



Environmental Study Report

Wycroft Road Improvements from Bronte Road to Kerr Street

Appendix E: Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment

Submitted to Town of Oakville
by IBI Group
January 2020

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

EXISTING CONDITIONS REPORT

**WYECROFT ROAD IMPROVEMENTS
MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

**TOWN OF OAKVILLE
HALTON REGION, ONTARIO**

Prepared for:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by IBI Group to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment as part of the Wycroft Road Improvements Municipal Class Environmental Assessment study. The Wycroft Road Improvements study area is centered on Wycroft Road from Bronte Road to Kerr Street including South Service Road West. The study area is generally bounded by industrial, commercial, and warehouse facilities near the Queen Elizabeth Way in the Town of Oakville.

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material revealed a study area with a rural land use history dating back to the early nineteenth century. A field review was conducted for the entire study area to document any potential cultural heritage resources.

Background research, data collection, and a field review was conducted for the study area and it was determined that no cultural heritage resources are located within or adjacent to Wycroft Road Improvements study area. Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

ASI was contracted by IBI Group to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment as part of the Wycroft Road Improvements Municipal Class Environmental Assessment study. The Wycroft Road Improvements study area is centered on Wycroft Road from Bronte Road to Kerr Street including South Service Road West. The study area is generally bounded by industrial, commercial, and warehouse facilities near the Queen Elizabeth Way in the Town of Oakville (Figure 1).

The purpose of this report is to present a cultural resource inventory of cultural heritage resources, identify existing conditions of the Wycroft Road Improvements study area, identify impacts to cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures. This research was conducted by John Sleath under the senior project management of Annie Veilleux, Manager of the Cultural Heritage Division, both of ASI.

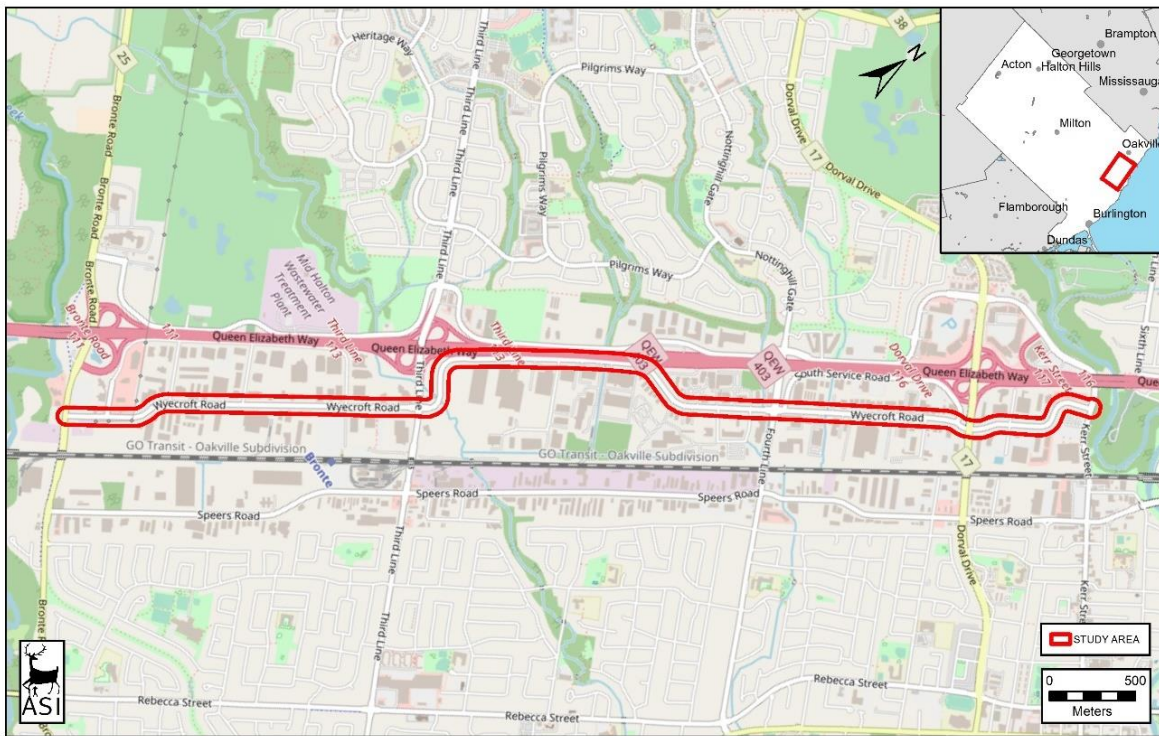


Figure 1: Location of the study area
Base Map: ©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)



2.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legislation and Policy Context

This cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act* and the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) enables designation of properties and districts under Part IV and Part V, Sections 26 through 46 and provides the legislative bases for applying heritage easements to real property.

This assessment addresses above ground cultural heritage resources over 40 years old. Use of a 40 year old threshold is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2016). While identification of a resource that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this threshold provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is slightly younger than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from retaining heritage value.

For the purposes of this assessment, the term cultural heritage resources was used to describe both cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual built heritage resources and other related features that together form farm complexes, roadsides and nucleated settlements. Built heritage resources are typically individual buildings or structures that may be associated with a variety of human activities, such as historical settlement and patterns of architectural development.

The analysis throughout the study process addresses cultural heritage resources under various pieces of legislation and their supporting guidelines. Under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1990) environment is defined in Subsection 1(c) to include:

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

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is charged under Section 2 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario and has published two guidelines to assist in assessing cultural heritage resources as part of an environmental assessment: *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (1992), and *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (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 Minister of Tourism, Culture, and Sport has also published *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (2014; *Standards and Guidelines* hereafter). These *Standards and Guidelines* apply to properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest. They are mandatory for Ministries and prescribed public bodies and have the authority of a Management Board or Cabinet directive. Prescribed public bodies include:

- Agricultural Research Institute of Ontario
- Hydro One Inc.
- Liquor Control Board of Ontario
- McMichael Canadian Art Collection
- Metrolinx
- The Niagara Parks Commission.
- Ontario Heritage Trust
- Ontario Infrastructure and Lands Corporation
- Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation
- Ontario Power Generation Inc.
- Royal Botanical Gardens
- Toronto Area Transit Operating Authority
- St. Lawrence Parks Commission

The *Standards and Guidelines* provide a series of definitions considered during the course of the assessment:



A provincial heritage property is defined as the following (14):

Provincial heritage property means real property, including buildings and structures on the property, that has cultural heritage value or interest and that is owned by the Crown in right of Ontario or by a prescribed public body; or that is occupied by a ministry or a prescribed public body if the terms of the occupancy agreement are such that the ministry or public body is entitled to make the alterations to the property that may be required under these heritage standards and guidelines.

A provincial heritage property of provincial significance is defined as the following (14):

Provincial heritage property that has been evaluated using the criteria found in *Ontario Heritage Act* O. Reg. 10/06 and has been found to have cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance.

A built heritage resource is defined as the following (13):

...one or more significant buildings (including fixtures or equipment located in or forming part of a building), structures, earthworks, monuments, installations, or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history and identified as being important to a community. For the purposes of these Standards and Guidelines, “structures” does not include roadways in the provincial highway network and in-use electrical or telecommunications transmission towers.

A cultural heritage landscape is defined as the following (13):

...a defined geographical area that human activity has modified and that has cultural heritage value. Such an area involves one or more groupings of individual heritage features, such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites, and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form distinct from that of its constituent elements or parts. Heritage conservation districts designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trails, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value are some examples.

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

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

Part 4.7 of the *PPS* states that:



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

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

Official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions. Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and direct development to suitable areas.

In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up-to-date with this Provincial Policy Statement. The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement continue to apply after adoption and approval of an official plan.

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

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

A number of definitions that have specific meanings for use in a policy context accompany the policy statement. These definitions include built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

A *built heritage resource* is defined as: “a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community” (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014).

A *cultural heritage landscape* is defined as “a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association” (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014). Examples may include, but are not limited to farmscapes, historical settlements, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.

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



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

2.2 Town of Oakville Municipal Heritage Policies

The Town of Oakville has developed *Livable Oakville: Town of Oakville Official Plan 2009* (Consolidated April 2017) which sets out a number of policies with regard to cultural heritage resources. Policies that are relevant to this study are included below. An Official Plan Amendment (OPA 16) has been adopted by the Town of Oakville and Region of Halton, and is provided in Appendix A.

2.2 Guiding Principles

2.2.1 Preserving and creating a livable community in order to:

- a) preserve, enhance, and protect the distinct character, cultural heritage, living environment, and sense of community of neighbourhoods.

5. Cultural Heritage

Conservation of cultural heritage resources forms an integral part of the Town's planning and decision making. Oakville's cultural heritage resources shall be identified and conserved so that they may be experienced and appreciated by existing and future generations, and enhance the Town's sense of history, sense of community, identity, sustainability, economic health and quality of life.

5.1 General

5.1.1 Objectives

The general objectives for cultural heritage are:

- a) to safeguard and protect cultural heritage resources through use of available tools to designate heritage resources and ensure that all new development and site alteration conserve cultural heritage resources and areas of cultural heritage significance; and,
- b) to encourage the development of a Town-wide culture of conservation by promoting cultural heritage initiatives as part of a comprehensive economic, environmental, and social strategy where cultural heritage resources contribute to achieving a sustainable, healthy and prosperous community.

5.1.2 Policies

- a) The Town will use the power and tools provided by legislation, policies, and programs, particularly the Ontario Heritage Act, the Planning Act, the Environmental Assessment Act, and the Municipal Act in implementing and enforcing the cultural heritage policies of the Town.

