

Appendix F

**Cultural Heritage Report: Existing
Conditions and Preliminary Impact
Assessment**



Region of Peel

Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment

Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario

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4	June 3, 2024	Preston Arens	Revised to address MCM comment and finalize report

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Executive Summary

AECOM Canada Ltd. (AECOM) was retained by the Region of Peel to complete a Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment as a support document to the Region's Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design Schedule "B" Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The Region of Peel has shortlisted six potential snow storage site locations to be considered for snow storage purposes, along with other existing or future uses. The Region's traditional snow storage areas are no longer available, or environmentally appropriate for use, and the Region is looking to develop new sites for snow storage and to create environmentally sound and sustainable solutions for disposing of the snowmelt from its winter operations. AECOM is completing a detailed analysis and will confirm the properties where future snow storage function is validated and prepare a conceptual design(s) for the facility as part of Phase II of the project. It is anticipated that the conceptual design(s) will include an asphalt pad and bioswale for water quality/quantity control.

This Cultural Heritage Report was undertaken to identify municipally, provincially, and federally recognized heritage properties, as well as to identify potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within and/or adjacent to the six shortlisted snow storage site locations, in order to evaluate the potential impacts that the sites may have on cultural heritage resources.

This Cultural Heritage Report identified six previously known above-ground built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes (referred to as BHRs/CHLs) adjacent to three sites (Sites 5, 6, and 9). No sites will directly impact any resources, however Site 5 may indirectly impact structures located on two of the previously known BHRs/CHLs (BHR/CHL 1: 6907 King Street, Caledon and BHR/CHL 2: 11416 Centreville Creek Road, Caledon) due to potential vibration impacts. Based on the preliminary impact assessment, Sites 1, 3, and 10 are the preferred site locations, and Site 5 is the least preferred site location.

Based on the results of the data collection, field review, and preliminary impact assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. The conceptual design(s) for the snow storage sites should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified BHRs/CHLs (i.e. utilize the shortlisted sites without adjacent BHRs/CHLs). From a cultural heritage perspective, the preferred snow storage site locations are Sites 1, 3, and 10 as there are no BHRs/CHLs within or adjacent to these sites.
2. If a site (or sites) with adjacent BHRs/CHLs is selected as part of the conceptual design, suitable mitigation measures during construction is required, such as establishing no-go zones adjacent to all of the potential BHRs/CHLs identified in this Cultural Heritage Report and issuing instructions to work crews in order to prevent impacts to existing structures.

3. There are potential indirect impacts due to vibration (within the 50 m vibration buffer) from work related activities for the following two resources: BHR/CHL 1; 6907 King Street, Caledon (Site 5), and BHR/CHL 2; 11416 Centreville Creek Road, Caledon (Site 5). Evaluation of impacts related to vibration activities requires assessment based on identification of specific work activities proposed, distance between the sensitive receptor (i.e. a cultural heritage resource) and the work activity, and anticipated vibration levels (mm/s). Given the proximity to the BHRs/CHLs to Site 5, it is anticipated that in some locations vibrations limits may be exceeded and therefore, the following mitigation measures for vibration impacts should be implemented:
- Prior to work, determine which previously known cultural heritage resources documented in this Cultural Heritage Report require vibration mitigation and monitoring
 - Document (review and establish) the structural condition of a building to determine if it is vulnerable to vibration impacts from the Project
 - Establish vibration limits based on structural conditions, founding soil conditions and type of construction vibration (refer to the Noise and Vibration report)
 - Implement vibration mitigating measures on the work site and/or at the building (i.e. modify work procedures, if required)

Work and post-work monitoring may be required for historic buildings that were determined subject to vibration damage. The following monitoring activities are recommended for vibration impacts:

- Monitor vibration during work using seismographs, with notification by audible and/or visual alarms when limits are approached or exceeded; and
 - Conduct regular condition surveys and reviews during work to evaluate efficacy of protective measures. Implement additional mitigation as required.
4. Should the conceptual design(s) for the proposed undertaking extend beyond the boundaries of the sites, or if new site locations are added, then a Qualified Heritage Professional should be retained to confirm impacts of the proposed work on the cultural heritage resources and assess if further mitigation is required.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Study Purpose

AECOM Canada Ltd. (AECOM) was retained by the Region of Peel to complete a Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (hereafter 'Cultural Heritage Report') as a support document to the Region's Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design Schedule "B" Municipal Class Environmental Assessment.

Following winter storm events, Region of Peel Operations clears snow accumulation from the Region's infrastructure. On average, the Region hauls and stores 2,000-3,000 tonnes of snow from its roadways and bridges. The Region of Peel's Salt Management Plan, as updated in 2006 identified the need and requirements for appropriate snow disposal. The Region's traditional snow storage areas are no longer available, or environmentally appropriate for use, and the Region is looking to develop new sites for snow storage and to create environmentally sound and sustainable solutions for disposing of the snowmelt from its winter operations.

The Cultural Heritage Report was undertaken to identify municipally, provincially, and federally recognized heritage properties, as well as to identify potential cultural heritage resources within and/or adjacent to the six shortlisted snow storage properties, in order to evaluate the potential impacts that the proposed snow storage sites may have on cultural heritage resources. This study was completed according to the guidelines set out in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit: Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process* (2006).

In summary, the purpose of this Cultural Heritage Report is to:

- Identify the baseline cultural heritage conditions within the study area.
- Present a built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes inventory of known (previously identified) properties.
- Identify potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes (properties not listed or designated but which may have cultural heritage value or interest).
- Identify preliminary project-specific impacts on the known or potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.
- Propose appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on previously known and potential cultural heritage resources.

1.2 Qualifications of Individuals

A list of names and qualifications of the authors and technical reviewers of this report is presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Qualifications of Individuals

Name	Title	Qualifications / Years of Experience
Tara Jenkins	Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, Team Lead, Technical Reviewer	MA, GPCertCHS, CAHP 26 Years Experience
Preston Arens	Cultural Heritage Specialist, Author, Editor	PhD 4 Years Experience
Liam Smythe	Cultural Heritage Specialist, Author	B.URPI 7 Years Experience
Adria Grant	Associate Vice President, Impact Assessment and Permitting, Technical Reviewer	MA, CAHP 25 Years Experience

1.3 Cultural Heritage Study Area

The Region of Peel has shortlisted six potential snow storage site locations (hereafter 'sites') to be considered for snow storage purposes, along with other existing or future uses. The Study Area for this Cultural Heritage Report consists of the six site locations. Each of the six sites consists of its footprint, plus a 50-metre buffer to assess potential indirect impacts, such as vibration impacts (**Figure 1** and **Figure 2**)¹.

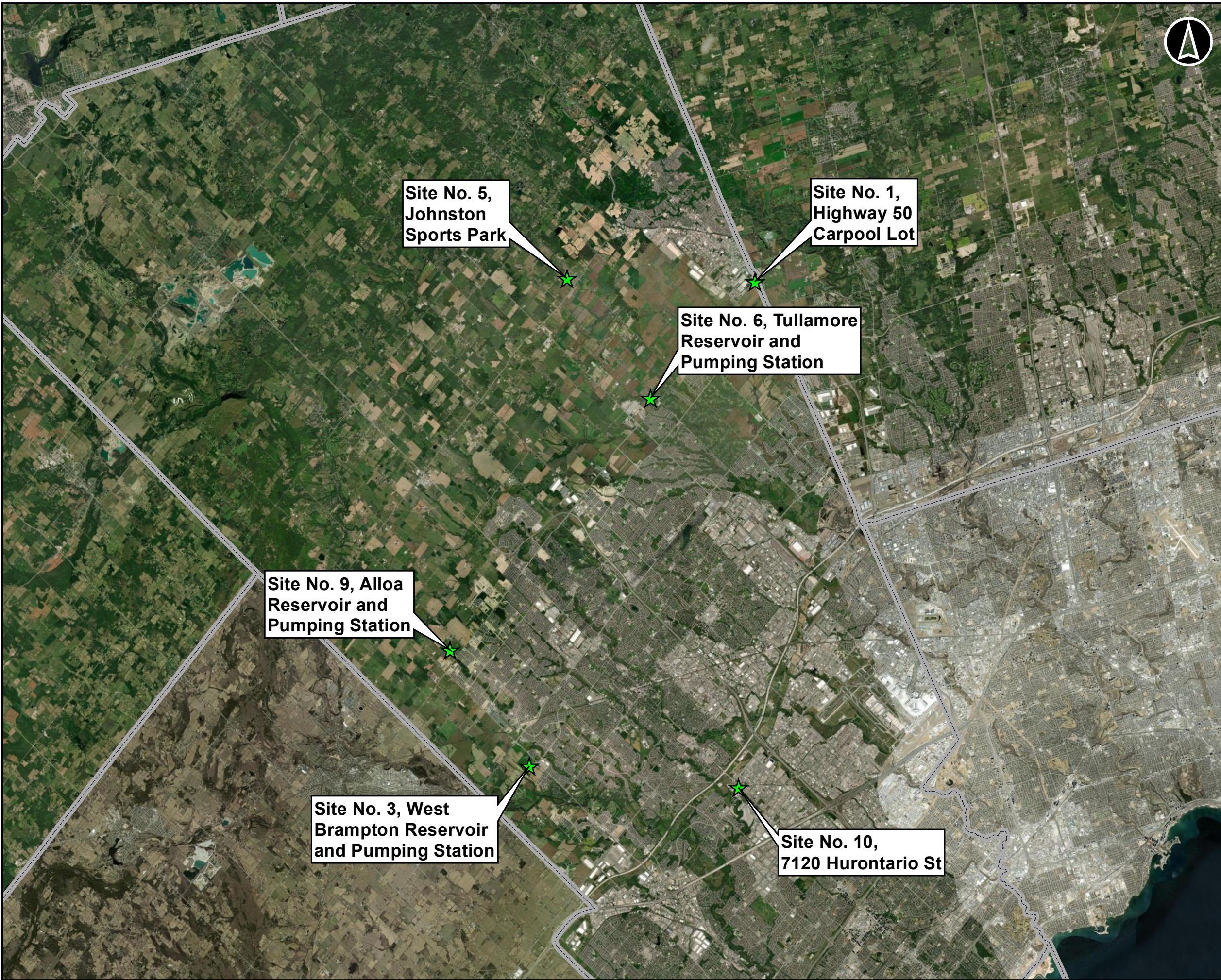
The six shortlisted sites within the Study Area are listed below. All properties are currently owned by the Region of Peel, with the exception of Johnston Sports Park, which is owned by the Town of Caledon.

Table 2: Shortlisted Snow Storage Site Locations

Site No.	Location	Owner
1	Highway 50 Carpool Lot (Caledon)	Region of Peel
3	West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station (Brampton)	Region of Peel

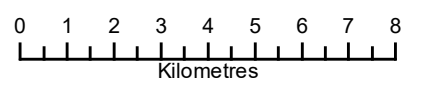
¹ Although the effect of traffic and construction vibration is not fully understood, vibrations may be detectable in buildings with setbacks of less than 40 m from a curbside (Crispino and D'Apuzzo 2001; Ellis 1987; Rainer 1982; Wiss 1981). For the purpose of this study a 50m buffer is used to represent a conservative approach to delineate the potential effects related to vibration.

