

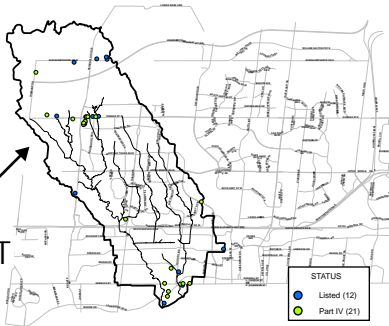
APPENDIX

F

Archaeology and Cultural
Heritage



SUBJECT
LANDS



STREET_NUM	SNAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
540	LAKESHORE RD W	Listed	Appleby College - This property has potential cultural heritage value as a cultural heritage landscape associated with a historic institution. It includes: Appleby Alumni House (c.1923); Colley House (c.1911); Appleby Memorial Chapel (c.1919); Powell's House (c.1919); Appleby Headmaster's House (c.1911); Old Barn (c.1913).
1326	BRONTE RD	Listed	This property has potential cultural heritage value for its historic farmstead, including the c.1911 Edwardian and Queen Anne style brick house and the barn.
201	SPEERS RD	Listed	This property has potential cultural heritage value for its industrial building designed by Marcel Breuer, a world-renowned architect, student and teacher of the Bauhaus.
425	FOURTH LINE	Listed	This property has potential cultural heritage value for its c.1880 Victorian farmhouse.
3269-3271	DUNDAS ST W	Listed	This property has potential cultural heritage value for its historic farmstead, including the farmhouse, barn and outbuildings, historically associated with the agricultural development of Trafalgar Township.
2381	BURNHAMTHORPE RD W	Listed	This property has potential cultural heritage value for its historic farmstead, including the barns and outbuildings, historically associated with the agricultural development of Trafalgar Township.
2391-2403	DUNDAS ST W	Listed	This property has potential cultural heritage value for its historic farmstead, including the farmhouse and outbuildings, historically associated with the agricultural development of Trafalgar Township.
3164	BURNHAMTHORPE RD W	Listed	This property has potential cultural heritage value for its historic barn and for its associations with the agricultural development of Trafalgar Township.
2483	BURNHAMTHORPE RD W	Listed	This property has potential cultural heritage value for its historic farmstead, including the house and outbuildings, historically associated with the agricultural development of Trafalgar Township.
2467	OLD BRONTE RD	Part IV	This property has potential cultural heritage value for its c.1909 vernacular brick house with Queen Anne style influences and for its association with the development of the village of Palermo.
2401	BURNHAMTHORPE RD W	Listed	This property has potential cultural heritage value for its historic barns, historically associated with the agricultural development of Trafalgar Township.
2457	DUNDAS ST W	Listed	This property has potential cultural heritage value for its historic vernacular frame house and for its association with the development of Palermo and the agricultural development of Trafalgar Township.
112	LISONALLY CRT	Listed	This property has potential cultural heritage value for its stone pillars formerly associated with the Lisonally Farm (stone pillars only - other structures not included).
489	LAKESHORE RD W	Part IV	An example of an estate house along Lakeshore Road. This 2 1/2 storey stuccoed home has a symmetrical façade, an easily identifiable steeply pitched front gable roof, a prominent double stack brick chimney and a wide front porch.
2487	OLD BRONTE RD	Part IV	This property has potential cultural heritage value for its vernacular frame house and barn and for its association with the development of the village of Palermo.