5.3 Heritage Conservation

- 5.3.1 The Town shall encourage the preservation and continued use of cultural heritage resources identified on the register and their integration into new development proposals through the approval process and other appropriate mechanisms.
- 5.3.3 Significant cultural heritage resources shall be conserved, and may be integrated into new development.
- 5.3.5 The Town may impose, as a condition of any development approvals, the implementation of appropriate conservation, restoration or mitigation measures to ensure the preservation of any affected cultural heritage resources.



The Town of Oakville has also developed the Cultural Heritage Landscape Strategy (January 2014) which sets out a number of policies with regard to cultural heritage landscapes. Policies that are relevant to this study are included below.

2.0 DEFINITION AND IDENTIFICATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES

While any landscape that has been deliberately modified by humans is a cultural landscape, only those cultural landscapes that have a deep connection with the history of the community and are valued by the community can be identified as ‘cultural heritage landscapes’.

2.1 Definitions of the Types of Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Best practices in heritage conservation have established three categories of cultural heritage landscapes that provide a starting point for the identification and classification of cultural heritage landscapes. The Ontario Heritage Trust has provided a summary of the three categories described by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which are further described in Schedule C. The categories are:

2.1.1. Designed Landscape - the “clearly defined landscape designed and created intentionally by man.”

2.1.2. Organically Evolved Landscape - that “results from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and has developed in its present form in response to its natural environment”. Within this category two sub-categories are identified:

a) Relict landscape, “in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past”, and for which “significant distinguishing features, are, however still visible in material form.”

b) Continuing landscape which “retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life, and which the evolutionary process is still in progress.”

2.1.3. Associative Cultural Landscape – which is “justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic, or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent.”

2.4 Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Once a potential cultural heritage landscape area has been identified, it should be evaluated using the criteria provided in Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (Ontario Regulation 9/06), made under the Ontario Heritage Act. The criteria are grouped into three categories as follows:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it,

i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,

ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit

iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,

i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,

ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or



iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

3. The property has contextual value because it,
- i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
 - ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
 - iii. is a landmark.

2.3 Data Collection and Methodology

In the course of the cultural heritage assessment, all potentially affected cultural heritage resources are subject to inventory. Short form names are usually applied to each resource type, (e.g. barn, residence). Generally, when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources, three stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for and existence of cultural heritage resources in a particular geographic area.

Background historical research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary source research and historic mapping, is undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study area. This stage in the data collection process enables the researcher to determine the presence of sensitive heritage areas that correspond to nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement and development patterns. To augment data collected during this stage of the research process, federal, provincial, and municipal databases and/or agencies are consulted to obtain information about specific properties that have been previously identified and/or designated as retaining cultural heritage value. Typically, resources identified during these stages of the research process are reflective of particular architectural styles, associated with an important person, place, or event, and contribute to the contextual facets of a particular place, neighbourhood, or intersection.

A field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified cultural heritage resources. The field review is also used to identify cultural heritage resources that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases.

Several investigative criteria are utilised during the field review to appropriately identify new cultural heritage resources. These investigative criteria are derived from provincial guidelines, definitions, and past experience. During the course of the environmental assessment, a built structure or landscape is identified as a cultural heritage resource if it is considered to be 40 years or older, and if the resource satisfies at least one of the following criteria (based on *Ontario Heritage Act* Regulation 9/06 criteria):

Design/Physical Value:

- It is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
- It displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
- It demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
- The site and/or structure retains original stylistic features and has not been irreversibly altered so as to destroy its integrity.
- It demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.

Historical/Associative Value:



- It has a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to: the Town of Oakville; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of the history of the: the Town of Oakville; Halton Region; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to: the Town of Oakville; Halton Region; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.
- It demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.
- It has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.
- It has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.

Contextual Value:

- It is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area.
- It is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings.
- It is a landmark.
- It illustrates a significant phase in the development of the community or a major change or turning point in the community's history.
- The landscape contains a structure other than a building (fencing, culvert, public art, statue, etc.) that is associated with the history or daily life of that area or region.
- There is evidence of previous historic and/or existing agricultural practices (e.g. terracing, deforestation, complex water canalization, apple orchards, vineyards, etc.)
- It is of aesthetic, visual or contextual important to the province.

If a resource meets one of these criteria it will be identified as a cultural heritage resource and is subject to further research where appropriate and when feasible. Typically, detailed archival research, permission to enter lands containing heritage resources, and consultation is required to determine the specific heritage significance of the identified cultural heritage resource.

When identifying cultural heritage landscapes, the following categories are typically utilized for the purposes of the classification during the field review:

Farm complexes:	comprise two or more buildings, one of which must be a farmhouse or barn, and may include a tree-lined drive, tree windbreaks, fences, domestic gardens and small orchards.
Roadscapes:	generally two-lanes in width with absence of shoulders or narrow shoulders only, ditches, tree lines, bridges, culverts and other associated features.
Waterscapes:	waterway features that contribute to the overall character of the cultural heritage landscape, usually in relation to their influence on historic development and settlement patterns.
Railscapes:	active or inactive railway lines or railway rights of way and associated features.



Historical settlements:	groupings of two or more structures with a commonly applied name.
Streetscapes:	generally consist of a paved road found in a more urban setting, and may include a series of houses that would have been built in the same time period.
Historical agricultural landscapes:	generally comprise a historically rooted settlement and farming pattern that reflects a recognizable arrangement of fields within a lot and may have associated agricultural outbuildings, structures, and vegetative elements such as tree rows.
Cemeteries:	land used for the burial of human remains.

Results of the desktop data collection are contained in Section 3.0, while Sections 4.0 and 5.0 contain conclusions and recommendations with respect to potential impacts of the undertaking on identified cultural heritage resources. Cultural heritage resource location mapping is provided in Section 7.0.

3.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Introduction

This section provides a brief summary of historical research and a description of identified above-ground cultural heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed undertaking. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of Indigenous land use and Euro-Canadian settlement. Historically, the study area is located in the Township of Trafalgar in Halton County, in the following lots and concessions:

Township of Trafalgar, Halton County

- Concession III South of Dundas Street, Lots 16-30
- Concession II South of Dundas Street, Lots 23-25

3.2 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (BP) (Ferris 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 BP, the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal



residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 BP; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 BP and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990, 2009; Brown 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. Exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al. 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 BP, evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990:155, 164). It is also during this period that maize was first introduced into southern Ontario, though it would have only supplemented people's diet (Birch and Williamson 2013:13–15). Bands likely retreated to interior camps during the winter. It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From approximately 1,000 BP until approximately 300 BP, lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. During the Early Iroquoian phase (AD 1000-1300), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson 1990:317). By the second quarter of the first millennium BP, during the Middle Iroquoian phase (AD 1300-1450), this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al. 1990:343). In the Late Iroquoian phase (AD 1450-1649) this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. By AD 1600, the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonkian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat¹.

After the dispersal, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario, including Teiaiagon, near the mouth of the Humber River; and Ganestiquiagon, near the mouth of the Rouge River. Their locations near the mouths of the Humber and Rouge Rivers, two branches of the Toronto Carrying Place, strategically linked these settlements with the upper Great Lakes through Lake Simcoe. The west branch of the Carrying Place followed the Humber River valley northward over the drainage divide, skirting the west end of the Oak Ridges Moraine, to the East Branch of the Holland River. Another trail followed the Don River watershed.

When the Seneca established Teiaiagon at the mouth of the Humber, they were in command of the traffic across the peninsula to Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay. Later, Mississauga and earliest European presence along the north shore, was therefore also largely defined by the area's strategic importance for

¹ The Haudenosaunee are also known as the New York Iroquois or Five Nations Iroquois and after 1722 Six Nations Iroquois. They were a confederation of five distinct but related Iroquoian-speaking groups - the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, and Mohawk. Each lived in individual territories in what is now known as the Finger Lakes district of Upper New York. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the confederacy.



accessing and controlling long established economic networks. Prior to the arrival of the Seneca, these economic networks would have been used by indigenous groups for thousands of years. While the trail played an important part during the fur trade, people would also travel the trail in order to exploit the resources available to them across south-central Ontario, including the various spawning runs, such as the salmon coming up from Lake Ontario or herring or lake trout in Lake Simcoe.

Due, in large part, to increased military pressure from the French upon their homelands south of Lake Ontario, the Haudenosaunee abandoned their north shore frontier settlements by the late 1680s, although they did not relinquish their interest in the resources of the area, as they continued to claim the north shore as part of their traditional hunting territory. The territory was immediately occupied or re-occupied by Anishinaabek groups, including the Mississauga, Ojibwa (or Chippewa) and Odawa, who, in the early seventeenth century, occupied the vast area extending from the east shore of Georgian Bay, and the north shore of Lake Huron, to the northeast shore of Lake Superior and into the upper peninsula of Michigan. Individual bands were politically autonomous and numbered several hundred people. Nevertheless, they shared common cultural traditions and relations with one another and the land. These groups were highly mobile, with a subsistence economy based on hunting, fishing, gathering of wild plants, and garden farming. Their movement southward also brought them into conflict with the Haudenosaunee.

Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabek Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabek Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations (Johnston 2004:10). During these negotiations captives were exchanged and the Iroquois and Anishinaabek agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Iroquois delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabek Nations.

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases to the north of Lake Ontario in the early nineteenth century, the Crown acknowledged the Mississaugas as the owners of the lands between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe and entered into negotiations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

In 1805, the Mississaugas were granted one mile (approximately 1.6 km) on either side of the Credit River, Twelve Mile Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek. In 1818, the majority of the Mississauga Tract was acquired by the Crown excluding the lands tracts flanking the Credit River, Twelve Mile Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek. In 1820, the remainder of Mississauga land was surrendered except approximately 81 hectares (ha) along the Credit River (Heritage Mississauga 2012:18). In 1825-26 the Credit Indian Village was established as an agricultural community and Methodist mission near present day Port Credit (Heritage Mississauga 2009a; Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation 2014). By 1840 the village was under significant pressure from Euro-Canadian settlement that plans begun to relocate the settlement. In 1847 the Credit Mississaugas were made a land offer by the Six Nations Council to relocate at the Grand River. In 1847, 266 Mississaugas settled at New Credit, approximately 23 km southwest of Brantford. In 1848 a mission of the Methodist Church was established there by Rev. William Ryerson (Woodland Indian Cultural Education Centre 1985). Although the majority of the former Mississague Tract had been surrendered from the Mississauga by 1856 (Gould 1981), this does not exclude the likelihood that the Mississauga continued to utilise the landscape at large during travel (Ambrose 1982) and for resource extraction.