5	Johnston Sports Park (Caledon)	Town of Caledon
6	Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station (Caledon)	Region of Peel
9	Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station (Caledon)	Region of Peel
10	7120 Hurontario Street (Mississauga)	Region of Peel



Legend

★ Snow Storage Site Location



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

Snow Storage Sites

Nov, 2023	1:161,009 <small>* when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNR, NRC, The Regional Municipality of Peel
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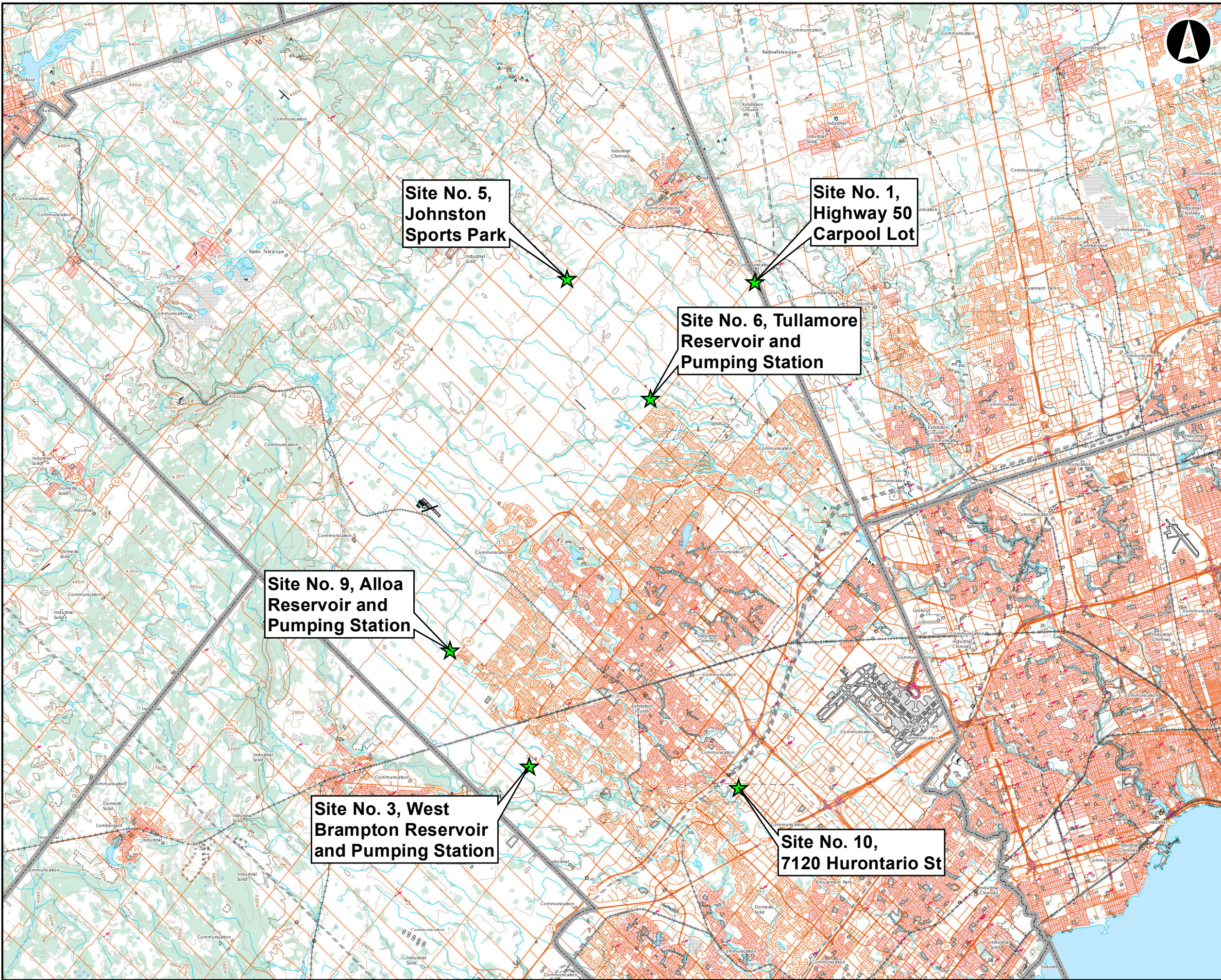
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Figure 2

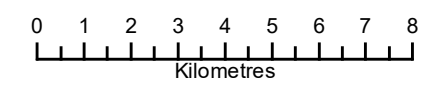
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★ Snow Storage Site Location



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

Snow Storage Sites

Nov, 2023	1:161,009 <small>* when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNR, NRC, The Regional Municipality of Peel
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Figure 1

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2. Regulatory Framework

2.1 Provincial Policy Context

2.1.1 *Environmental Assessment Act*

This report was prepared to satisfy cultural heritage reporting requirements undertaken as part of the Ontario MCEA process. Pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act* (R.S.O. 1990, Chapter E. 18), applicable infrastructure improvements and development projects are subject to appropriate studies to evaluate and assess the potential related impacts of a project on the social, economic, or cultural environment, (i.e. the cultural heritage of an area). Infrastructure improvement projects have the potential to impact cultural heritage resources in various ways including, but not limited to:

- Direct Impact: Loss or displacement of cultural resources through removal or demolition; and,
- Indirect Impact: Disruption of cultural resources due to the introduction of physical, visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the significance of the resource and its contextual surroundings.

2.1.2 *Planning Act and Provincial Policy Statement*

The *Planning Act* (1990) and the associated Provincial Policy Statement (PPS, 2020) provide a legislative framework for land use planning in Ontario. Both documents identify matters of provincial interest, which include the conservation of significant features of architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological, or scientific interest. The *Planning Act* requires that all decisions affecting land use planning matters “shall be consistent with” the PPS. In general, the PPS recognizes that Ontario’s long-term prosperity, environmental health, and social well-being depend on protecting natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral, cultural heritage, and archaeological resources for their economic, environmental, and social benefits.

Section 2 of the *Planning Act* makes a series of provisions regarding cultural heritage. Section 2 of the *Planning Act* identifies various provincial interests that must be considered by the relevant authorities during the planning process. Specific to cultural heritage, Subsection 2(d) of the *Planning Act* states that:

“The Minister, the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board and the Municipal Board, in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act, shall have regard to,

among other matters, matter of provincial interest such as...the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest.”

As one of 18 interests to be considered, cultural heritage resources are to be considered within the framework of varying provincial interests throughout the land use planning process.

2.1.3 Ontario Heritage Act

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) enables municipalities and the province to designate individual properties and/or districts as being of cultural heritage value or interest. The province or municipality may also “list” a property or include a property on a municipal register that has not been designated but is believed to be of cultural heritage value or interest. *Ontario Regulation 9/06, Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (O. Reg. 9/06) under the OHA provides criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest. Under Section 29 of the OHA a property may be listed on a municipal heritage register if it meets one or more of the following criteria, and it may be designated if it meets two or more of the following criteria:

2.1.3.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06

Ontario Regulation 9/06 provides the Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest under the OHA. This regulation was created to ensure a consistent approach to the designation of heritage properties under OHA. All properties designated under Section 29 of the OHA after 2006 must meet at least two of the following criteria for determining whether the property is of cultural heritage value or interest:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
2. The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
3. The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
4. The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
5. The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
6. The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

7. The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.
8. The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.
9. The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.

Regional and Municipal Heritage Policies

2.1.4 Region of Peel Official Plan (2018)

The *Official Plan – Region of Peel* (Office Consolidation December 2018) is the document which guides all land use planning within the municipality. As the Region of Peel is an upper-tier regional municipality, the policies contained within also pertain to the lower-tier municipalities within the Region of Peel. As the Region of Peel is continuing to experience significant population and employment growth, the *Official Plan* provides the Regional Council with a long-term policy framework for managing resources, directing growth, protecting the environment, and providing regional services in an efficient manner.

Specifically related to heritage conservation, Section 3.6 of the *Official Plan* outlines a number of policies related to the conservation of cultural heritage resources within the Region. It is noted in the *Official Plan* that the Region of Peel “encourages and supports heritage preservation and recognizes the significant role of heritage in developing the overall quality of life for residents and visitors to Peel.”

Section 3.6.2.4 of the *Official Plan* notes the requirement for, and support of cultural heritage resource impact assessments for infrastructure projects, including those initiated by Region of Peel.

2.1.5 Town of Caledon Official Plan (2010)

The *Town of Caledon Official Plan* (Consolidation April 2018) guides land use planning within the Town of Caledon. Section 3.3.3.3 of the *Official Plan* outlines the Town’s policies on the retention of built heritage resources:

The Town shall encourage the retention of significant built heritage resources in their original locations whenever possible. Before such a building is approved for relocation to another site, all options for on-site retention shall be investigated. The following alternatives, in order of priority, shall be examined prior to approval for relocation:

- a) Retention of the building on-site in its original use. In a residential subdivision, a heritage dwelling could be retained on its own lot for integration into the residential community;

- b) Retention of the building on-site in an adaptive re-use, e.g. in a residential subdivision, a heritage dwelling could be retained for a community centre or a day care centre;
- c) Relocation of the building on the development site. A heritage building, if of significant historical, architectural or contextual importance, could be relocated to another location within the proposed development; and,
- d) Relocation of the building to a sympathetic site. If interest is demonstrated, the heritage building could be relocated to an available lot at a sympathetic site within the Town.

2.1.6 City of Brampton Official Plan (2006)

The City of Brampton provides cultural heritage policies in Section 4.10 of its 2006 *Official Plan* (Office Consolidation September 2020). 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 and include:

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.

4.10.1.10 A Heritage Impact Assessment, prepared by qualified heritage conservation professional, shall be required for any proposed alteration, construction, or development involving or adjacent to a designated heritage resource to demonstrate that the heritage property and its heritage attributes are not adversely affected. Mitigation measures and/or alternative development approaches shall be required as part of the approval conditions to ameliorate any potential adverse impacts that may be caused to the designated heritage resources and their heritage attributes. Due consideration will be given to the following factors in reviewing such applications: (i)The cultural heritage values of the property and the specific heritage attributes that contribute to this value as described in the register; (ii)The current condition and use of the building or structure and its potential for future adaptive re-use; (iii)The property owner's economic circumstances and ways in which financial impacts of the decision could be mitigated; (iv)Demonstrations of the community's interest and investment (e.g. past grants); (v)Assessment of the impact of loss of the building or structure on the property's cultural heritage value, as well as on the character of the area and environment; and, (vi)Planning and other land use considerations.

4.10.1.11 A Heritage Impact Assessment may also be required for any proposed alteration work or development activities involving or adjacent to heritage resources to ensure that there will be no adverse impacts caused to the resources and their heritage attributes. Mitigation measures shall be imposed as a condition of approval of such applications.

2.1.7 City of Mississauga Official Plan (2006)

The City of Mississauga provides cultural heritage policies in Section 7.5 of its 2023 *Official Plan* (Official Consolidation July 2023). In Section 7.5.1, the *Official Plan* asserts that “cultural heritage resources reflect the social, cultural and ethnic heritage of the city and, as such, are imperative to conserve and protect...To celebrate the past and create a sense of place and identity, Mississauga will designate cultural heritage resources in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act.” The city's heritage policies are based on two: principles: “a. heritage planning will be an integral part of the planning process; and b. cultural heritage resources of significant value will be identified, protected, and preserved.” Specific cultural heritage policies relevant to the present report include:

7.5.1.10 Applications for development involving cultural heritage resources will be required to include a Heritage Impact Assessment prepared to the satisfaction of the City and other appropriate authorities having jurisdiction.

7.5.1.12 The proponent of any construction, development, or property alteration that might adversely affect a listed or designated cultural heritage resource or which is proposed adjacent to a cultural heritage resource will be required to submit a Heritage Impact Assessment, prepared to the satisfaction of the City and other appropriate authorities having jurisdiction.

7.5.1.17 Public works will be undertaken in a way that minimizes detrimental impacts on cultural heritage resources.

2.1.8 Greater Golden Horseshoe Heritage Policies (Office Consolidation 2020)

The Provincial *Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe*, includes the Study Area within the Greater Golden Horseshoe. The Growth Plan recognizes the importance of cultural heritage resources. The Growth Plan 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.

2.1.9 Review of Municipal Heritage Registers

Section 27 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* requires municipalities to maintain a publicly accessible register of properties of cultural heritage value or interest which have been identified within its boundaries. While the Region of Peel does not maintain a list of heritage properties, the lower-tier municipalities within the Region of Peel maintain their own registries as directed in the Region of Peel's *Official Plan*.

The City of Brampton's heritage register consists of two documents: *The Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources* and *The Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act*. *The Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources* is a list of properties which have been identified as having cultural heritage value or

interest but have not yet been designated. Properties on this register are identified as “listed”. The most recent version of the register (April 2019) contains over 400 properties. *The Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources Designated Under the Ontario Heritage Act*, is a list of properties which have been formally designated under Part IV, or Part V of the OHA.