STREET_NUM	SNAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
2527	DUNDAS ST W	Part IV	The property has direct associations with the historic village of Palermo, the oldest settlement in present day Oakville. Palermo was a significant stop along Dundas Street, the main route between Toronto and Hamilton. The larger rural community depended on the village for its stagecoach stop, post office, inn, stores, schools, and its churches. The subject property also has strong associations with the Hager family, a prominent family in Palermo and Trafalgar Township. The house was built by Lawrence III, grandson of Lawrence Hager I, the founder of Palermo. Lawrence had the house constructed and he and his wife Mary raised their family in the house and remained there for over 50 years. The family ran the general store on the corner of the property and also worked as farmers, contributing to the busy commerce of Palermo village in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
2460	OLD BRONTE RD	Part IV	The Smith House is as an evolved 19th century village house with influences from the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. The main portion of the house is believed to have been built in the 1850s and then expanded and renovated in the 1870s. The Gothic Revival style is evident in the structure's steep roof, prominent centre gable, decorative bargeboard, and round and lancet windows in the gables. The front portico was designed in the Italianate style with a flat roof with projecting eaves, heavily bracketed cornice, and square and rectangular windows with rounded edges. The Smith House also includes a circa 1813 timber-frame structure located to the rear of the building, which would have been one of the earliest structures in Palermo. The original framing features hand-sawn and rough-sawn wood, post and beam notching, wooden pins, mortise and tenon joints, and wide ceiling and roof boards. The structure is a rare and early example of its kind in Oakville.
1110	LAKESHORE RD W	Part IV	The c.1926 cottage was built in the Arts & Crafts style and designed by Page & Warrington. As a reaction to the mechanization and dehumanization of the Industrial Age, the Arts & Crafts style attempted to reconnect people to nature and to the handmade. The cottage is a humble yet eloquent example of the Arts & Crafts style. It was constructed using local, natural materials including stained wood shingles and Credit Valley stone taken from the nearby ravine. The low-sloped roof, tapered stone piers on the corners and natural wood windows and trim work connect the building to its natural surroundings. The cottage displays early 20th century craftsmanship that is visible in the stone piers, stone chimneys and multipaned wood windows.
3367	DUNDAS ST W	Part IV	The Rivaz Family Farmhouse is a representative example of vernacular architecture with Edwardian Classical and Queen Anne Revival influences. The house incorporates a number of architectural features of the Edwardian Classical style, including: the smooth, red-brick exterior; a relatively square footprint; a pyramidal hipped roof with a flat deck; wide, overhanging eaves; and an attic dormer. The house also includes details carried over from the more picturesque late Queen Anne Revival style, such as: the asymmetrical front façade with two-storey bay and pedimented gable; the protruding bay window on the east elevation; and the front porch with brick detailing.

STREET_NUM	SNAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
1072	TANGLEWOOD CRT	Part IV	The Westwood House is a vernacular building constructed with influences from the Late Georgian and Craftsman architectural styles. Constructed in the early to mid-1890s, the building's symmetrical massing, order, and formality are representative of classical Georgian style architecture. Craftsman style elements include its use of local stone, the deep and wide front porch, and deep projecting eaves. The house is a rare and unique example in Oakville of a house constructed completely of stone, with a mix of both local Lake Ontario lakestone and Humber River sandstone.
3114	DUNDAS ST W	Part IV	An excellent rare, representative and early rural example of an ecclesiastical building constructed in a vernacular expression of the Regency Gothic Revival style. The building is the only remaining historic wood church in what was historically rural Oakville and one of two remaining historic wood churches in the whole of Oakville. The property also includes a historic cemetery and cairn.
3451	TREMAINE RD	Part IV	This property has potential cultural heritage value for its historic farmstead, including the c.1895 brick farmhouse, and its associations with the rural development of Trafalgar Township.
2495	OLD BRONTE RD	Part IV	Asymmetrical L-shaped Italianate style house with Gothic Revival influences. Notable features include wide overhanging eaves supported by large decorative paired brackets, small round vents in gables, and stone lintels and sills.
2521	DUNDAS ST W	Part IV	Gothic Revival red brick church with front gable roof. Notable features include arched stained glass windows, decorative bracketed wood cornice, brick voussoirs, stone sills, heavy brick buttresses.
2031	N SERVICE RD W	Part IV	Vernacular design incorporating Neoclassical and Gothic Revival elements. 1 1/2 storey rectangular structure with a 3 bay façade, central gable and projecting front porch. Notable features include a bracketed cornice, rubble stonework, stone voussoirs and rusticated stone quoins.
1333	DORVAL DR	Part IV	A good example of an estate home built in Oakville in the early part of the 20th century. With its steeply pitched roof, flared eaves and symmetrical wings, the building is a good representation of the French Eclectic style, a rare style in North America.
1107	REBECCA ST	Part IV	A late representation of the simple frame farmhouses that once existed throughout the Township.
2507	DUNDAS ST W	Part IV	Canadian Farmer Italianate style (a vernacular approach). The house is an important reminder of the village of Palermo.
2431	DUNDAS ST W	Part IV	This one-storey red brick building with hip roof has a symmetrical façade with a central front doorway. Significant heritage features include the front entrance which has a decorative fanlight with brick voussoirs and a keystone above the door. The large wood windows are 6/6 in design and dressed with concrete lintels and sills. A cornerstone with the 1942 construction date of the structure is on the front wall while a cornerstone from the previous S.S. No. 2, built in 1875, is located on the rear wall of the building.
573	LAKESHORE RD W	Part IV	The Acadias - this property has potential cultural heritage value for its c.1910 house built with Arts and Crafts and Tudor Revival influences.
457	SMITH LANE	Part IV	Robert Smith House - this property has potential cultural heritage value for its c.1865 farmhouse.