The eighteenth century saw the ethnogenesis in Ontario of the Métis, when Métis people began to identify as a separate group, rather than as extensions of their typically maternal First Nations and paternal European ancestry (Métis National Council n.d.). Living in both Euro-Canadian and Indigenous societies,



the Métis acted as agents and subagents in the fur trade but also as surveyors and interpreters. Métis populations were predominantly located north and west of Lake Superior, however, communities were located throughout Ontario (MNC n.d.; Stone and Chaput 1978:607,608). During the early nineteenth century, many Métis families moved towards locales around southern Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, including Kincardine, Owen Sound, Penetanguishene, and Parry Sound (MNC n.d.). By the mid-twentieth century, Indigenous communities, including the Métis, began to advance their rights within Ontario and across Canada, and in 1982, the Métis were federally recognized as one of the distinct Indigenous peoples in Canada. Recent decisions by the Supreme Court of Canada (Supreme Court of Canada 2003, 2016) have reaffirmed that Métis people have full rights as one of the Indigenous people of Canada under subsection 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867.

3.3 Historical Euro-Canadian Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement

Historically, the study area is located in Lots 16 to 30, Concession III South of Dundas Street and Lots 23 to 25, Concession II South of Dundas Street within the former Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton.

3.3.1 Township of Trafalgar

While other lands in the “Golden Horseshoe” at the western end of Lake Ontario were acquired by the British government for settlement by the United Empire Loyalist refugees during the 1780’s, Halton County (including Trafalgar Township) remained in the hands of the Indigenous Mississaugas until August 1805, when the lands were acquired under the terms of the Mississauga Purchase (Armstrong 1985:148). D’Arcy Boulton in 1805 (1961:48) noted that “the tract between the Tobicoake and the head of the lake is frequented only by wandering tribes of Missassagues.” The concessions lying on either side of Dundas Street were formally surveyed in 1806, and are known as the Old Survey. Additional lands were purchased from the Mississaugas in 1818 extended the boundaries of Trafalgar Township, and this portion of the Township became known as the New Survey.

Dundas Street, the baseline survey road in Trafalgar Township had been surveyed in 1793, as a military road connecting Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair and Lake Huron, as well as a road to aid Loyalist settlement and deter expansionist claims in Upper Canada. After the two concessions south of Dundas Street were opened up, two new east-west concession line access roads, the Upper Middle Road and the Lower Middle Road, were surveyed. These early east-west roads were later complemented in 1832, by the Lakeshore Road, which was constructed nearby and parallel to an aboriginal pathway skirting Lake Ontario. The concession roads of the 1806 survey, and the line roads running perpendicular, blocked out the township in areas a mile and quarter square with five 200-acre lots to a square. Between every five lots ran a line road (Mathews 1953:45).

Trafalgar was simply known as Township Number 2 when it was first surveyed by Samuel S. Wilmot, and was subsequently renamed Alexander Township in honour of Alexander Grant, who was President and Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada (Mathews 1953:6). Shortly thereafter, when news reached Upper Canada of Lord Nelson’s victorious sea battle off the coast of Spain, the names of two townships in the county were changed to Nelson and Trafalgar.

The New Survey of Trafalgar was undertaken by Richard Bristol between April and June 1819. His Survey Diaries and Notes are still extant on microfilm, and we learn from it that the survey of the township proceeded westward from Concession 11 along the Peel County line towards Milton. The crew



encountered wet snow “nearly an inch deep” on May 17th, and by May 22 Bristol noted “the musketoes beginning their hostilities against us.” On June 6, while in the vicinity of Concessions 1 and 2, the crew was inundated by a thunderstorm: “we necessiated [sic] to grin and bear it...no sleep this night for us,” and a few days later “mosquitoes rather too many for us.” The survey of Concession 2 was completed between June 5-7, 1819, and Bristol dismissed his men on June 10, 1819. Bristol noted that the timber was primarily elm, beech, maple, white oak, “black ash” and pine.

Trafalgar Township originally formed part of the West Riding of York in the Home District and following 1816, it became part of the Gore District, with Hamilton as the administrative District seat. Although the old Districts of Upper Canada were abolished by legislation in May 1849, the area which was to subsequently become Halton remained as part of the United Counties of Wentworth and Hamilton until it was finally separated and elevated to independent County status by an act of legislature in June 1853.

Smith (1850:261) noted that the settlement of Trafalgar commenced about 1807, and the price for wild land at the time was valued at 7/6- per acre. By 1817, the population had increased to 548, and the township contained one grist mill and four saw mills. The value of land had increased to 22 shillings per acre. In 1846, the township was described as “well settled... containing numerous well cleared and cultivated farms, most which have good orchards” (Smith 1846:198-199). By 1850, the population had increased to 4,513, and the township contained three grist and nineteen saw mills (Smith 1850:261). The timber cover in the township was described as “principally hardwood with a little pine intermixed” (Smith 1850:261).

The earliest families to settle within the township included those of Sovereign, Proudfoot, Katting, Freeman, Post, Biggar, Mulholland, Kenney, Chalmer, Albertson, Chisholms, Sproat, Brown and Hagar.

3.4 Physiographic Setting

The Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario is a lowland region bordering Lake Ontario. This region is characteristically flat and was formed by lacustrine deposits laid down by the inundation of Lake Iroquois, a body of water that existed during the late Pleistocene. This region extends from the Trent River, around the western part of Lake Ontario, to the Niagara River, spanning a distance of 300 km (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190). The old shorelines of Lake Iroquois include cliffs, bars, beaches and boulder pavements. The old sandbars in this region are good aquifers that supply water to farms and villages. The gravel bars are quarried for road and building material, while the clays of the old lake bed have been used for the manufacture of bricks (Chapman and Putnam 1984:196).

3.5 Review of Historic Mapping

The 1806 Trafalgar Township Map (Wilmot 1806), 1858 *Tremaine’s Map of the County of Halton* (Tremaine 1859) and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* (Pope 1877) were reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of cultural heritage resources within the study area from the nineteenth century (Figure 2 to Figure 4). It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.



Historically, the study area is located in the former Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton. Details of historic property owners and historic features in the study area are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Wycroft Road Improvements Study Area – Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s)

1858 Map of the County of Halton				1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton		
Con #	Lot #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)	
III SDS	16	George King Chisolm (E)	None	Town of Oakville	Settlement	
	16	John Terry (W)	None	Town of Oakville	Settlement	
	17	Hiram McCraney	None	J.J. Mason	Residence and orchard	
	18	David Lebar	None	Est. of Geo. LeBarre	Residence and orchard	
	19	David Lebar (E 1/2)	None	Jno. McKay (E 1/2)	Residence and orchard	
	19	James Carter (W 1/2)	None	W.J. Carter (W 1/2)	Residence and orchard	
	20	William McCraney	None	Geo. Langtry	Residence, orchard, and watercourse	
	21	Collins Smith	Watercourse	Collin Smith	Watercourse	
	22	Robert Smith	“Woodland Hall”	R.W. Smith	None	
	23	Robert Smith	“Woodland Hall”, watercourse	R.W. Smith	Watercourse	
	24	Alexander McGlashan	None	T. Sherwell	None	
	25	Peter Fisher	Watercourse	Jno. Husband	Residence, orchard, watercourse	
	26	George Husband (E 1/2)	Watercourse	Jno. Husband (E 1/2)	Residence and orchard	
	26	H.D. Williams (W 1/2)	None	A. Speers (W 1/2)	Residence and orchard	
	27	William Jarvis	None	A. Speers	Residence and orchard	
	28	Jeremiah Hubblewaite	None	J.H. Waithe	Two residences, orchard	
	29	E. Fryer	None	E. Fryer	Two residences, two orchards	
	30	Wm. Riggs	None	W.A. Riggs	Three Residences, orchard, Bronte Station	
	II SDS	22	Robert Smith	“Hill Farm”	R.W. Smith	None
		23	John Wilson	Watercourse	Jno. Wilson	Two Residences, watercourse
24		Joshua Brethor	None	Mrs. Mary A. Brethour	Residence, orchard, watercourse	
25		Ezra Bray	None	Ezra Bray, Esq.	Two residences, two orchards, watercourse	



The 1806 Trafalgar Township Map (Figure 2) depicts the study area in a rural agricultural context, with individual lots and concessions surveyed, and individual landowners listed. The 1858 *Tremaine Map* (Figure 3) shows that both Bronte Road and Kerr Street are historically surveyed roads. The Hamilton and Toronto Railway line is located south of the study area. No structures are illustrated within the study area, although individual landowners are listed in each of the lots. The community of Oakville is depicted as a small settlement to the southeast. Bronte Creek is located immediately west, Sixteen Mile Creek is located immediately east, and four watercourses bisect the central portion of the study area. Overall, the study area is located in a rural agricultural context outside the Village of Oakville.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (Figure 4) depicts the study area in a similar rural agricultural context to the earlier mapping, with the addition of farmsteads also noted. Most homesteads are depicted along Middle Road, now the QEW. Bronte Road and Kerr Street are still depicted in the study area, as is the railway line (noted as the H and T Branch of the Great Western Railway). A total of three residences are noted in or immediately adjacent to the study area, with one in Lot 30 and one in Lot 25, Con. III SDS, and one in Lot 23, Con. II SDS. The settlements of Bronte and Oakville are located to the west and east of the study area, respectively. Numerous small watercourses continue to be illustrated in the central portion of the study area, with Bronte Creek located immediately west and Sixteen Mile Creek located immediately east.