The Town of Caledon’s *Inventory of Cultural Heritage Properties* was most recently updated in 2020, and is organized in a similar manner, containing a list of 130 properties Designated under Part IV of the OHA, and a separate inventory of 968 Listed non-designated properties.

The City of Mississauga’s Heritage Registry is divided into four sections which respectively include Cultural Heritage Landscapes, Heritage Conservation Districts, Designated Properties that are designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and Listed Properties which have cultural heritage value or interest but have not yet been designated. The city has 28 Cultural Heritage Landscapes, 2 Heritage Conservation Districts, approximately 300 designated heritage properties and over 1000 listed properties.

The review of heritage registers determined a total of six properties Listed on the Town of Caledon heritage register were identified during the data collection for this Cultural Heritage Report as being adjacent to the sites within the Study Area. There are no Part IV Designated properties, or Part V Designated Heritage Conservation Districts located within or adjacent to any of the sites within the Study Area. No properties included on the City of Brampton Heritage Register nor the City of Mississauga Heritage Register were located within or directly adjacent to the any of the sites within the Study Area.

3. Approach and Methodology

The Cultural Heritage Report was undertaken according to the guidelines identified in the MHSTCI *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit: Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process* (MHSTCI 2006). While completing the Cultural Heritage Report, AECOM undertook the following tasks:

- A review of municipal, provincial, and federal heritage registers and inventories, including available online municipal Heritage Registers,
- A review of online searchable databases including:
 - Ontario Heritage Trust Conservation Easements;
 - Ontario Heritage Trust's Places of Worship Inventory;
 - Ontario Heritage Trust's Provincial Plaque Program;
 - Ontario Heritage Trust's OHA Register;
 - Ontario Historical Society's Ontario Heritage Directory and Map;
 - Ontario Genealogical Society's Ontario Cemetery Index;
 - Parks Canada's National Historic Sites;
 - Parks Canada's The Canadian Register of Historic Places on *Canada's Historic Places* website;
 - Parks Canada's Directory of Federal Heritage Designations;
 - Canadian Heritage River System website; and,
 - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites.
- Preparation of a land use history of the Study Area based on a review of primary and secondary sources;
- Consultation municipal planners with knowledge regarding the community in general or known and potential cultural heritage resources within the Study Area;
- A field review to confirm the location of previously known cultural heritage resources and to identify cultural heritage resources that have not been previously known on federal, provincial, or municipal databases;
- Analysis of potential adverse impacts according to the guidelines including the MHSTCI *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit*;
- Preparation of recommendations to identify potential mitigation strategies in order to avoid or minimize impacts to known or potential heritage properties; and
- Preparation of the Cultural Heritage Report.

For this Cultural Heritage Report, cultural heritage resources are classified and defined as either built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes, according to the following definitions provided within the Provincial Policy Statement (2020):

- **Built Heritage Resource (hereafter BHR)** – means a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community. BHR’s are located on property that may be designated under Parts IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act, or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers.
- **Cultural Heritage Landscape (hereafter CHL)** – means 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 Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. CHL’s may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the Ontario Heritage Act or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms.

In addition, properties are mapped according to a property’s heritage status or recognition mechanisms and include:

- **Previously known BHR/CHL** – means a built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape that has an existing level of municipal, provincial, or federal heritage protection, designation, or recognition.
- **Potential BHR/CHL** – means a built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape identified during the field review that includes a building or structure that appears to be older than 40 years of age, that, informed by the MHSTCI Criteria Checklist, and combined with professional judgement, has been determined in this study to have potential cultural heritage value or interest.

This Cultural Heritage Report addresses BHRs/CHLs over 40 years old and including those built that have already been identified by municipal heritage inventories or earlier cultural heritage reports/studies. Use of a 40-year-old threshold is an indicator that a property may be of cultural heritage value or interest. While identification of a BHR/CHL that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this threshold provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain cultural heritage value or interest. Similarly, if a built heritage resource and cultural heritage landscape is less than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from retaining cultural heritage value or interest. In addition to the 40-year rule, professional knowledge, expertise and the *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes, a Checklist for the Non-Specialist* (hereafter ‘Criteria Checklist’; MHSTCI 2016) was also applied in this Cultural Heritage Report to screen for potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the Study Area.

3.1 Public Consultation

As part of the consultation process for this report, AECOM consulted with the Region of Peel, the City of Brampton, the City of Mississauga, and the Town of Caledon. The results of the consultation efforts are identified below in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Community Consultation Undertaken

Contact	Contact Information	Date	Notes
Kevin Farrugia Advisor, Peel Data Centre Information Management Division – Service Excellence & Innovation Region of Peel	kevin.farrugia@peelregion.ca	March 3, 2021	Kevin Farrugia coordinated cultural heritage data requests on behalf of AECOM. Provided cultural heritage GIS data from the City of Brampton, the City of Mississauga, and Town of Caledon.

4. Historical Overview

4.1 Historical Context

Historically, the sites within the Study Area were located within the former townships of Caledon, Albion, Chinguacousy, Toronto, and Toronto Gore, all in Peel County. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, Peel County and the townships within underwent a series of municipal reorganizations and amalgamations. The Regional Municipality of Peel was formed out of Peel County in 1973. Today, the sites are located within the City of Brampton, the City of Mississauga, and the Town of Caledon, all within the Region of Peel.

4.1.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement Overview

The Study Area is situated within an area of Ontario that exhibits evidence of an extended period of human settlement dating back at least 10,000 years. The nature of this settlement as it pertains to the pre-contact Indigenous period and subsequent First Nations history has been thoroughly documented and discussed in the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for this Project. **Table 4** provides a general summary of the history of Indigenous land use and settlement of the area.²

Table 4: Cultural Chronology for Indigenous Settlement in the Region of Peel Area

Archaeological Period	Time Period	Characteristics
Early Paleo	9000-8400 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluted Points Arctic tundra and spruce parkland, caribou hunters
Late Paleo	8400-8000 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate Points Slight reduction in territory size
Early Archaic	8000-6000 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notched and Bifurcate base Points Growing populations
Middle Archaic	6000-2500 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stemmed and Brewerton Points, Laurentian Development Increasing regionalization
Late Archaic	2000-1800 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrow Point Environment similar to present
	1800-1500 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broad Point Large lithic tools
	1500-1100 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small Point

² While many types of information can inform the precontact settlement of Peel County, 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.

Archaeological Period	Time Period	Characteristics
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of bow
Terminal Archaic	1100-950 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hind Points, Glacial Kame Complex • Earliest true cemeteries
Early Woodland	950-400 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meadowood Points • Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	400 BC – AD 500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dentate/Pseudo-scallop Ceramics • Increased sedentism
	AD 550-900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Princess Point • Introduction of corn horticulture
Late Woodland	AD 900-1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural villages
	AD 1300-1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased longhouse sizes
	AD 1400-1650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warring nations and displacement
Contact Period	AD 1600-1875	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early written records and treaties
Historic	AD 1749-present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European settlement (French and English)

After Euro-Canadian contact, population distribution in Southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of Iroquoian speaking peoples, including the Six Nations of the Iroquois – Mohawk, Cayuga, Oneida, Seneca, Onondaga and Tuscarora. This was followed by the return of Algonkian speaking groups from Northern Ontario, including the Michi Saagig, who had temporarily retreated to their wintering grounds in the mid-1600s to avoid warfare and disease as a result of colonial settlement. Algonkian speaking Ojibwe (Chippewa), Odawa (Ottawa), and Pottawatomi, known as the Three Fires Confederacy, remained in their traditional territory that covered a vast area of southern Ontario as well as eastern Michigan.

As European settlers encroached on their territory the nature of First Nation population distribution, settlement size and material culture changed. Despite these changes it is possible to correlate historically recorded villages with archaeological manifestations and the similarity of those sites to more ancient sites reveal an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a long historical continuity to systems of Indigenous ideology and thought (Ferris 2009).

The six sites within the Study Area fall within two Treaties, the Ajetance Purchase signed on October 28, 1818, between the Crown and representatives of the Anishinaabe peoples, and the Head of the Lake Purchase signed on September 12, 1806, between the Crown and certain Mississauga peoples. The Head of the Lake Purchase indicates that it includes lands along the northern shore of Lake Ontario southwest of the Toronto Purchase.

4.1.2 Peel County History

All of sites within the Study Area are located within the former Peel County, now the Region of Peel. Originally formed in 1788, Peel County extended "so far westerly as to a north and south line intersecting the extreme projection of Long Point into Lake Erie"³. Formed in 1852 from portions of York County after the abolishment of Districts alongside the Counties of York and Ontario, Peel County did not become separate until 1865. With a population of 12,993 in 1841, the number of inhabitants had increased to 25,011 by 1871. By 1877, several Townships were found within the County, including Albion, Caledon, Chinguacousy, Gore of Toronto, Toronto, as well as the incorporated Town of Brampton and Villages of Streetsville and Bolton. Found on the shore of Lake Ontario, Port Credit was the harbor. Several major waterways are located within the County, including the Credit and Humber, which allowed the development of many mills. The County was mostly settled by 1819, with settlers from New Brunswick, the United States and parts of Upper Canada. They settled in the front of Toronto Township, otherwise known as the 'Old Survey'⁴. In the New Survey portion of the Toronto Township, a large colony of Irish from New York settled in 1819, while Chinguacousy was primarily settled by United Empire Loyalists.

4.1.3 Toronto Township

Following the treaties, the colonial government assigned Samuel Wilmot to survey the lands in what were to be Peel County. Dundas Street, already a surveyed road at the time of the township survey was used as a proof line to survey Toronto Township. Lots and Concessions were named according to their north or south orientation from Dundas. The township was surveyed using a mix of the Single Front and Double Front survey systems that were commonly used between the 1780s and 1830s. The results of the survey type are still visible in the layout of major arterial roads in Mississauga. Early settlers began to arrive in Toronto Township by 1808 and in 1809, the reported population of the township was 175. Many of the original surveyed lots were reserved for early surveyors and their staff, clergy reserves, and Loyalists who were fleeing the United States following the American Revolution. Several lots were later reserved for veterans of the War of 1812. The first settlers were required to build and occupy a dwelling, at least 16 feet by 20 feet, clear a portion and fence their lot, and clear half of the road allowance across the front of their properties. Within a short time, various small communities and villages began to emerge in early Toronto Township. The principal settlements and villages of Toronto Township were Port Credit, Cooksville, Summerville, Dixie, Burnhamthorp, Meadowvale, Churchville, Malton, Britannia, West Derry, and Streetsville. Of these, Streetsville was the oldest settled village in Peel County and the largest center in Toronto Township, boasting various grist, saw and woolen mills and several factories. The township population continued to grow through the late 19th century; a process facilitated by the opening of the Great Western Railway Toronto Line in 1855 and the Credit Valley Railway in 1871. The population of Toronto Township had growth to 5,974 by 1871.⁵

³ Walker & Miles. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ont.* Toronto: Walker & Miles, 1877. p.84

⁴ Walker & Miles, p. 85

⁵ Walker & Miles, p. 86

4.1.4 Gore of Toronto Township

Named for its peculiar shape, the Gore of Toronto Township is found between the historic Townships of Chinguacousy, Toronto, Vaughan and Etobicoke. Surveyed in 1818, the first settlers arrived in 1819. The population of Gore in 1841 was 1,145, and it had climbed to 1,559 in 1871. The Grand Trunk Railway runs through the southeast portion of the Township. The largest village, Malton, is a station for that railway. A number of historic features are found within the Gore Township on the 1877 Historic Atlas map, including two churches, a school, several stores, a post office, a blacksmith shop, a harness maker, a wagon shop, and one hotel. The 1859 Tremaine map lists a number of owners, although no houses or orchards are recorded, with the exception of the St. Patrick's Church. Other communities include Woodhill, Grahamsville, Castlemore, Coleraine, Tormore, Gribbin, the Gore Mills, Stanley Mills, and Richview.⁶

4.1.5 Caledon Township

The Township of Caledon was surveyed in 1818-1819 and formed the northwest portion of Peel County. It was divided centrally by Hurontario Street (or Centre Road), with six concessions numbered east and west on each side of the street. Due to its distance from the Lake Ontario shore, Caledon was the last township in Peel County to be fully settled, with Euro-Canadian settlers first arriving around 1819-1820. By 1842, the township contained three grist mills and one sawmill. By the 1870s, Caledon Township contained numerous prosperous villages, including Alton, Cateract, Belfountain, Charleston, Silver Creek, and Mono Mills, as well as the Town of Orangeville.⁷

4.1.6 Albion Township

Found in the northeast portion of the County of Peel, Albion was fed by the Humber River and historically supported numerous mills. Between 1818 and 1819, the Township was surveyed by James G. Chewett allowing for settlement in the following years. Chewett named Albion after a Celtic word meaning 'the land'.⁸ The early settlers arrived from England beginning in 1819. By the 1840s, several businesses flourished in Albion, including a grist mill, store, distillery, blacksmith, and hotel. A school and three churches were also built. By 1871, the inhabitants of Albion totaled 4,857. The Village of Bolton, located immediately north of the Study Area, became a large manufacturing and commercial town, with many mills and factories including a wagon and carriage factory, tannery, copper, soap and candle, wooden pumps and furniture.⁹ In 1872, the village had grown large enough, with a population of 900, that it became a separate municipality. According to the historic atlas, a station for the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway was located in the village, as well as an office of the Montreal Telegraph Company.

