed as being of significant cultural heritage value or interest including built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, heritage conservation districts, areas with cultural heritage character and heritage cemeteries.
- 4.10.1.2 The Register shall contain documentation for these resources including legal description, owner information, and description of the heritage attributes for each designated and listed heritage resources to ensure effective protection and to maintain its currency, the Register shall be updated regularly and be accessible to the public.
- 4.10.1.3 All significant heritage resources shall be designated as being of cultural heritage value or interest in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act to help ensure effective protection and their continuing maintenance, conservation and restoration.
- 4.10.1.4 Criteria for assessing the heritage significance of cultural heritage resources shall be developed. Heritage significance refers to the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance of a resource for past, present or future generations. The significance of a cultural heritage resource is embodied in its heritage attributes and other character defining elements including: materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings. Assessment criteria may include one or more of the following core values:
- Aesthetic, Design or Physical Value;
  - Historical or Associative Value; and/or,
  - Contextual Value.
- 4.10.1.8 Heritage resources will be protected and conserved in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, the Appleton Charter for the Protection and Enhancement of the Built Environment and other recognized heritage protocols and standards. Protection, maintenance and stabilization of existing cultural heritage attributes and features over removal or replacement will be adopted as the core principles for all conservation projects.
- 4.10.1.17 The City shall modify its property standards and by-laws as appropriate to meet the needs of preserving heritage structures.



#### **4.10.2 Cultural Heritage Landscape**

- 4.10.2.1 The City shall identify and maintain an inventory of cultural heritage landscapes as part of the City's Cultural Heritage Register to ensure that they are accorded with the same attention and protection as the other types of cultural heritage resources.
- 4.10.2.2 Significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be designated under either Part IV or Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act, or established as Areas of Cultural Heritage Character as appropriate.
- 4.10.2.3 Owing to the spatial characteristics of some cultural heritage landscapes that they may span across several geographical and political jurisdictions, the City shall cooperate with neighbouring municipalities, other levels of government, conservation authorities and the private sector in managing and conserving these resources.

#### **4.10.4 Areas with Cultural Heritage Character**

- 4.10.4.1 Areas with Cultural Heritage Character shall be established through secondary plan, block plan or zoning by-law.
- 4.10.4.2 Land use and development design guidelines shall be prepared for each zoned area to ensure that the heritage conservation objectives are met.
- 4.10.4.3 Cultural Heritage Character Area Impact Assessment shall be required for any development, redevelopment and alteration works proposed within the area.

#### **4.10.5 Heritage Cemeteries**

- 4.10.5.1 All cemeteries of cultural heritage significance shall be designated under Part IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act, including vegetation and landscape of historic, aesthetic and contextual values to ensure effective protection and preservation.
- 4.10.5.3 Standards and design guidelines for heritage cemetery preservation shall be developed including the design of appropriate fencing, signage and commemorative plating.
- 4.10.5.4 The heritage integrity of cemeteries shall be given careful consideration at all times. Impacts and encroachments shall be assessed and mitigated and the relocation of human remains shall be avoided.

#### **4.10.8 City-owned Heritage Resources**





4.10.8.1 The City shall designate all city-owned heritage resources of merits under the Ontario Heritage Act and shall prepare strategies for their care, management, and stewardship.

4.10.8.2 The City shall protect and maintain all city-owned heritage resources to a good standard to set a model for high standard heritage conservation.

4.10.8.3 City-owned heritage resources shall be integrated into the community and put to adaptive reuse, where feasible.

#### **4.10.9 Implementation**

4.10.9.4 The City shall acquire heritage easements, and enter into development agreements, as appropriate, for the preservation of heritage resources and landscapes.

4.10.9.5 Landowner cost share agreement should be used wherever possible to spread the cost of heritage preservation over a block plan or a secondary plan area on the basis that such preservation constitutes a community benefit that contributes significantly to the sense of place and recreational and cultural amenities that will be enjoyed by area residents.

4.10.9.11 The relevant public agencies shall be advised of the existing and potential heritage and archaeological resources, Heritage Conservation District Studies and Plans at the early planning stage to ensure that the objectives of heritage conservation are given due consideration in the public work project concerned.

4.10.9.13 Lost historical sites and resources shall be commemorated with the appropriate form of interpretation.

4.10.9.14 The City will undertake to develop a signage and plaquing system for cultural heritage resources in the City.