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historical topographic mapping and aerial photographs from the twentieth century were examined. This report presents maps and aerial photographs from 1909, 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 topographic map demonstrates that no significant residential development occurred in the late nineteenth century, a similar number of frame and brick/stone farmsteads are depicted along Middle Road as in earlier mapping (Figure 5). The railway is in the same location as earlier mapping, and is under the ownership of the Grand Trunk Railway. Additionally, an electrical transmission line of the Toronto and Niagara Power Company is located to the north of the rail line. The study area retains a rural agricultural character into the twentieth century.

The 1954 aerial photo demonstrates that the study area continued to feature rural, agricultural lands in the mid-twentieth century (Figure 6). The Queen Elizabeth Way is depicted for the first time in this selection of historical mapping and is located to the immediate north of the study area. All watercourses are depicted as in previous mapping. At this time, Wycroft Road and South Service Road East have not been constructed.

The 1994 topographical map confirms the study area underwent significant development in the second half of the twentieth century (Figure 7). The Town of Oakville is shown to have experienced significant residential development on all sides of the study area. There is substantial industrial/commercial infill, predominantly south of the QEW and north of Speers Road. Wycroft Road and South Service Road are depicted in their present alignment and feature large commercial and industrial facilities, including an auto wrecker, to the north and south of the roadways. All residential properties initially depicted in the nineteenth century mapping appear to have been demolished and replaced with industrial and commercial facilities by the late twentieth century.



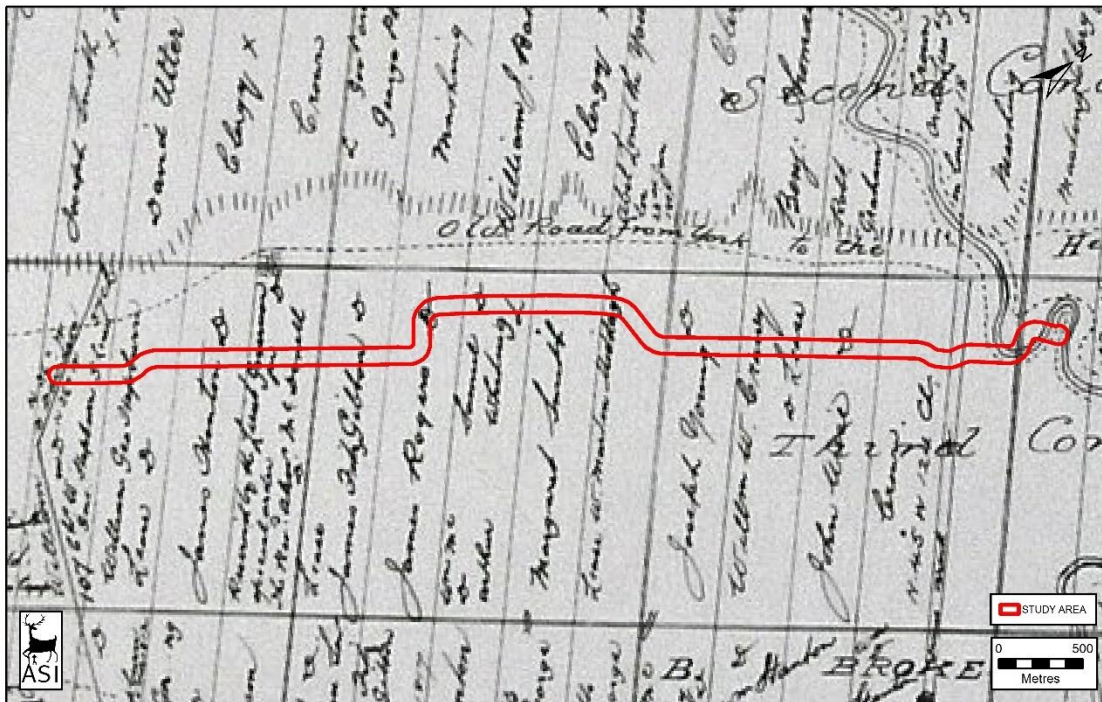


Figure 2: The study area overlaid on the 1806 Trafalgar Township map

Base Map: Wilmot 1806

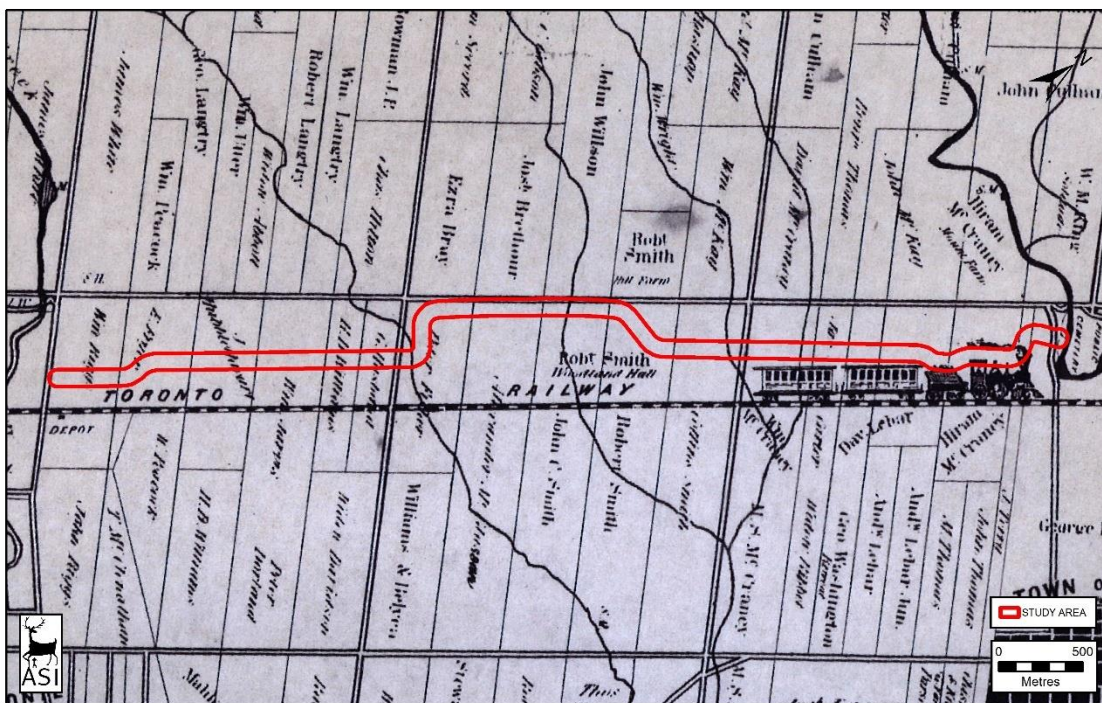


Figure 3: The study area overlaid on the 1858 Tremain map

Base Map: Tremain 1858



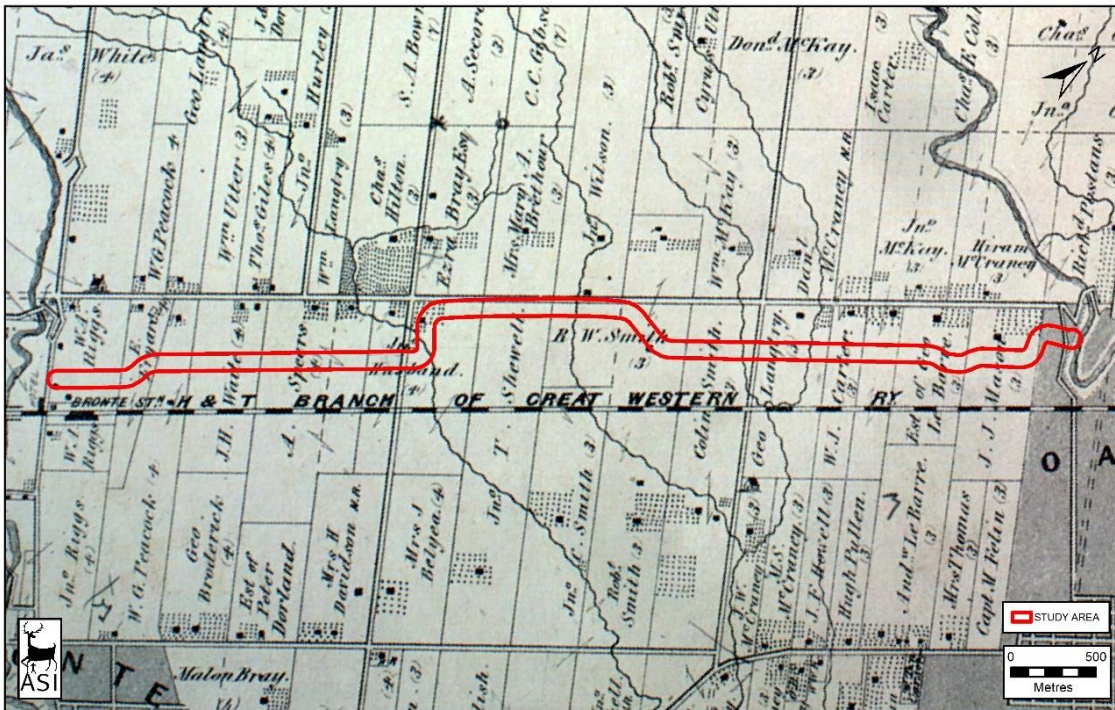


Figure 4: The study area overlaid on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas*