⁶ Walker & Miles, p. 88

⁷ Walker & Miles, p. 89

⁸ Walker & Miles p. 85

⁹ Walker & Miles p. 89

4.1.7 Chinguacousy Township

The largest Township in Peel, Chinguacousy was located south of Caledon Township, north of Toronto Township, east of Halton and west of Albion and Toronto Gore.¹⁰ First settled by part of the same group of Irish that arrived from New York to settle in the New Survey of Toronto in 1819, others came from areas of New Brunswick, the United States and parts of Upper Canada. In 1821, only 230 acres (93 hectares) had been cultivated and the population was low at 412. By 1871, the number of inhabitants had risen to 6,129. The Credit River is found only in the most southwesterly portion of the former Township, although the Etobicoke Creek runs through the center, as well as several small streams and branches of the Humber and Mimico. Several small villages and towns were located throughout, including Brampton, Cheltenham, Snellgrove, Sand Hill, Huttonville, Campbell's Cross, Springbrook, Claude, Boston Mills, Tulamore, Mayfield, and Salmonville. Brampton, incorporated as a village in 1852, and a town in 1873, had a population of 1,288 in 1871. Brampton grew rapidly, due to its location on the Etobicoke River, and the presence of both the Grand Trunk and Credit Valley Railway.¹¹

4.1.8 Postwar Growth and Municipal Amalgamation

The rapid urban growth of Southern Ontario after the Second World War created new challenges and pressures on the county governments of the province. Greater regional cooperation was proposed as a possible solution. Under a regional government model, planning initiatives and expensive large-scale programs could be administered by an upper-tier government, whereas local services would be provided by the lower-tier municipality. In 1953, Metropolitan Toronto became the first such regional government when the City of Toronto and its surrounding townships seceded from York County.¹² In the Region of Peel, Toronto Township became the Town of Mississauga in 1968 following a public referendum. When the Region of Peel was created out of Peel County in 1973, Mississauga was incorporated as a city, and all of the other former townships in Peel County were merged into either the City of Mississauga, the City of Brampton, or the Town of Caledon.¹³

4.2 Historical Map Review

Two 19th 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 determined the potential for the presence of historical features within the Study Area. It should be noted that not all historic structures of interest, particularly farmhouses and smaller homesteads, were mapped systematically as this would have been beyond the intended scope of the Ontario historical atlas series. In addition, given that atlases were funded by subscription, preference with regard to the

¹⁰ Walker & Miles p. 90

¹¹ Helga V. Loveseed. *Brampton: An Illustrated History*. Burlington, Ontario: Windsor Publications, 1987. p. 40

¹² *About Peel*. "The History of Peel Region, Ontario, Canada. Brampton: The Archives @ PAMA. <https://peelarchivesblog.com/about-peel/>. (Accessed May 2019).

¹³ About Peel. *Op Cit*.

level of detail included was given to subscribers. As such, the absence of structures or other features on historic atlas maps does not preclude the presence of historic development at the time the area was surveyed.

Based on a review of the 1859 Tremaine Map of Peel County (**Appendix A; Figures 3-1 to 3-6**), there is one site out of the six that show historical features within their limits. One house is illustrated within the boundaries of the Johnston Sports Park (Site 5) in Lot 11, Concession 2, Albion Township. The property was owned by Charles Northroy in 1859.

The 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County (**Appendix B; Figures 4-1 to 4-6**) shows little change since the mid-19th century and the Study Area continues to remain within a rural context. **Table 5** provides a list of historical features within the Study Area based on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map and demonstrates that, historically, there were historical features in three of the six sites.

Table 5: Property Owner(s) and Historical Features(s) Within or Adjacent to the Study Area on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map for Peel County

Site # and Name	Geographic Township	Con #	Lot #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
Site 1 Highway 50 Carpool Lot	Toronto Gore	XIII, Nern Division	17	George Hart	None
Site 3 West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station	Chinguacousy	V, West of Centre Road	7	Thomas McClure	None
Site 5 Johnston Sports Park	Caledon	II	11	William Wilson	House on east side of present- day Innis Lake Road (identified in this report as BHR/CHL 5)
Site 6 Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station	Albion	I	1	John Shields	Part of an orchard northwest of the property boundary, house on east side of present-day Innis Lake Road (identified in this report as BHR/CHL 6)

Site # and Name	Geographic Township	Con #	Lot #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
Site 9 Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station	Chinguacousy	IV, West of Centre Road	18	Aaron Silverthorne William D. Dolson	House (now demolished)
Site 10 7120 Hurontario Street	Toronto	I, West of Hurontario Street	11	James Hunter	None

5. Existing Conditions

5.1 Study Area Existing Conditions

On May 4, 2021, and November 23, 2023, field reviews of the Study Area were respectively undertaken by Liam Smythe, Cultural Heritage Specialist, and Liam Ryan, Cultural Planner with AECOM, to document existing conditions of each shortlisted snow storage site within the Study Area from the existing right-of-way. The existing conditions within each site and with select overview photographs are summarized in this section. The identified BHRs and CHLs are described in the following section and mapped in **Appendix C**.

The six shortlisted sites within the Study Area are described below:

Site 1 – Highway 50 Carpool Lot (Town of Caledon)

Site 1 consists of vacant land south of the existing GO Transit Carpool Lot located on the west side of Highway 50, south of Mayfield Road. There are no structures located on the property (**Photograph 1**). Industrial properties are located to the north and east of the site, with agricultural fields to the south.



Photograph 1

Site 1 – Looking south from GO Transit commuter parking lot (AECOM 2021)

Site 3 – West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station (City of Brampton)

Site 3 consists of the West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station property, located on the west side of Mississauga Road north of Williams Parkway. The property is set back from Mississauga Road with a driveway connection. A two-storey structure with a gambrel roof is located on the property with an open grass area covering the reservoir (**Photograph 2**). Agricultural properties are located to the north and south.



Photograph 2

Site 3 – West
Brampton Pumping
Station and Reservoir
looking west from
Mississauga Road
(AECOM 2021)

Site 5 – Johnston Sports Park (Town of Caledon)

Site 5 consists of the Johnston Sports Park located northeast of the King Street and Centreville Creek Road intersection, and adjacent agricultural fields. Lindsay Creek follows a northwest to southeast orientation through the site. The Johnston Sports Park is a recreational facility owned by the Town of Caledon. It contains sports fields, and two parking lots (**Photograph 3**). Surrounding land uses are largely agricultural.



Photograph 3

Site 5 – Looking north from entrance to Johnston Sports Park on King Street (AECOM 2021)

Site 6 – Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station (Town of Caledon)

Site 6 consists of the Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station property, located on the west side of Innis Lake Road, north of Mayfield Road. The property contains a two-storey office building built in the 21st century, a bulk water filling station, and an open grass area covering the reservoir (**Photograph 4**). Surrounding land uses are largely agricultural.



Photograph 4

Site 6 – Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station, looking west from Innis Lake Road (AECOM 2021)

Site 9 – Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station (Town of Caledon)

Site 9 consists of the Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station property located on the north side of Mayfield Road, west of Creditview Road. The property is set back from Mayfield Road with a driveway connection (**Photograph 5**). Structures on the property include a large metal-clad building with an open gravelled area to the north. Surrounding properties are agricultural, with a public school located to the west of the driveway.



Photograph 5

Site 9 – Driveway to
Alloa Pumping
Station, looking north
from Mayfield Road.
(AECOM 2021)

Site 10 – 7120 Hurontario Street (City of Mississauga)

Site 10 consists of the Region of Peel Parking Lot 1, located on the west side of Hurontario Street and the east side of Derrycrest Drive. The property is set back from Hurontario Road with a driveway connection (**Photograph 6**). The property is associated with the adjacent Region of Peel office building, although Parking Lot 1 is considered a separate municipal address from the office building and Parking lot 2. There are commercial properties and vacant lots adjacent to both the west and north, commercial properties across Kingsway Drive to the south, and a public park between the property and Hurontario Street.



Photograph 6

Site 10 – Region of Peel Parking Lot 1, looking west from the driveway access from Hurontario Street. (AECOM 2023)

5.2 Description of Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the data collection, the 40-year rule, the Criteria Checklist (MHSTCI, 2016), consultation with heritage staff at the City of Brampton, and Town of Caledon, the field review conducted by a qualified cultural heritage professional, and professional knowledge and experience, a total of eight previously known BHRs/CHLs were documented within the Study Area. No potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes were identified during the field review.

Appendix C maps the locations of the BHRs/CHLs. Each cultural heritage resource has been assigned a BHR/CHL number, which is used to identify a property that may be considered to retain potential cultural heritage value or interest.



Table 6 provides a brief description of each BHR/CHL, generally consisting of construction period, building materials, roof shape, number of storeys, architectural styles, or influence and alteration- all based on information that could be viewed from public right-of-way.



Key findings:



- Site Footprints:
 - None of the six site footprints contain previously known or potential BHRs/CHLs.
- Adjacent Properties:

- Three of the six sites (Sites 5, 6, and 9) include six previously known BHRs/CHLs that are adjacent to the site footprints within the 50-metre vibration buffer:
- All six adjacent properties are Listed on the Town of Caledon's Heritage Register (BHRs/CHLs 1 to 6)

Table 6: Description of BHRs/CHLs within the Study Area

Cultural Heritage Resource Ref. #	Site #/Name	Type of Property/ Name	Location/Address	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph
BHR/CHL 1	Site 5 Johnston Sports Park	Residential	6907 King Street, Town of Caledon	Listed on the Town of Caledon Municipal Heritage Register	One-and-a-half storey house with symmetrical façade and side-gable roof. Central front dormer with voussoir arched window. Dichromatic brickwork with quoins and splayed-arched lintels on ground-level windows. Eave returns and dentil course below eaves at front of house. Decorative vergeboard in front dormer.	
BHR/CHL 2	Site 5 Johnston Sports Park	Residential	14116 Centreville Creek Road, Town of Caledon	Listed on the Town of Caledon Municipal Heritage Register	Two-storey Italianate influenced house with low-pitched hipped roof. Red brick cladding with brick chimney. Bracket course below overhanging eaves. Barn and outbuildings.	