STREET_NUM	SNAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
549	LAKESHORE RD W	Part IV	The property has design and contextual value for its designed landscape, which possesses numerous significant heritage attributes including the landforms, vegetation, viewscales, circulation and built features.
2478	OLD BRONTE RD	Part IV	

Criteria for Evaluating Archaeological Potential A Checklist for the Non-Specialist

The **purpose of the checklist** is to determine:

- if a property(ies) or project area may contain archaeological resources i.e., have archaeological potential
- it includes all areas that may be impacted by project activities, including – but not limited to:
 - the main project area
 - temporary storage
 - staging and working areas
 - temporary roads and detours

Processes covered under this checklist, such as:

- *Planning Act*
- *Environmental Assessment Act*
- *Aggregates Resources Act*
- *Ontario Heritage Act* – Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties

Archaeological assessment

If you are not sure how to answer one or more of the questions on the checklist, you may want to hire a licensed consultant archaeologist (see page 4 for definitions) to undertake an archaeological assessment.

The assessment will help you:

- identify, evaluate and protect archaeological resources on your property or project area
- reduce potential delays and risks to your project

Note: By law, archaeological assessments **must** be done by a licensed consultant archaeologist. Only a licensed archaeologist can assess – or alter – an archaeological site.

What to do if you:

- **find an archaeological resource**

If you find something you think may be of archaeological value during project work, you must – by law – stop all activities immediately and contact a licensed consultant archaeologist

The archaeologist will carry out the fieldwork in compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* [s.48(1)].

- **unearth a burial site**

If you find a burial site containing human remains, you must immediately notify the appropriate authorities (i.e., police, coroner's office, and/or Registrar of Cemeteries) and comply with the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*.

Other checklists

Please use a separate checklist for your project, if:

- you are seeking a Renewable Energy Approval under Ontario Regulation 359/09 – [separate checklist](#)
- your Parent Class EA document has an approved screening criteria (as referenced in Question 1)

Please refer to the Instructions pages when completing this form.

Screening Questions

Diana Michalakos, Project Leader, Design and Construction, Town of Oakville, diana.michalakos@oakville.ca

	Yes	No
1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If Yes , please follow the pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process. ✓ If No , continue to Question 2.		
2. Has an archaeological assessment been prepared for the property (or project area) and been accepted by MTCS?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If Yes , do not complete the rest of the checklist. You are expected to follow the recommendations in the archaeological assessment report(s). The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • summarize the previous assessment • add this checklist to the project file, with the appropriate documents that demonstrate an archaeological assessment was undertaken e.g., MTCS letter stating acceptance of archaeological assessment report The summary and appropriate documentation may be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • submitted as part of a report requirement e.g., environmental assessment document • maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority If No , continue to Question 3.		
3. Are there known archaeological sites on or within 300 metres of the property (or the project area)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Is there Aboriginal or local knowledge of archaeological sites on or within 300 metres of the property (or project area)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Is there Aboriginal knowledge or historically documented evidence of past Aboriginal use on or within 300 metres of the property (or project area)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Is there a known burial site or cemetery on the property or adjacent to the property (or project area)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Has the property (or project area) been recognized for its cultural heritage value?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If Yes to any of the above questions (3 to 7), do not complete the checklist. Instead, you need to hire a licensed consultant archaeologist to undertake an archaeological assessment of your property or project area. ✓ If No , continue to question 8.		
8. Has the entire property (or project area) been subjected to recent, extensive and intensive disturbance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If Yes to the preceding question, do not complete the checklist. Instead, please keep and maintain a summary of documentation that provides evidence of the recent disturbance. ✓ An archaeological assessment is not required. If No , continue to question 9.		

9. Are there present or past water sources within 300 metres of the property (or project area)?

Yes No

☐ ☒

If Yes, an archaeological assessment is required.

If No, continue to question 10.

10. Is there evidence of two or more of the following on the property (or project area)?

Yes No

☐ ☒

- elevated topography
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil
- distinctive land formations
- resource extraction areas
- early historic settlement
- early historic transportation routes

If Yes, an archaeological assessment is required.

If No, there is low potential for archaeological resources at the property (or project area).