Base Map: Pope 1877

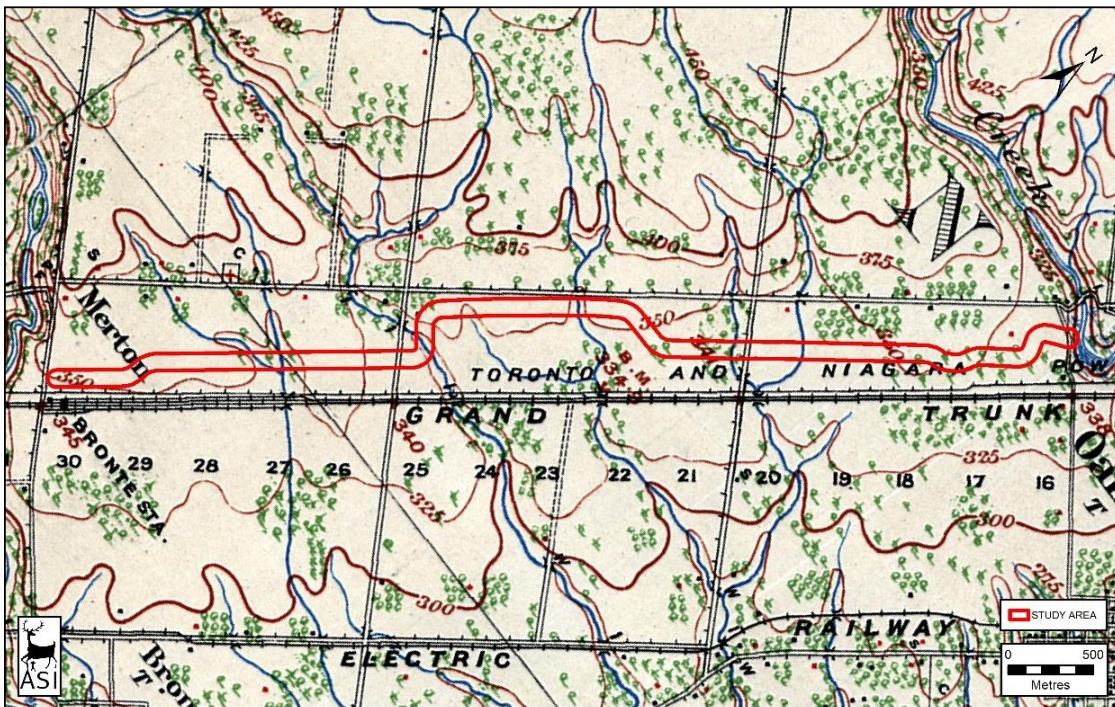


Figure 5: The study area overlaid on the 1909 topographical map

Base Map: NTS Hamilton Sheet No. 33 (Department of Militia and Defense 1909)





Figure 6: The study area overlaid on the 1954 aerial photograph of Southern Ontario
Base Map: Plate 434.793 (Hunting Survey Corporation 1954)

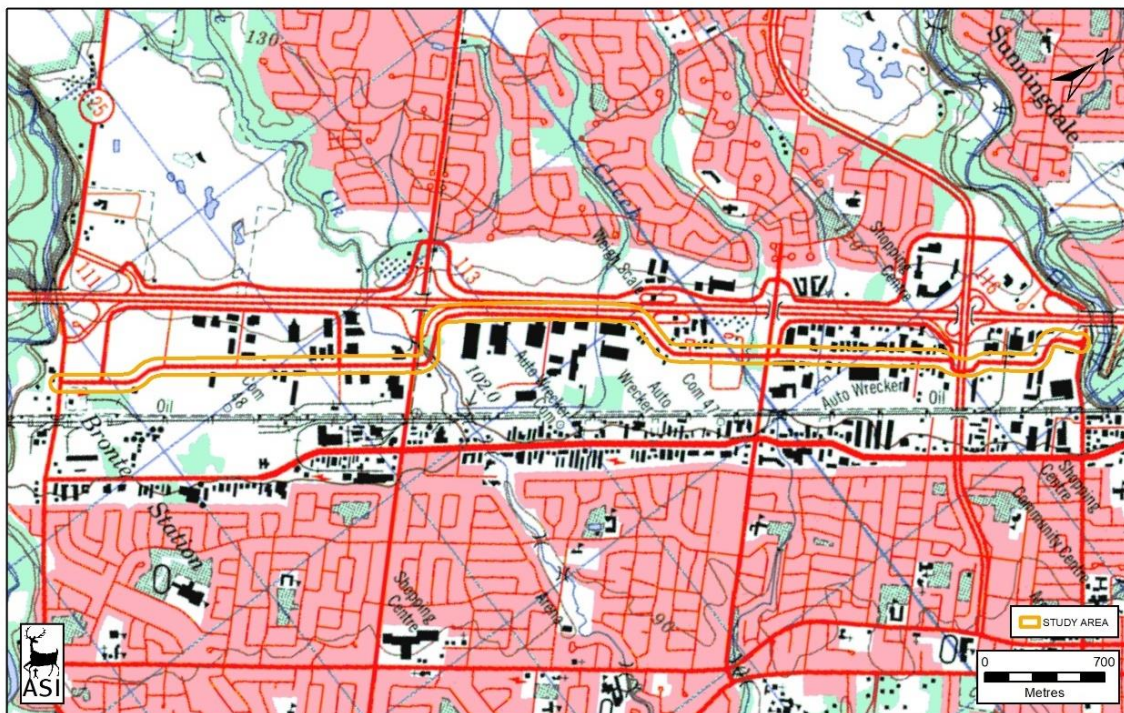


Figure 7: The study area overlaid on the 1994 topographical map
Base Map: NTS Sheet 30/M-05 (Hamilton-Burlington) (Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources 1994)

3.1 Existing Conditions

3.1.1 Review of Existing Heritage Inventories

In order to make an identification of existing cultural heritage resources within the study area, a number of resources were consulted (MTCS 2016). They include:

- The Town of Oakville's *Register of Designated Properties under Part IV of Ontario Heritage Act*, and *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (NOT Designated)*, an inventory of listed properties that are of cultural heritage value or interest to the city²;
- The Town of Oakville's *Cultural Heritage Landscape Strategy*;
- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements³;
- The Ontario Heritage Trust's *Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide*, an online, searchable database of Ontario Heritage Plaques⁴;
- *Ontario's Historical Plaques* website⁵;
- Inventory of known cemeteries/burial sites in the Ontario Ministry of Government and Consumer Services and the Ontario Genealogical Society's online databases⁶;
- Parks Canada's *Canada's Historic Places* website: available online, the searchable register provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial, and national levels⁷;
- Parks Canada's *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations*, a searchable on-line database that identifies National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses⁸;
- Canadian Heritage River System. The Canadian Heritage River System is a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage⁹;
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites¹⁰

In addition, the following stakeholders were contacted to gather information on potential cultural heritage resources, active and inactive cemeteries, and areas of identified Indigenous interest within and/or adjacent to the study area:

- Susan Schappert, Heritage Planner, District West/East, Planning Services, Town of Oakville (email communication 30 May and 1 June 2018). As a result of this communication ASI confirmed that there are no known cultural heritage resources within or adjacent to the study area.

² Reviewed 1 June 2018 (<https://www.oakville.ca/assets/general%20-%20business/hrtg-ScheduleA.pdf> and <https://www.oakville.ca/assets/general%20-%20business/hrtg-ScheduleF.pdf>)

³ Reviewed 1 June 2018 (<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/property-types/easement-properties>)

⁴ Reviewed 1 June 2018 (<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/Resources-and-Learning/Online-Plaque-Guide.aspx>)

⁵ Reviewed 1 June 2018 (www.ontarioplaques.com)

⁶ Reviewed 1 June 2018 (<http://vitacollections.ca/ogscollections/2818487/data?grd=3186> and <https://www.consumerbeware.mgs.gov.on.ca/eseach/cemeterySearch.do?eformsId=0>)

⁷ Reviewed 1 June 2018 (<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/about-apropos.aspx>)

⁸ Reviewed 1 June 2018 (http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/search-recherche_eng.aspx)

⁹ Reviewed 1 June 2018 (<http://chrs.ca/the-rivers/>)

¹⁰ Reviewed 1 June 2018 (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>)



Based on the review of available municipal, provincial, and federal data, there are no previously identified resources within and/or adjacent to the Wycroft Road Improvements study area.

3.1.2 Wycroft Road Improvements Study Area– Field Review

A field review of the study area was undertaken by Tara Jenkins on 30 May 2018 to document the existing conditions of the study area. The field review was preceded by a review of available, current and historical, aerial photographs and maps (including online sources such as Bing and Google maps). These large-scale maps were reviewed for any potential cultural heritage resources which may be extant in the study area. The existing conditions of the study area are described below. Study area mapping with plate locations is provided in Section 8.0 of this report.

The study area is centered on Wycroft Road and South Service Road West and is bound by Bronte Road in the west and Kerr Street in the east. Wycroft Road is oriented in a northeast to southwest, and is parallel to the Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW). It is generally located in an industrial and commercial area of Oakville, facilitated by ease of access to the QEW to the north and the CN Oakville Subdivision (also operated by GO Transit as the Lakeshore East Line).

Wycroft Road is generally a two-lane undivided roadway that intersects with several arterial east-west roadways, including Bronte Road, Third Line, Fourth Line, Dorval Drive, and Kerr Street. The study area diverts to the west immediately north of Third Line, where it becomes South Service Road West. South Service Road West continues directly parallel to the QEW until it diverts when it approaches Fourth Line. Northeast of Fourth Line, South Service Road West rejoins with Wycroft Road which continues in a northeast-southwest alignment until the intersection with Dorval Drive. Northeast of Dorval Drive the roadway features curves until it intersects with Kerr Street (Plate 1 to Plate 8).