Cultural Heritage Resource Ref. #	Site #/Name	Type of Property/ Name	Location/Address	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph
BHR/CHL 3	Site 5 Johnston Sports Park	Residential	14285 Innis Lake Road, Town of Caledon	Listed on the Town of Caledon Municipal Heritage Register	Farm complex with large gambrel-roofed barn, gable roofed barn and two silos. One-and-a-half storey frame house with symmetrical façade. A house is illustrated at this location on the 1877 Historical Atlas Map (Appendix B; Figure 4-3).	
BHR/CHL 4	Site 6 Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station	Residential	12351 Innis Lake Road, Town of Caledon	Listed on the Town of Caledon Municipal Heritage Register	Farm complex with three large barns and silos. One-and-a-half storey frame house with side gable roof and tail wing. A house is illustrated at this location on the 1877 Historical Atlas Map (Appendix B; Figure 4-4).	

Cultural Heritage Resource Ref. #	Site #/Name	Type of Property/ Name	Location/Address	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph
BHR/CHL 5	Site 6 Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station	Residential	6340 Mayfield Road, Town of Caledon	Listed on the Town of Caledon Municipal Heritage Register	Two-storey foursquare style house. Red brick cladding with concrete or stone lintels. Low-pitched hipped roof with attic dormer at front. Barns at rear of property.	
BHR/CHL 6	Site 9 Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station	Residential	12240 Creditview Road, Town of Caledon	Listed on the Town of Caledon Municipal Heritage Register	Two-storey Italianate-influenced house. Red brick cladding with brackets below eaves. Barn and outbuildings.	

6. Preliminary Impact Assessment of the Proposed Undertaking

6.1 Proposed Undertaking

The purpose of this project is to carry out a detailed analysis based on criteria including environmental, technical, economic and social impacts as part of a Schedule “B” Municipal Class Environmental Assessment process for the shortlisted snow storage sites. The six sites included in the Study Area were shortlisted following a high-level review conducted by the Region based on a desktop analysis. Most of the selected properties have other existing or future uses. The snow storage function is to be incorporated along with the other uses. AECOM is completing a detailed analysis and will confirm the properties where future snow storage function is validated and prepare a conceptual design(s) for the facility as part of Phase II of the project. It is anticipated that the conceptual design(s) will include an asphalt pad and bioswale for water quality/quantity control.

6.2 Screening for Potential Impacts

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, Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process, InfoSheet #5 Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (MCM 2006:3) which include, but are not limited to:

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

The MCM document defines “impact” as a change, either positive or adverse, in an identified cultural heritage resource resulting from a particular activity. This Cultural Heritage Report identifies direct (physical) impacts, indirect impacts, and/or positive impacts as the impact types that a construction component and/or work activity may have on cultural heritage resources.

A direct (physical) negative impact has a permanent and irreversible negative affect on the cultural heritage value or interest of a property, or results in the loss of a heritage attribute on all or part of the heritage property. Any land disturbance, such as a change in grade and/or drainage patterns that may adversely affect a heritage property, including archaeological resources. An indirect negative impact is the result of an activity on or near the property that may adversely affect its cultural heritage value or interest and/or heritage attributes. A positive impact will conserve or enhance the cultural heritage value or interest and/or heritage attributes of the property.

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 MCM) and the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks entitled *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (October 1992) and include:

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

6.3 Potential Impacts of Proposed Work on Cultural Heritage Resources

This section provides an assessment of the potential adverse effects to the identified BHRs/CHLs as part of the Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design. This preliminary impact assessment is based on the impacts presented in the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit InfoSheet #5 Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (MCM 2006) (**Section 5.2**). Cultural heritage resources may experience displacement, or direct impacts, i.e. removal, if they are located within the right-of-way of the undertaking. They may also experience disruption, or indirect impacts, by the introduction of physical, visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the character and/or setting.

This Cultural Heritage Report includes a high-level assessment of potential impacts to all BHRs and CHLs based on the proposed site locations. This assessment will contribute to the evaluation of site selection.

Table 7: Impacts to Identified Cultural Heritage Resources and Recommended Mitigation Strategies

Cultural Heritage Resource Ref. #	Location/Address	Site/Name	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Measures
BHR/CHL 1	6907 King Street	Site 5 Johnston Sports Park	N	P	No direct impact: BHR/CHL 3 is adjacent to Site 5, the Johnston Sports Park property boundary. Therefore, no direct impacts are anticipated to BHR/CHL 1 by the proposed undertaking.	Continue to avoid direct impact to BHR/CHL 1. No further mitigation measures required.
					Potential indirect impact: A portion of the structure within BHR/CHL 1 is within the 50 m vibration buffer and therefore may be subject to indirect impacts due to vibration.	See Section 7 for recommended vibration mitigation measures.
BHR/CHL 2	14116 Centreville Creek Road	Site 5 Johnston Sports Park	N	P	No direct impact: BHR/CHL 2 is adjacent to Site 5, the Johnston Sports Park property boundary. Therefore, no direct impacts are anticipated by the proposed undertaking.	Continue to avoid direct impact to the property. No further mitigation measures required.
					Potential indirect impact: Structures within BHR/CHL 2 are within the 50 m vibration buffer and therefore may be subject to vibration impacts.	See Section 7 for recommended vibration mitigation measures.

Cultural Heritage Resource Ref. #	Location/Address	Site/Name	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Measures
BHR/CHL 3	14285 Innis Lake Road	Site 5 Johnston Sports Park	N	N	No direct impact: BHR/CHL 3 is adjacent to Site 5, the Johnston Sports Park property boundary. Therefore, no direct impacts are anticipated to BHR/CHL 3 by the proposed undertaking.	Continue to avoid direct impact to the property. No further mitigation measures required.
					No indirect impact: A portion of the property is located within the 50m vibration buffer however, the nearest structure within BHR/CHL 3 is more than 450 m west of the footprint of Site 5 and therefore, no indirect impacts due to vibration is anticipated.	Continue to avoid indirect impact to the property. No further mitigation measures required.
BHR/CHL 4	12351 Innis Lake Road	Site 6 Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station	N	N	No direct impact: BHR/CHL 4 is adjacent to Site 6, the Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station property boundary. Therefore, no direct impacts are anticipated to BHR/CHL 4 by the proposed undertaking.	Continue to avoid direct impact to the property. No further mitigation measures required.

Cultural Heritage Resource Ref. #	Location/Address	Site/Name	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Measures
					No indirect impact: A portion of the property is located within the 50 m vibration buffer; however the nearest structure within BHR/CHL 4 is more than 400 m north of the property footprint and therefore, no adverse impacts from vibration is anticipated.	Continue to avoid indirect impact to the property. No further mitigation measures required.
BHR/CHL 5	6340 Mayfield Road	Site 6 Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station	N	N	No direct impact: BHR/CHL 5 is adjacent to Site 6, the Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station property boundary. Therefore, no direct impacts are anticipated to BHR/CHL 5 by the proposed undertaking.	Continue to avoid direct impact to the property. No further mitigation measures required.
					No indirect impact: A portion of the property is located within the 50 m vibration buffer; however the nearest structure within BHR/CHL 5 is more than 180 m southwest of the property footprint and therefore, no adverse impact from vibration is anticipated.	Continue to avoid indirect impact to the property. No further mitigation measures required.

Cultural Heritage Resource Ref. #	Location/Address	Site/Name	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Measures
BHR/CHL 6	12240 Creditview Road	Site 9 Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station	N	N	<p>No direct impact: BHR/CHL 6 is adjacent to Site 9, the Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station property boundary. Therefore, no direct impacts to BHR/CHL 6 are anticipated by the proposed undertaking.</p>	<p>Continue to avoid direct impact to the property. No further mitigation measures required.</p>
					<p>No indirect impact: A portion of the property is located within the 50 m vibration buffer; however the nearest structure within BHR/CHL 6 is more than 300 m northeast of the property footprint and therefore, no adverse impact from vibration is anticipated.</p>	<p>Continue to avoid indirect impact to the property. No further mitigation measures required.</p>

6.4 Summary of the Preliminary Impact Assessment

The following summarizes potential impacts of the six shortlisted sites on the six previously known BHRs/CHLs:

- None of the six known BHRs/CHLs will be directly impacted any of the six shortlisted sites.
- Structures on properties BHR/CHL 1 and BHR/CHL 2 may be subject to indirect impacts due to vibration during work on Site 5, the Johnston Sports Park.

Potential impacts for the six shortlisted sites are summarized below:

Table 8: Summary of Results of the Preliminary Impact Assessment

Site No.	Location	Summary of Impacts
1	Highway 50 Carpool Lot (Caledon)	No BHRs/CHLs within or adjacent to Site 1
3	West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station (Brampton)	No BHRs/CHLs within or adjacent to Site 3
5	Johnston Sports Park (Caledon)	No direct impacts to BHR/CHL 1 and BHR/CHL 2, potential indirect impact to BHR/CHL 1 and BHR/CHL 2 due to vibration
6	Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station (Caledon)	No direct or indirect impacts to BHR/CHL 4 and BHR/CHL 5
9	Alloa Reservoir and Pumping Station (Caledon)	No direct or indirect impacts to BHR/CHL 6
10	7120 Hurontario Street (Mississauga)	No BHRs/CHLs within or adjacent to Site 10

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 Conclusions

The purpose of this Cultural Heritage Report has been to:

- Identify existing baseline cultural heritage conditions within the Study Area, including a historical summary of the development, and an inventory of all previously known or potential above-ground BHRs/CHLs; and,
- Complete a preliminary impact assessment on BHRs/CHLs based on the six site locations to mitigate potential negative impacts.

The Study Area for cultural heritage consists of the six shortlisted sites, in accordance with professional judgement to encompass properties adjacent to and framing the right-of-way that may be subject to indirect adverse impacts, such as vibration. A 50 m vibration buffer was applied to assess indirect impacts from vibration.

This Cultural Heritage Report was undertaken to identify previously known and potential cultural heritage resources within or adjacent to each site location. This Cultural Heritage Report describes the cultural environment relevant to the project through primary and secondary research, field review, and screening tasks typically undertaken for a Cultural Heritage Report. Further consultation with heritage staff at Peel Region, the Cities of Brampton and Mississauga, and the Town of Caledon provided input/feedback on cultural heritage resources for the Existing Conditions, **Section 5**, of this report.

Based on the preliminary impact assessment, Sites 1, 3 and 10 are the preferred site locations as there are no BHRs/CHLs within or adjacent to these sites.

This Cultural Heritage Report identified six previously known BHRs/CHLs, adjacent to three sites (Sites 5, 6, and 9). No sites will directly impact BHRs/CHLs, however Site 5 may indirectly impact structures on BHRs/CHLs due to vibration (within the 50m vibration buffer). Therefore, Sites 1, 3, and 10 are preferred, and Site 5 is the least preferred site location.

7.2 Recommendations

Based on the results of the data collection, field review, and preliminary impact assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. The conceptual design(s) for the snow storage sites should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to known built heritage resources and cultural heritage

landscapes (i.e. utilize the shortlisted site without adjacent BHRs/CHLs). From a cultural heritage perspective, the preferred snow storage facility locations are Sites 1, 3, and 10 as there are no BHRs/CHLs within or adjacent to these sites.

2. If a site (or sites) with adjacent BHRs/CHLs is selected as part of the conceptual design, suitable mitigation measures during work are required, such as establishing no-go zones adjacent to all of the potential BHRs/CHLs identified in this Cultural Heritage Report and issuing instructions to work crews in order to prevent impacts to existing structures.
3. There are potential indirect impacts due to vibration (within the 50 m vibration buffer) from Project related activities for Site 5 on the following previously known BHRs/CHLs (BHR/CHL 1; 6907 King Street, Caledon and BHR/CHL 2; 11416 Centreville Creek Road, Caledon).
4. Evaluation of impacts related to vibration activities requires assessment based on identification of specific construction methods proposed, distance between the sensitive receptor (i.e. a cultural heritage resource) and the work activity, and anticipated vibration levels (mm/s). Given the proximity to the BHRs/CHLs to Site 5, it is anticipated that in some locations vibrations limits may be exceeded and therefore, the following mitigation measures for vibration impacts should be implemented:
 - Prior to work, determine which previously known cultural heritage resources documented in this Cultural Heritage Report require vibration mitigation and monitoring
 - Document (review and establish) the structural condition of a building to determine if it is vulnerable to vibration impacts from the Project
 - Establish vibration limits based on structural conditions, founding soil conditions and type of work vibration (refer to the Noise and Vibration report)
 - Implement vibration mitigating measures on the work site and/or at the building (i.e. modify work procedures, if required)

Work and post-work monitoring may be required for historic buildings that were determined subject to vibration damage. The following monitoring activities are recommended for vibration impacts:

- Monitor vibration during work using seismographs, with notification by audible and/or visual alarms when limits are approached or exceeded; and
 - Conduct regular condition surveys and reviews during work to evaluate efficacy of protective measures. Implement additional mitigation as required.
5. Should the conceptual design(s) for the proposed undertaking extend beyond the boundaries of the sites, or if new site locations are added, then a Qualified Heritage

Professional should be retained to confirm impacts of the proposed work on the cultural heritage resources and assess if further mitigation is required.