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the conclusion
- add this checklist with the appropriate documentation to the project file

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement e.g., under the *Environmental Assessment Act*, *Planning Act* processes
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

Instructions

Please have the following available, when requesting information related to the screening questions below:

- a clear map showing the location and boundary of the property or project area
 - large scale and small scale showing nearby township names for context purposes
- the municipal addresses of all properties within the project area
- the lot(s), concession(s), and parcel number(s) of all properties within a project area

In this context, the following definitions apply:

- **consultant archaeologist** means, as defined in Ontario regulation as an archaeologist who enters into an agreement with a client to carry out or supervise archaeological fieldwork on behalf of the client, produce reports for or on behalf of the client and provide technical advice to the client. In Ontario, these people also are required to hold a valid professional archaeological licence issued by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.
- **proponent** means a person, agency, group or organization that carries out or proposes to carry out an undertaking or is the owner or person having charge, management or control of an undertaking.

1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?

An existing checklist, methodology or process may be already in place for identifying archaeological potential, including:

- one prepared and adopted by the municipality e.g., archaeological management plan
- an environmental assessment process e.g., screening checklist for municipal bridges
- one that is approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport under the Ontario government's [Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties](#) [s. B.2.]

2. Has an archaeological assessment been prepared for the property (or project area) and been accepted by MTCS?

Respond 'yes' to this question, if all of the following are true:

- an archaeological assessment report has been prepared and is in compliance with MTCS requirements
 - a letter has been sent by MTCS to the licensed archaeologist confirming that MTCS has added the report to the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports (Register)
- the report states that there are no concerns regarding impacts to archaeological sites

Otherwise, if an assessment has been completed and deemed compliant by the MTCS, and the ministry recommends further archaeological assessment work, this work will need to be completed.

For more information about archaeological assessments, contact:

- approval authority
- proponent
- consultant archaeologist
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport at archaeology@ontario.ca

3. Are there known archaeological sites on or within 300 metres of the property (or project area)?

MTCS maintains a database of archaeological sites reported to the ministry.

For more information, contact MTCS Archaeological Data Coordinator at archaeology@ontario.ca.

4. Is there Aboriginal or local knowledge of archaeological sites on or within 300 metres of the property?

Check with:

- Aboriginal communities in your area
- local municipal staff

They may have information about archaeological sites that are not included in MTCS' database.

Other sources of local knowledge may include:

- property owner
- [local heritage organizations and historical societies](#)
- local museums
- [municipal heritage committee](#)
- published local histories

5. Is there Aboriginal knowledge or historically documented evidence of past Aboriginal use on or within 300 metres of the property (or property area)?

Check with:

- Aboriginal communities in your area
- local municipal staff

Other sources of local knowledge may include:

- property owner
- [local heritage organizations and historical societies](#)
- local museums
- [municipal heritage committee](#)
- published local histories

6. Is there a known burial site or cemetery on the property or adjacent to the property (or project area)?

For more information on known cemeteries and/or burial sites, see:

- Cemeteries Regulation Unit, Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services – for [database of registered cemeteries](#)
- Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) – to [locate records of Ontario cemeteries](#), both currently and no longer in existence; cairns, family plots and burial registers
- Canadian County Atlas Digital Project – to [locate early cemeteries](#)

In this context, ‘adjacent’ means ‘contiguous’, or as otherwise defined in a municipal official plan.

7. Has the property (or project area) been recognized for its cultural heritage value?

There is a strong chance there may be archaeological resources on your property (or immediate area) if it has been listed, designated or otherwise identified as being of cultural heritage value by:

- your municipality
- Ontario government
- Canadian government

This includes a property that is:

- designated under *Ontario Heritage Act* (the OHA), including:
 - individual designation (Part IV)
 - part of a heritage conservation district (Part V)
 - an archaeological site (Part VI)
- subject to:
 - an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under the OHA (Parts II or IV)
 - a notice of intention to designate (Part IV)
 - a heritage conservation district study area by-law (Part V) of the OHA
- listed on:
 - a municipal register or inventory of heritage properties
 - Ontario government’s list of provincial heritage properties
 - Federal government’s list of federal heritage buildings
- part of a:
 - National Historic Site
 - UNESCO World Heritage Site
- designated under:
 - *Heritage Railway Station Protection Act*
 - *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*
- subject of a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque.

To determine if your property or project area is covered by any of the above, see:

- Part A of the MTCS Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Part VI – Archaeological Sites

Includes five sites designated by the Minister under Regulation 875 of the Revised Regulation of Ontario, 1990 (Archaeological Sites) and 3 marine archaeological sites prescribed under Ontario Regulation 11/06.

For more information, check [Regulation 875](#) and [Ontario Regulation 11/06](#).