Plate 1: Eastern portion of the study area, looking west on Wycroft Road towards Bronte Road



Plate 2: Eastern portion of the study area, looking east on Wycroft Road



Plate 3: Central portion of the study area, looking west. Note the QEW at right



Plate 4: Central portion of the study area, looking west



Plate 5: Central portion of the study area with Glen Oak Creek diverted beneath road, looking west



Plate 6: Car dealership on Wycroft Road west of Dorval Road, looking southeast



Plate 7: East portion of the study area, looking west from Kerr Street



Plate 8: East portion of the study area, looking east toward Kerr Street

3.1.3 Wycroft Road Improvements Study Area– Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the results of the background research and field review, no cultural heritage resources (CHRs) were identified within and/or adjacent to the Wycroft Road Improvements study area.

3.2 Screening for Potential Impacts

The proposed undertaking within the Wycroft Road Improvements study area will have no impacts on any cultural heritage resources.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of background historic research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, revealed a study area with a rural land use history dating back to the early nineteenth century. A review of federal registers and municipal and provincial inventories revealed that there are no previously identified features of cultural heritage value or interest were within and/or adjacent to the Wycroft Road Improvements study area. In addition, no cultural heritage resources were identified during the field review.

Key Findings

- A review of existing heritage inventories and a field review revealed that there are no identified cultural heritage resources within or immediately adjacent to the Wycroft Road Improvements study area.
- No significant impacts to cultural heritage resources in the Town of Oakville are anticipated as a result of the proposed undertaking.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the study area determined that no cultural heritage resources are located within or adjacent to the Wycroft Road Improvements study area. Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.



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7.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE LOCATION MAPPING



Figure 8: Location of the Wycroft Road Improvements Study Area (Sheet 1)

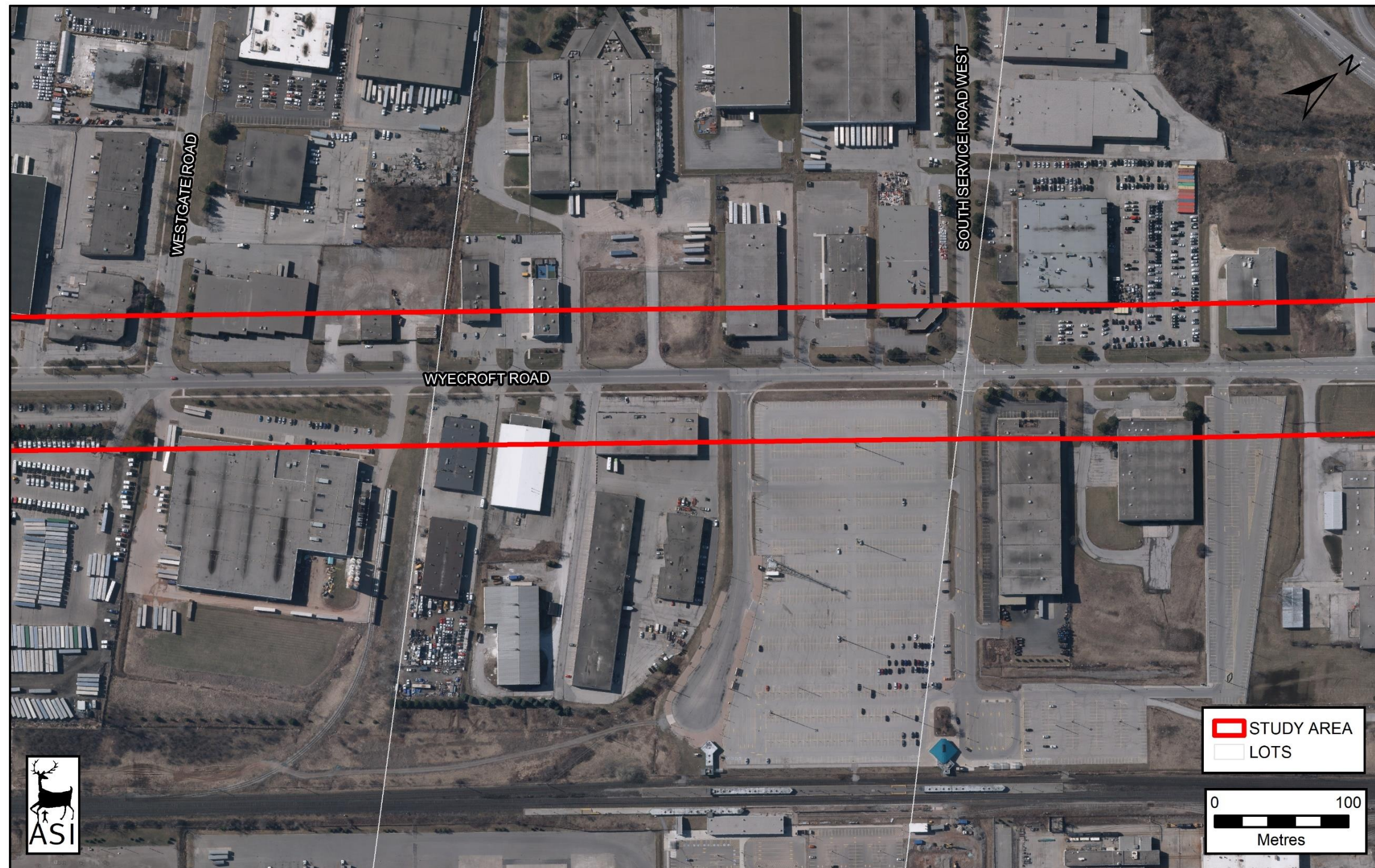


Figure 9: Location of the Wycroft Road Improvements Study Area (Sheet 2)

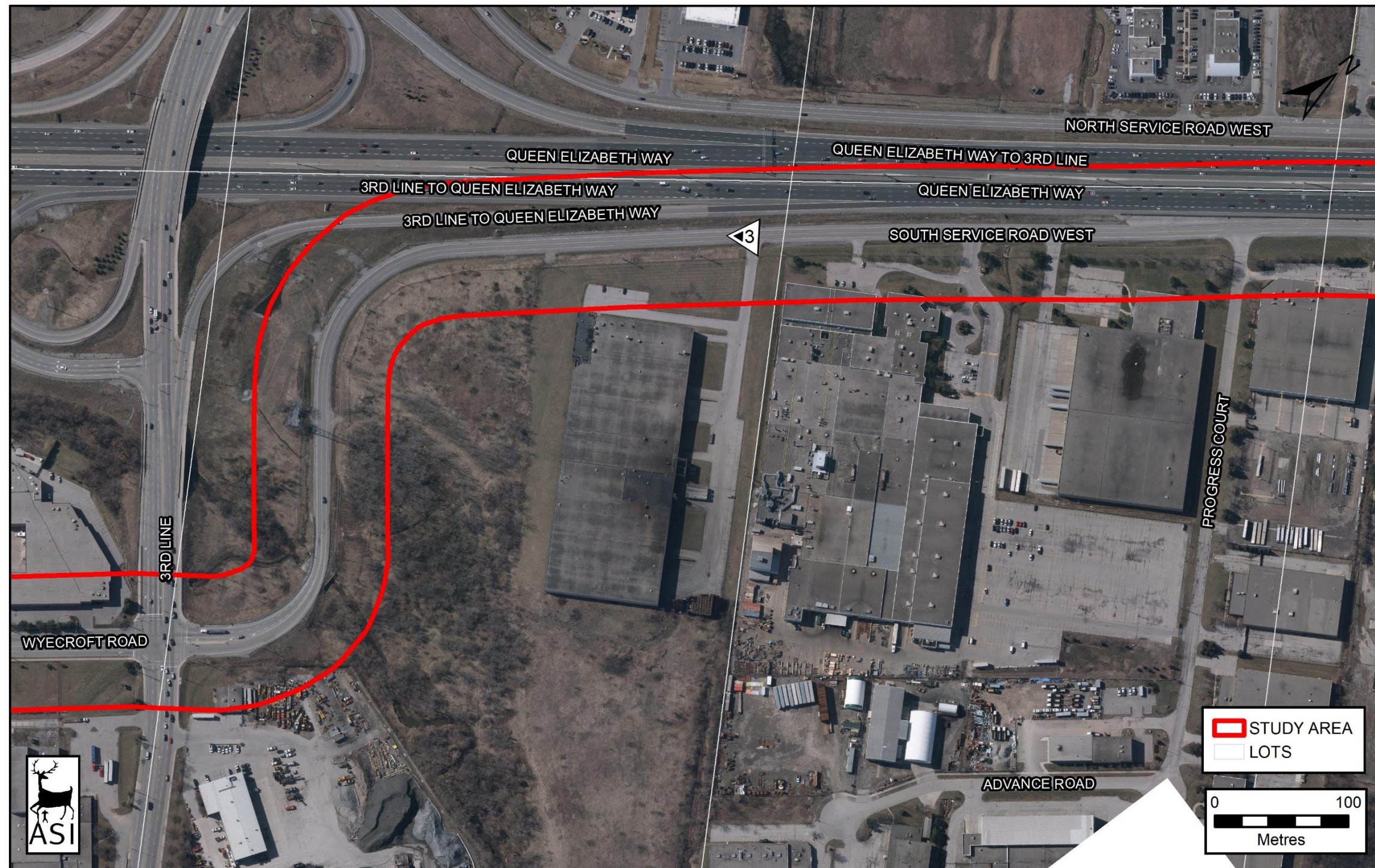


Figure 10: Location of the Wycroft Road Improvements Study Area (Sheet 3)