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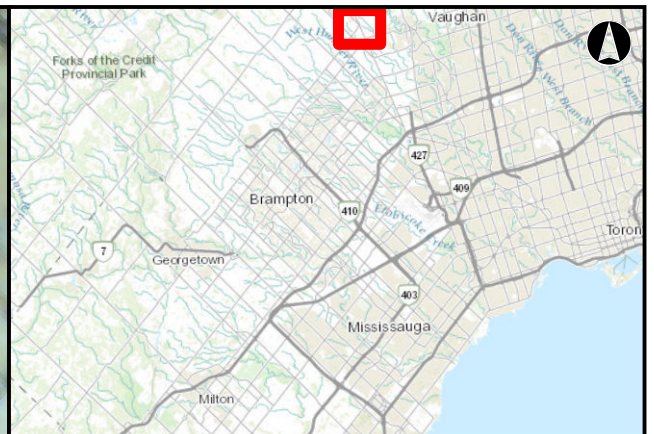
Ontario Heritage Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries: Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Historic Properties

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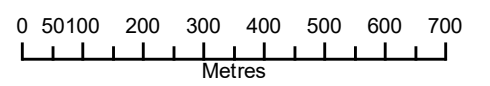
Guidelines for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments (1992)

Appendix A: 1859 Tremaine Map Set



Legend

- Property Boundary
- 50m Vibration Buffer



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

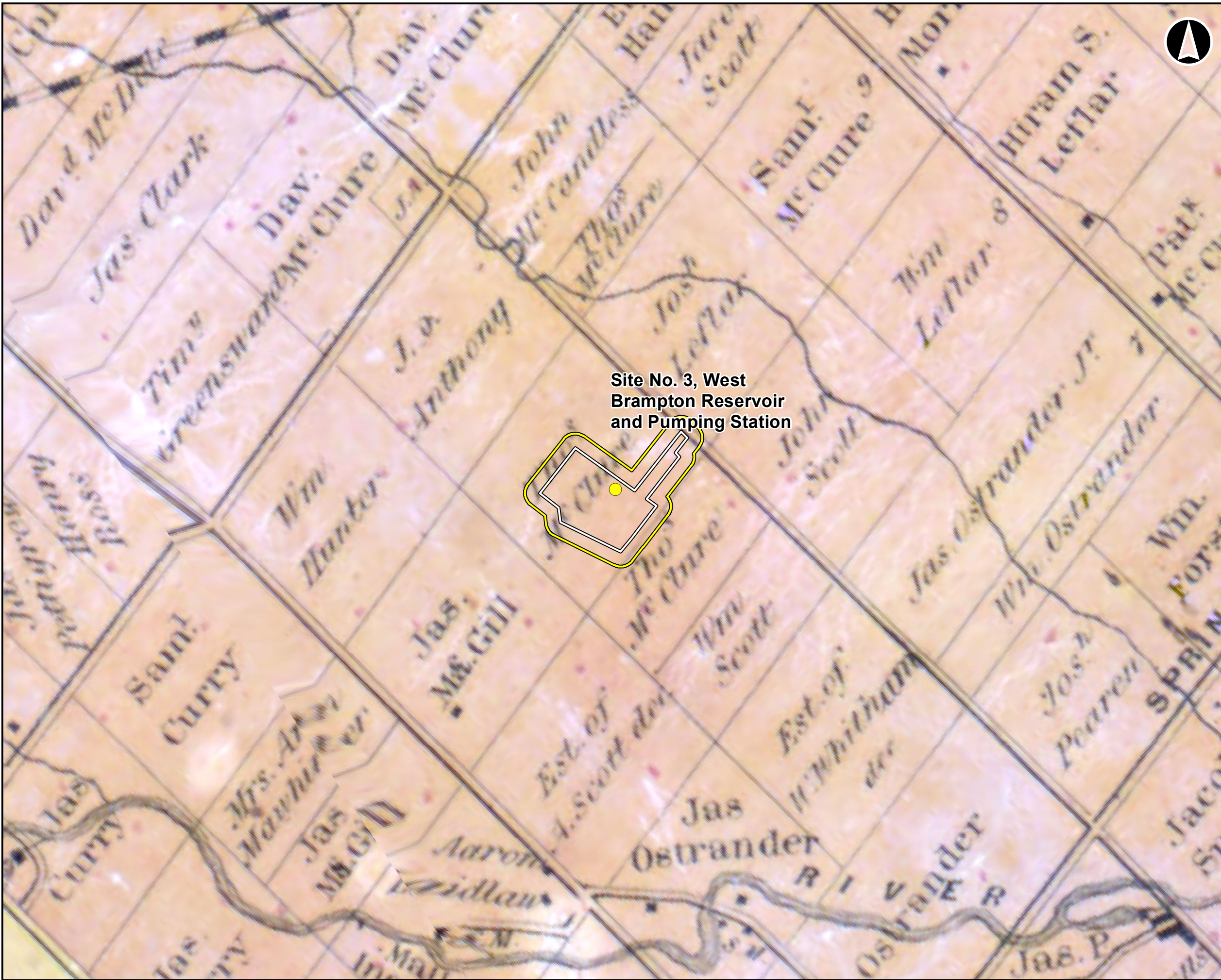
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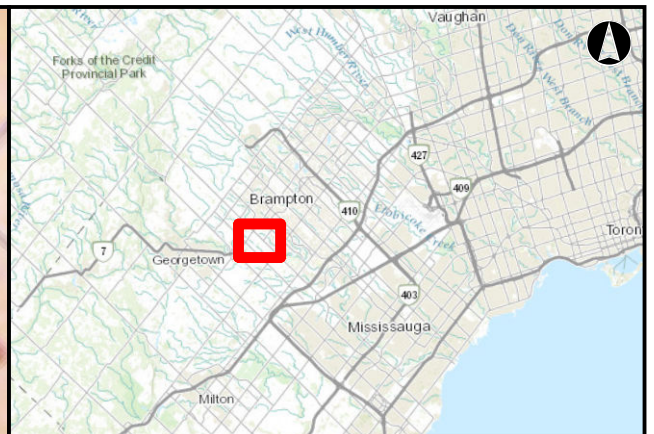
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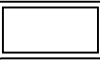

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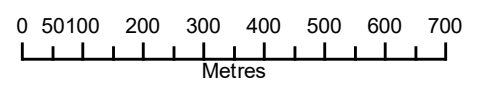


Site No. 3, West
Brampton Reservoir
and Pumping Station



Legend

-  Property Boundary
-  50m Vibration Buffer



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and
Conceptual Design

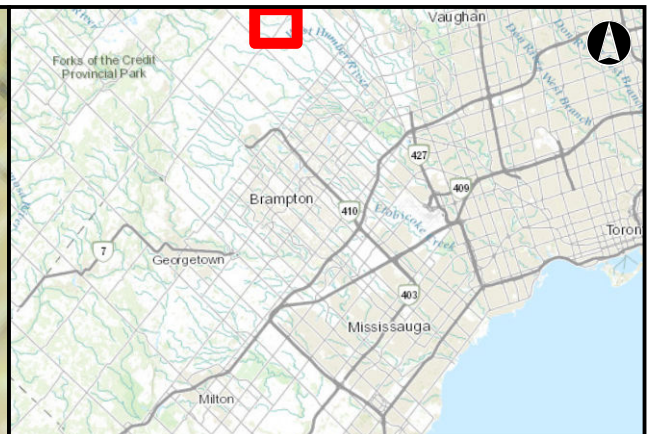
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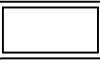

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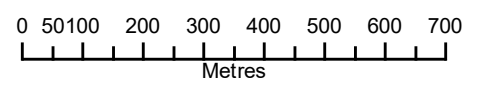
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Legend

-  Property Boundary
-  50m Vibration Buffer



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

Study Area, 1859

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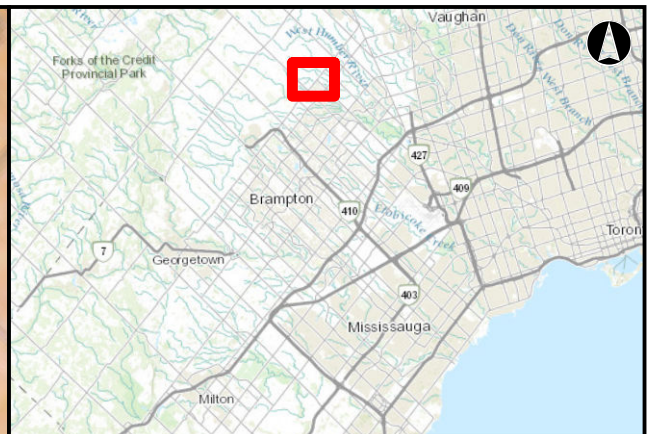
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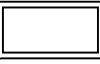

Figure 3-3

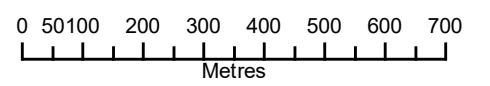
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Legend