8. Has the entire property (or project area) been subjected to recent extensive and intensive ground disturbance?

Recent: after-1960

Extensive: over all or most of the area

Intensive: thorough or complete disturbance

Examples of ground disturbance include:

- quarrying
- major landscaping – involving grading below topsoil
- building footprints and associated construction area
 - where the building has deep foundations or a basement
- infrastructure development such as:
 - sewer lines
 - gas lines
 - underground hydro lines
 - roads
 - any associated trenches, ditches, interchanges. **Note:** this applies only to the excavated part of the right-of-way; the remainder of the right-of-way or corridor may not have been impacted.

A ground disturbance does **not** include:

- agricultural cultivation
- gardening
- landscaping

Site visits

You can typically get this information from a site visit. In that case, please document your visit in the process (e.g., report) with:

- photographs
- maps
- detailed descriptions

If a disturbance isn't clear from a site visit or other research, you need to hire a licensed consultant archaeologist to undertake an archaeological assessment.

9. Are there present or past water bodies within 300 metres of the property (or project area)?

Water bodies are associated with past human occupations and use of the land. About 80-90% of archaeological sites are found within 300 metres of water bodies.

Present

- Water bodies:
 - primary - lakes, rivers, streams, creeks
 - secondary - springs, marshes, swamps and intermittent streams and creeks
- accessible or inaccessible shoreline, for example:
 - high bluffs
 - swamps
 - marsh fields by the edge of a lake
 - sandbars stretching into marsh

Water bodies not included:

- man-made water bodies, for example:
 - temporary channels for surface drainage
 - rock chutes and spillways
 - temporarily ponded areas that are normally farmed
 - dugout ponds
- artificial bodies of water intended for storage, treatment or recirculation of:
 - runoff from farm animal yards
 - manure storage facilities
 - sites and outdoor confinement areas

Past

Features indicating past water bodies:

- raised sand or gravel beach ridges – can indicate glacial lake shorelines
- clear dip in the land – can indicate an old river or stream
- shorelines of drained lakes or marshes
- cobble beaches

You can get information about water bodies through:

- a site visit
- aerial photographs
- 1:10,000 scale [Ontario Base Maps](#) - or [equally detailed and scaled maps](#).

10. Is there evidence of two or more of the following on the property (or project area)?

- elevated topography
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil
- distinctive land formations
- resource extraction areas
- early historic settlement
- early historic transportation routes

- **Elevated topography**

Higher ground and elevated positions - surrounded by low or level topography - often indicate past settlement and land use.

Features such as eskers, drumlins, sizeable knolls, plateaus next to lowlands, or other such features are a strong indication of archaeological potential.

Find out if your property or project area has elevated topography, through:

- site inspection
- aerial photographs
- [topographical maps](#)

- **Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially within areas of heavy soil or rocky ground**

Sandy, well-drained soil - in areas characterized by heavy soil or rocky ground - may indicate archaeological potential

Find out if your property or project area has sandy soil through:

- site inspection
- [soil survey reports](#)

- **Distinctive land formations**

Distinctive land formations include – but are not limited to:

- waterfalls
- rock outcrops
- rock faces
- caverns
- mounds, etc.

They were often important to past inhabitants as special or sacred places. The following sites may be present – or close to – these formations:

- burials
- structures
- offerings
- rock paintings or carvings

Find out if your property or project areas has a distinctive land formation through:

- a site visit
- aerial photographs
- 1:10,000 scale [Ontario Base Maps](#) - or [equally detailed and scaled maps](#).

- **Resource extraction areas**

The following resources were collected in these extraction areas:

- food or medicinal plants e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie
- scarce raw materials e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert
- resources associated with early historic industry e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining

Aboriginal communities may hold traditional knowledge about their past use or resources in the area.

- **Early historic settlement**

Early Euro-Canadian settlement include – but are not limited to:

- early military or pioneer settlement e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes
- early wharf or dock complexes
- pioneers churches and early cemeteries

For more information, see below – under the early historic transportation routes.

- **Early historic transportation routes** - such as trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes, canals.

For more information, see:

- historical maps and/or historical atlases
 - for information on early settlement patterns such as trails (including Aboriginal trails), monuments, structures, fences, mills, historic roads, rail corridors, canals, etc.
 - [Archives of Ontario](#) holds a large collection of historical maps and historical atlases
 - digital versions of historic atlases are available on the [Canadian County Atlas Digital Project](#)
- commemorative markers or plaques such as local, [provincial](#) or [federal](#) agencies
- [municipal heritage committee](#) or other [local heritage organizations](#)
 - for information on early historic settlements or landscape features (e.g., fences, mill races, etc.)
 - for information on commemorative markers or plaques