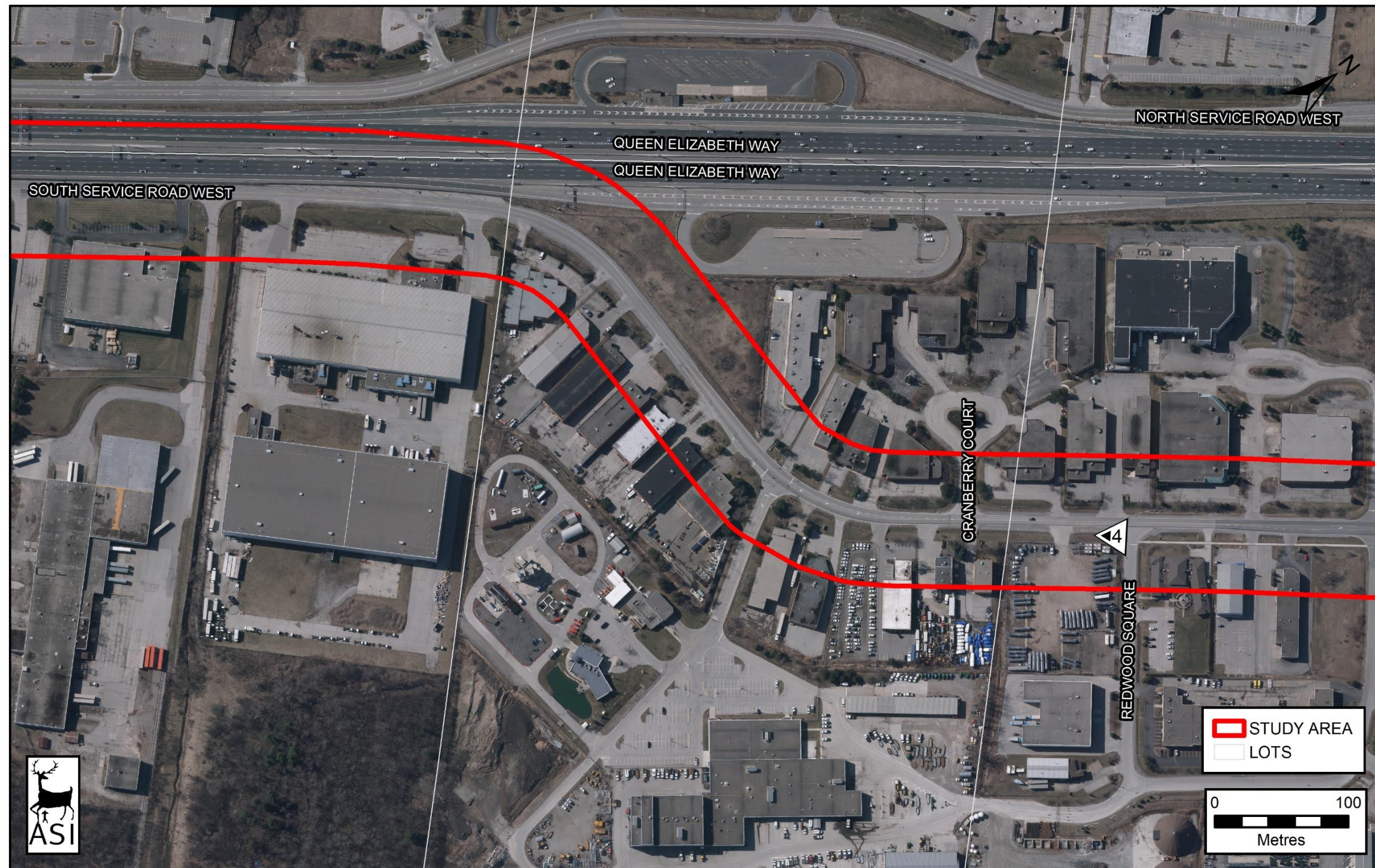


Figure 11: Location of the Wycroft Road Improvements Study Area (Sheet 4)

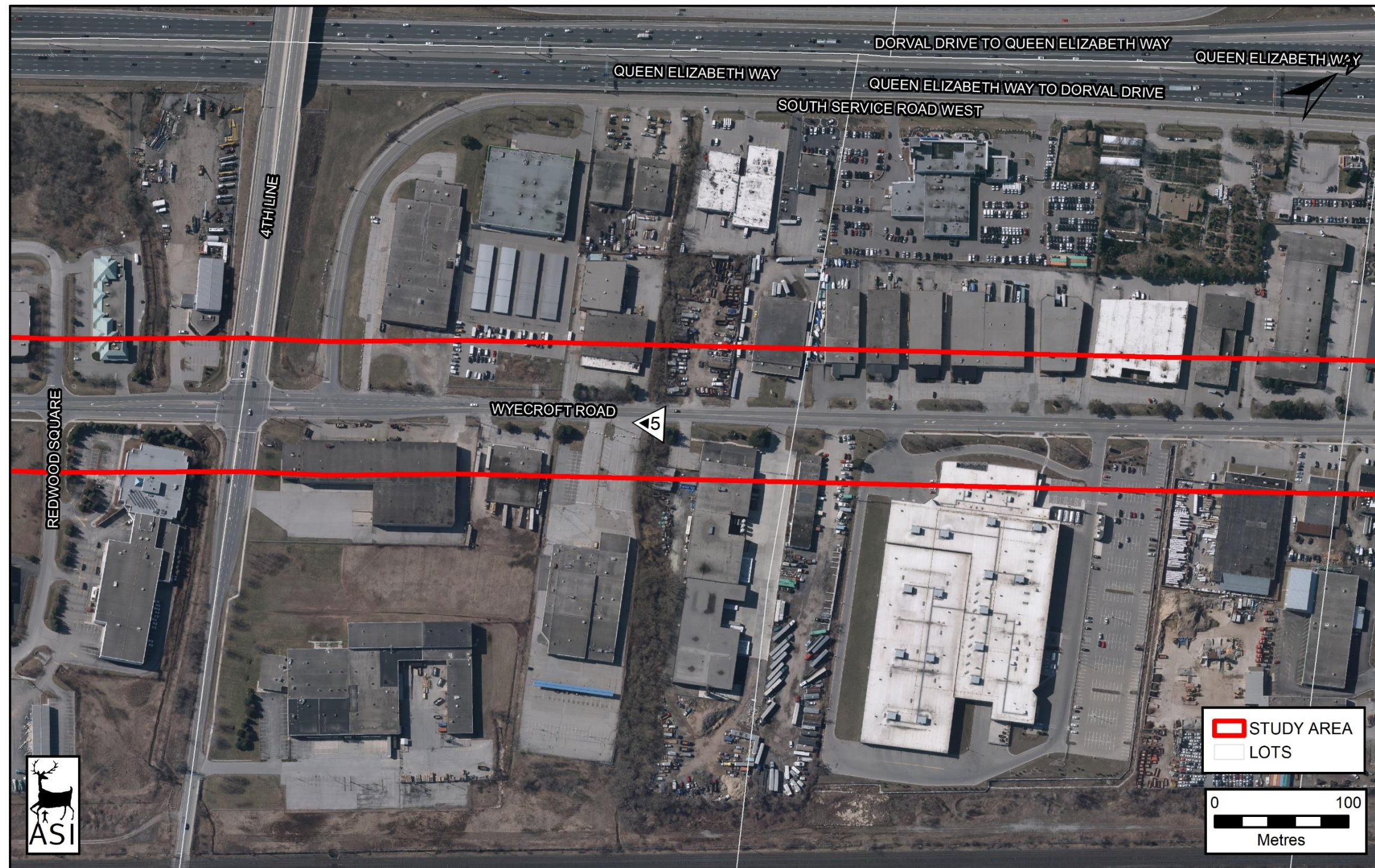


Figure 12: Location of the Wycroft Road Improvements Study Area (Sheet 5)

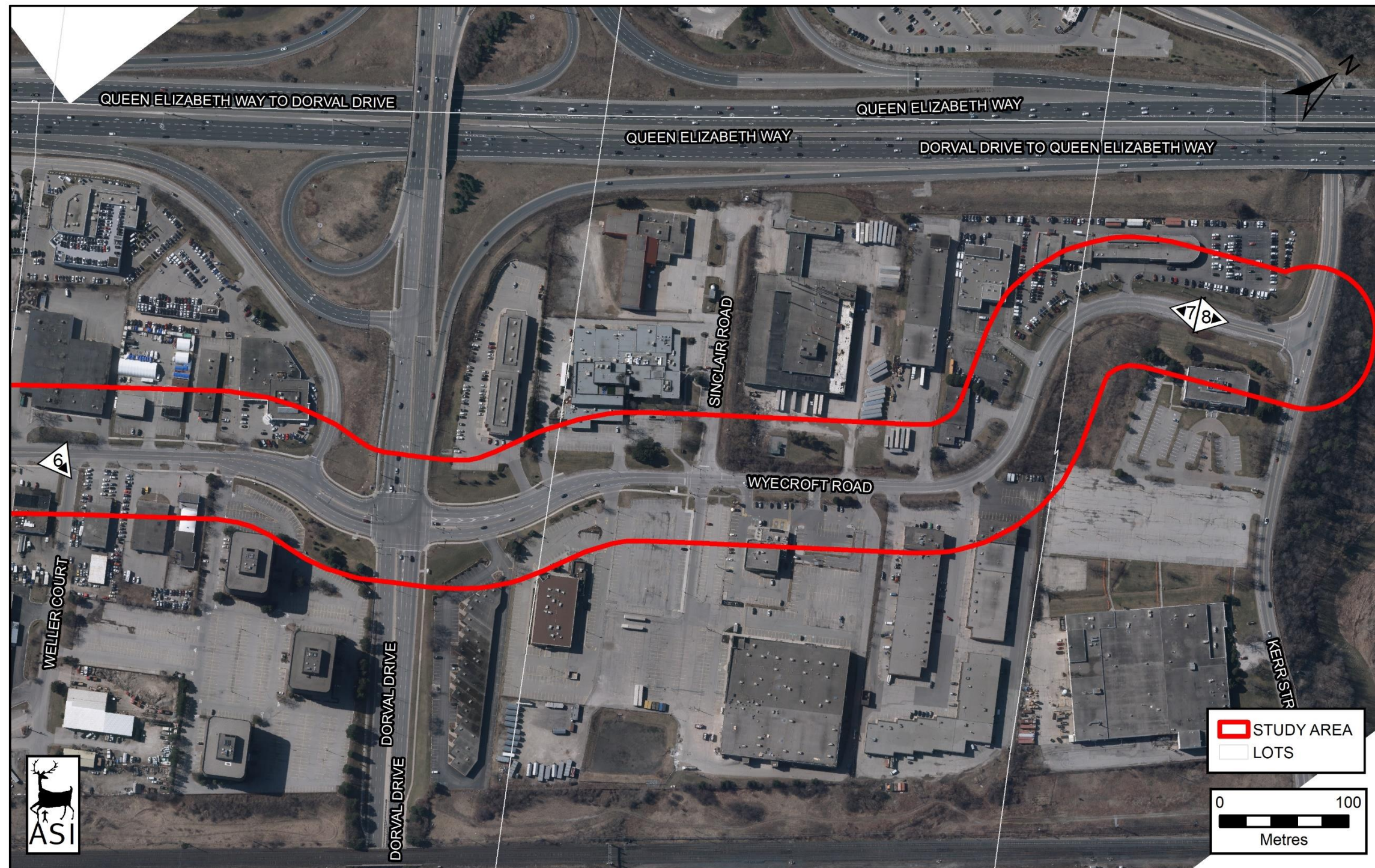


Figure 13: Location of the Wycroft Road Improvements Study Area (Sheet 6)