-  Property Boundary
-  50m Vibration Buffer



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

Study Area, 1859

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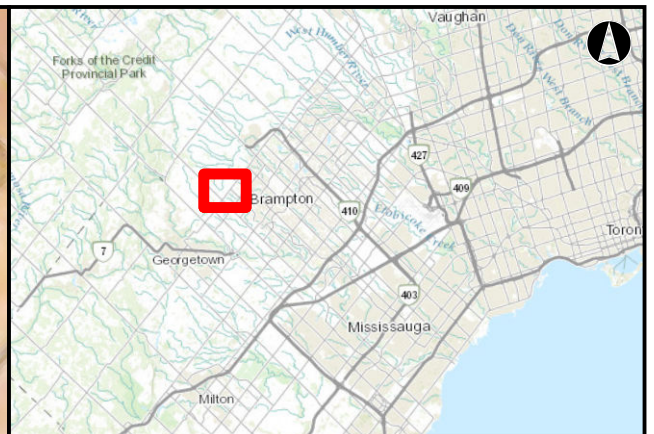
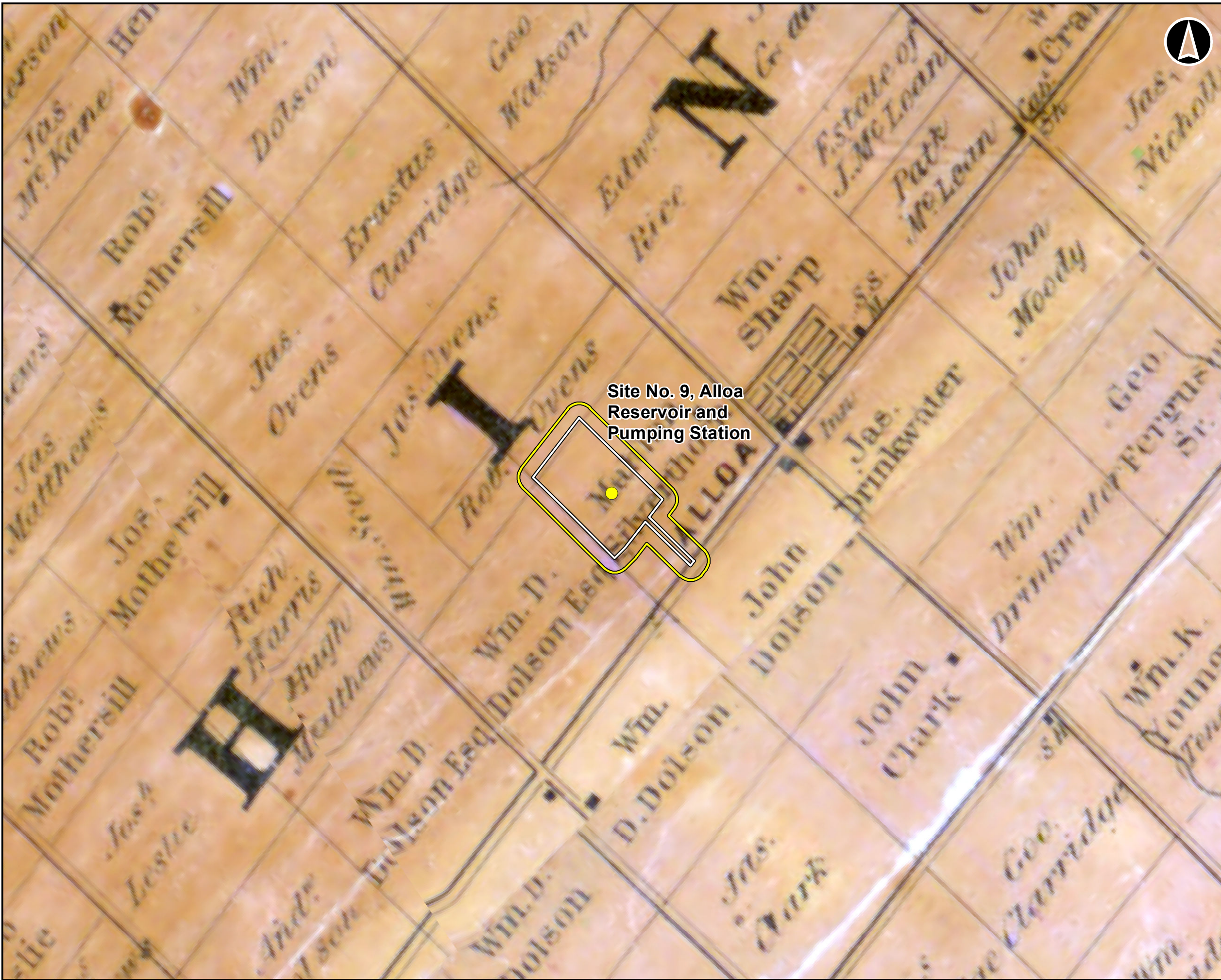
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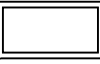

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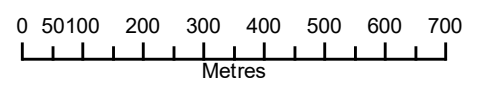
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Legend

-  Property Boundary
-  50m Vibration Buffer



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

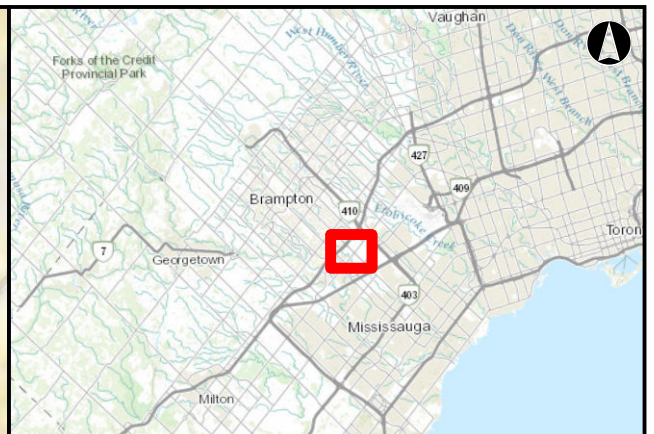
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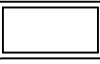

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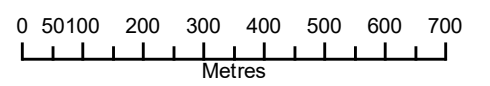
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Legend

-  Property Boundary
-  50m Vibration Buffer



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

Study Area, 1859

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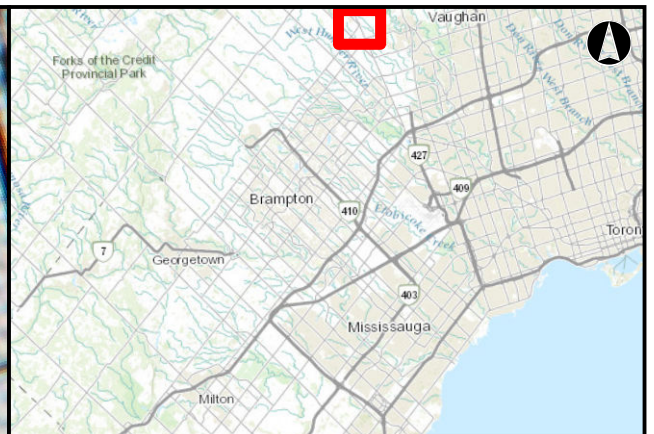


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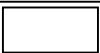

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Appendix B: 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map Set



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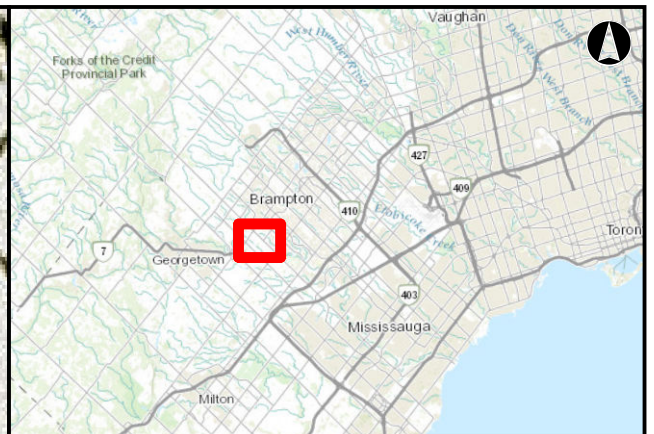
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-  50m Vibration Buffer

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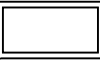

Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design		
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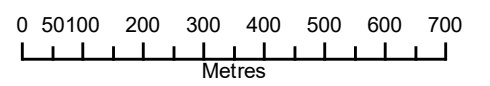
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Legend

-  Property Boundary
-  50m Vibration Buffer



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

Study Area, 1877

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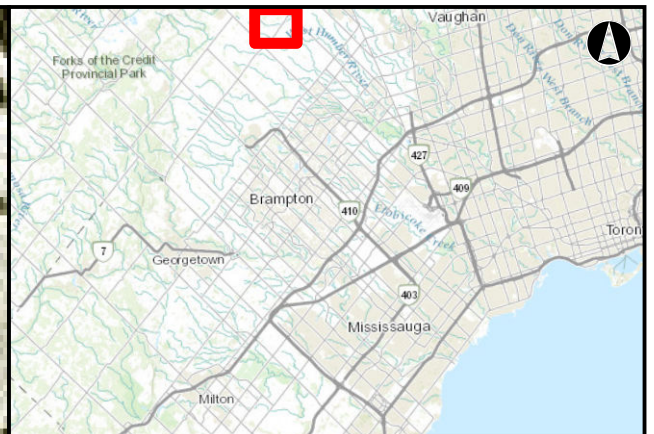
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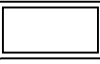

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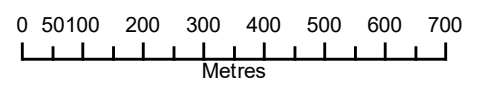
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Legend

-  Property Boundary
-  50m Vibration Buffer



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

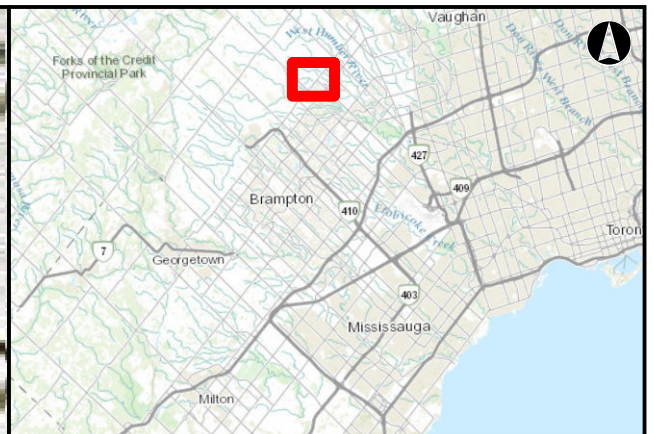
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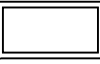



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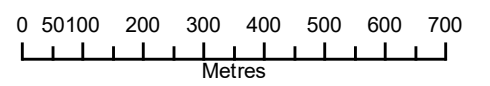
Date Saved: 11/20/2023 8:40:21 AM User Name: misha.w.colins



Legend

-  Property Boundary
-  50m Vibration Buffer

Site No. 6, Tullamore
Reservoir and
Pumping Station



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and
Conceptual Design

Study Area, 1877

Nov, 2023	1:12,500 <small>* when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNR, NRC, The Regional Municipality of Peel, Walker & Miles, 1877
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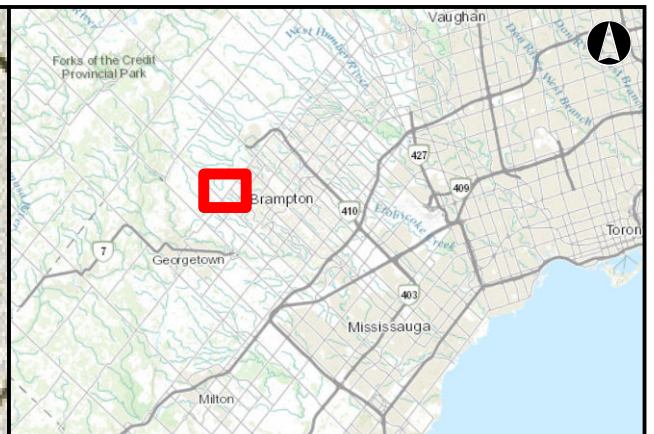
P#: 60646784



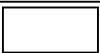

Figure 4-4

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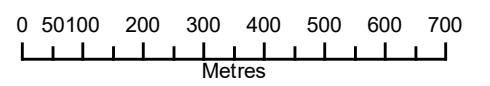
Date Saved: 11/20/2023 8:40:21 AM User Name: misha.walsh



Legend

-  Property Boundary
-  50m Vibration Buffer

Site No. 9, Alloa
Reservoir and
Pumping Station



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and
Conceptual Design

Study Area, 1877

Nov, 2023	1:12,500 <small>* when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNR, NRC, The Regional Municipality of Peel, Walker & Miles, 1877
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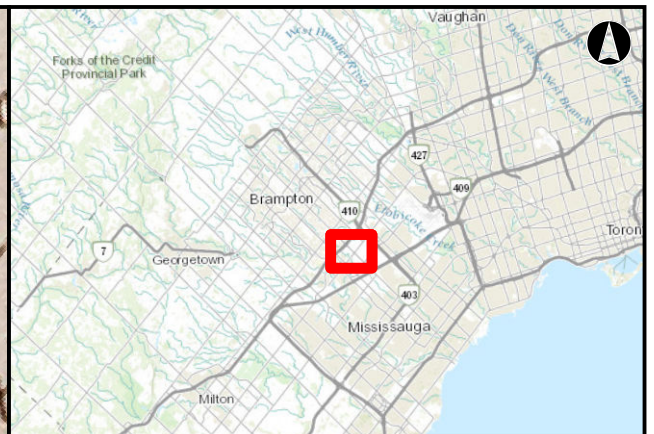
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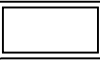

Figure 4-5

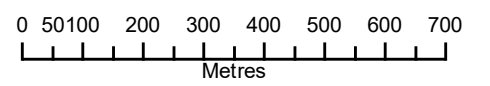
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Legend