APPENDIX A: Town of Oakville OPA 16 (Adopted by the Town of Oakville and Halton Region)

Mark-up of the Effect of the Proposed “Cultural Heritage Policy Updates OPA” on the Text of Section 5, Cultural Heritage, of the Livable Oakville Plan

Notes:

- This document is provided for information purposes only. It is not a comprehensive annotation of the effect of the proposed OPA on the Livable Oakville Plan. For accurate reference, please refer to the full text of the proposed OPA, which also modifies other sections of the Plan.
- Text that is underlined is new text to be inserted into the Livable Oakville Plan. Text that is crossed out (“strikethrough”) is to be deleted from the Plan. Text that is highlighted and italicized is existing Plan text to be italicized to indicate a defined term.

5. CULTURAL HERITAGE

Conservation of *cultural heritage resources* forms an integral part of the Town’s planning and decision making. Oakville’s *cultural heritage resources* shall be ~~identified and~~ *conserved* so that they may be experienced and appreciated by existing and future generations, and enhance the Town’s sense of history, sense of community, identity, sustainability, economic health and quality of life.

5.1 General

5.1.1 Objectives

The general objectives for cultural heritage are:

- a) to ~~safeguard and protect~~ *conserve* *cultural heritage resources* through ~~use of~~ available powers and tools ~~to designate heritage resources~~ and ensure that all new *development* and any site alteration conserve *cultural heritage resources* ~~and areas of cultural heritage significance~~; and,
- b) to encourage the development of a Town-wide culture of conservation by promoting cultural heritage initiatives as part of a comprehensive economic, environmental, and social strategy where *cultural heritage resources* contribute to achieving a sustainable, healthy and prosperous community.

5.1.2 ~~Policies~~ Powers and Tools

- a) The Town will ~~use~~ exercise the powers and apply the tools provided by legislation, ~~policies, and programs~~, particularly the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the *Planning Act*, the *Environmental Assessment Act*, the Building Code Act, and the *Municipal Act* in implementing and enforcing the cultural heritage policies of the Town.

5.2 Cultural Heritage Resources

5.2.1 ~~The Town will protect and~~ To conserve cultural heritage resources in accordance with applicable legislation and recognized heritage protocols. ~~The Town:~~

- a) shall maintain a Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest;
- b) may recognize and/or designate *cultural heritage resources*;
- c) may establish heritage conservation districts and adopt heritage conservation district plans for each district;
- d) may, consistent with provincial standards, establish policies, procedures, plans, and guidelines ~~on the~~ to support the identification, assessment, evaluation, management, use, registration, designation, alteration, removal, and demolition management of *cultural heritage resources* or changes to their heritage status;
- ~~e) may designate cultural heritage landscapes;~~
- ~~f) may designate pioneer cemeteries;~~
- ~~g)e)~~ may pass by-laws providing for the entering into of easements or covenants for the conservation of property of cultural heritage value or interest; and,
- ~~h)f)~~ may establish policies and/or urban design guidelines to recognize the importance of cultural heritage context.

5.3 Heritage Conservation

5.3.1 The Town shall encourage the ~~preservation and continued use~~ conservation of *cultural heritage resources* identified on the register and their integration into new *development* proposals through the approval process and other appropriate mechanisms.

5.3.2 A cultural heritage resource should be evaluated to determine its cultural heritage values and heritage attributes prior to the preparation of a heritage impact assessment of a proposed development on the cultural heritage resource.

[Original s. 5.3.2 relocated as s. 5.3.5]

~~The character of Heritage Conservation Districts (as identified in Appendix 1) shall be preserved, maintained and enhanced through the careful consideration of plans for change within the district. In reviewing proposals for the construction, demolition, relocation or removal of buildings and structures, or for alterations, additions, renovation or restoration of existing buildings or structures within a designated Heritage Conservation District, the Town will be guided by the applicable Heritage Conservation District plan.~~

[Original s. 5.3.12 relocated as s. 5.3.3]

5.3.3 The Town shall ~~identify, evaluate and~~ **conserve** **cultural heritage landscapes** in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Landscape Strategy.

5.3.4 Where protected or registered under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, a Heritage Conservation District or *cultural heritage landscape*:

a) shall be identified on Schedule A1, Urban Structure;

b) shall be subject to applicable powers and tools for their conservation; and,

~~a)c)~~ may be subject to an area-specific land use designation and policies consistent with the applicable Heritage Conservation District Plan or *cultural heritage landscape* conservation plan.

[Original s. 5.3.2 relocated as s. 5.3.5]

5.3.5 ~~The character of~~ Heritage Conservation Districts and *cultural heritage landscapes* (as identified in Appendix 1 on Schedule A1) shall be ~~preserved, maintained and enhanced~~ conserved through the careful consideration of ~~plans~~ any proposals for change within their boundaries, on adjacent lands, or in their immediate vicinity ~~district~~. In reviewing proposals for ~~the~~ construction, demolition, relocation, ~~or removal of buildings and structures,~~ or for alteration ~~s,~~ additions, renovation or restoration of existing buildings ~~or structures~~ within, adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of a ~~designated~~ Heritage Conservation District or *cultural heritage landscape* identified on Schedule A1, the Town will be guided by the applicable Heritage Conservation District plan or *cultural heritage landscape* conservation plan.

~~5.3.2~~ ~~Significant *cultural heritage resources* shall be conserved, and may be integrated into new development.~~

~~5.3.35.3.6~~ 5.3.6 The Town ~~may~~ should require a heritage impact assessment where ~~the~~ development or redevelopment ~~of property~~ is proposed:

a) on, adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of, an individually designated ~~historic~~ heritage property;

b) within, adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of, the boundaries of a Heritage Conservation District; ~~or,~~

c) within, adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of, a *cultural heritage landscape*; or,

~~e)d)~~ d) on a property listed on the Oakville Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

5.3.7 The Town may impose, as a condition of any *development* approvals, the implementation of appropriate ~~conservation, restoration or mitigation~~ measures to ensure the ~~preservation~~ conservation of any affected *cultural heritage resources*, and where appropriate, their integration into new *development*.

5.3.8 Where the Town is considering a proposal to alter, remove or demolish a *cultural heritage resource* that is protected or registered under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or repeal a designating by-law under that Act, it shall ensure that it has before it any required heritage impact assessment or sufficient information to review and consider:

- a) how the proposal affects the *heritage attributes* and the cultural heritage value and interest of the *cultural heritage resource*; and,
- b) options that reduce, minimize or eliminate impacts to the *cultural heritage resource*.

~~5.3.4~~5.3.9 Designated or listed heritage buildings shall be exempt from the minimum height requirements of this Plan.

~~5.3.5~~ — ~~The Town may identify scenic roads and associated features.~~

~~5.3.6~~5.3.10 Improvements to Trafalgar Road within the Trafalgar Road Heritage Conservation District shall ensure that the existing pavement, boulevard, and sidewalk widths are retained.

~~5.3.7~~5.3.11 The scenic *character* of Lakeshore Road should be *conserved* ~~and enhanced~~.

~~5.3.8~~5.3.12 Lost historical sites may be documented and are encouraged to be commemorated through the *development* process or works undertaken by a public agency.

~~5.3.9~~5.3.13 The Town shall develop a set of criteria for determining trees of cultural heritage value.

[Original s. 5.3.12 relocated as s. 5.3.3]

~~The Town shall identify, evaluate and conserve cultural heritage landscapes in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Landscape Strategy.~~

5.4 Archaeological Resources

5.4.1 The Town may require the protection, conservation or mitigation of sites of archaeological value and areas of archaeological potential within the municipality as provided for under the *Planning Act*, the *Environmental Assessment Act*, the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the *Municipal Act*, the *Cemeteries Act*, or any other applicable legislation.

5.4.2 Where a *development* may cause an impact to archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential, an assessment by a qualified professional will be required in accordance with provincial standards and guidelines. Archaeological resources that are located on a proposed *development* site will be *conserved* in accordance with the recommendations of the approved assessment.

5.4.3 Where significant archaeological resources must be preserved on site, only *development* and site alteration which maintain the heritage integrity of the site may be permitted.

5.5 Retention of Heritage Resources On-site or Relocation

5.5.1 All options for on-site retention of buildings and structures of cultural heritage significance shall be exhausted before resorting to relocation. Relocation of **built heritage resources** shall only be considered through a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment that addresses retention and relocation.