-  Property Boundary
-  50m Vibration Buffer



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

Study Area, 1877

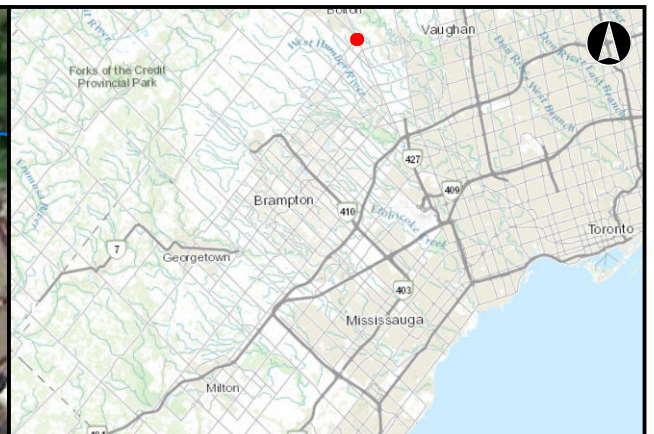
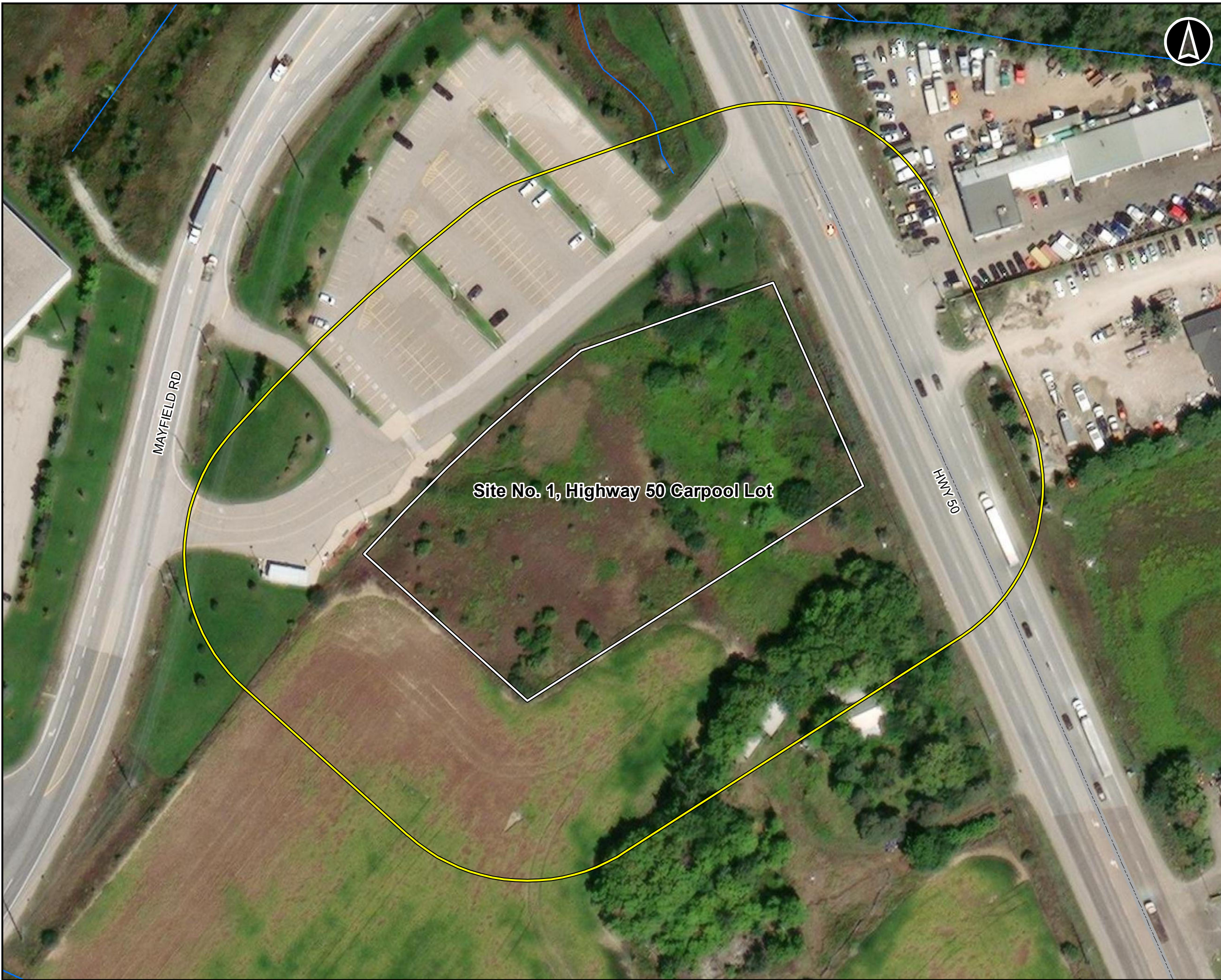
Nov, 2023	1:12,500 <small>*when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNR, NRC, The Regional Municipality of Peel, Walker & Miles, 1877
P#: 60646784		Figure 4-6

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Appendix C: Cultural Heritage Mapping

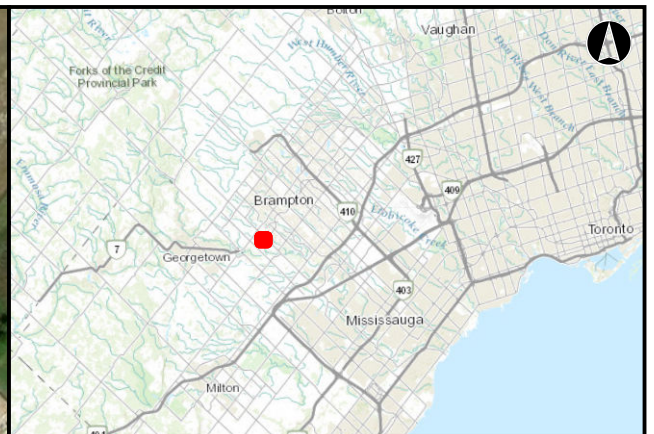


Legend

- Watercourse
- Property Boundary
- 50m Vibration Buffer

Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design		
Study Areas		
Nov, 2023	1:1,020 <small>* when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNR, The Regional Municipality of Peel
P#: 60646784		Figure 5-1
AECOM		
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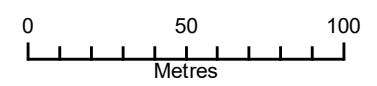
Date Saved: 11/20/2023 7:17:59 AM User Name: misha.walsh



Legend

- Watercourse
- Property Boundary
- 50m Vibration Buffer

Site No. 3, West Brampton Reservoir and Pumping Station



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

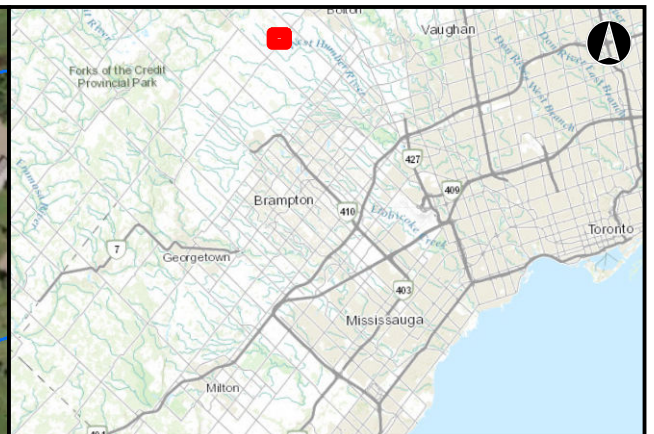
Study Areas

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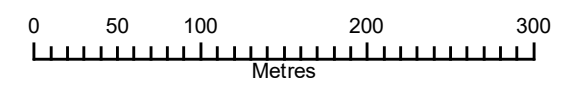
P#: 60646784	AECOM	Figure 5-2
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- ### Legend
- Watercourse
 - Waterbody
 - Property Boundary
 - 50m Vibration Buffer
 - Property Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

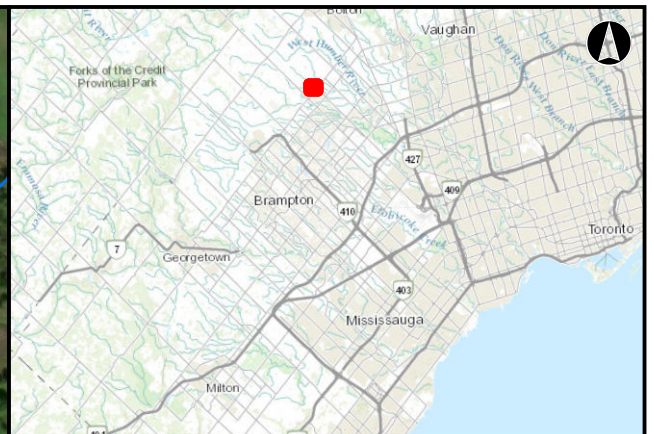
Study Areas

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P#: 60646784		Figure 5-3



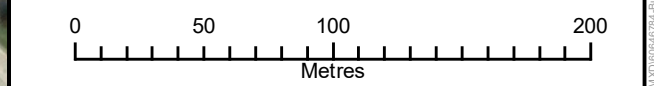
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Legend

- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- 50m Vibration Buffer
- Property Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

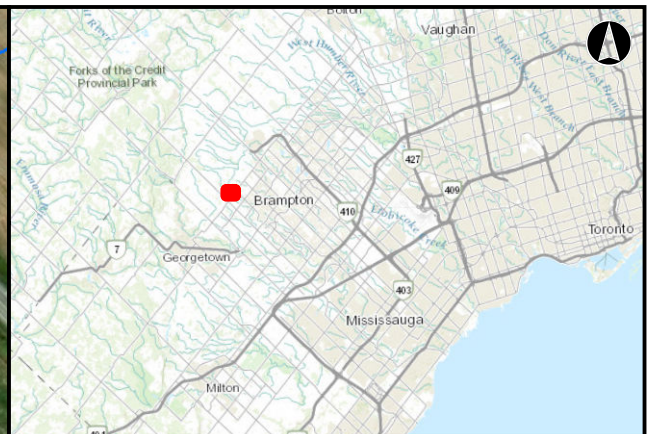
Study Areas

Nov, 2023	1:2,930 <small>* when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNR, The Regional Municipality of Peel
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P#: 60646784	AECOM	Figure 5-4
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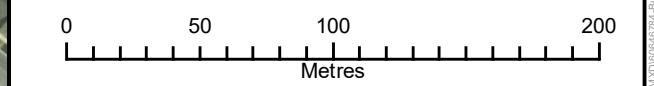
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Legend

- Watercourse
- Property Boundary
- 50m Vibration Buffer
- Property Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register



Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

Study Areas

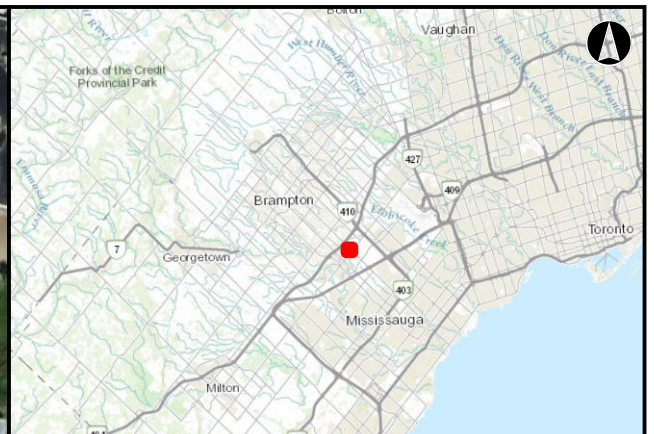
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P#: 60646784

Figure 5-5

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Legend

- Watercourse
- Property Boundary
- 50m Vibration Buffer

0 50 100
Metres

Peel Snow Storage Sites Analysis and Conceptual Design

Study Areas

Nov, 2023	1:2,080 <small>* when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNR, The Regional Municipality of Peel
P#: 60646784		Figure 5-6

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