

# Appendix G: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

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**Heritage Impact Assessment and  
Updated Cultural Heritage Assessment Report  
Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes**

**Water Street and Navy Street Wastewater Pumping Stations  
Municipal Class Environmental Assessment**

**Former Township of Trafalgar, Halton County  
Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton**

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Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by Black and Veatch to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) as part of the Water Street and Navy Street Wastewater Pumping Stations (WWPS) Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA), in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The project involves addressing capacity and age issues at the Water Street and Navy Street wastewater pumping stations. Part of the study area (south of Robin Street) falls within the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District, which was identified in the Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR) carried out for the Wastewater Pumping Station Capital Needs Assessment Study and Master Plan (ASI 2009). This study examines the potential impacts of the undertaking on the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District and provides an update to the CHAR to capture the existing conditions of the study area north of Robinson Street, which were not fully documented in the 2009 report.

The purpose of this report is to assess the impact of the proposed work on adjacent cultural heritage resources that were identified in the 2009 Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHAR) prepared by ASI. Specifically, this report examines the impacts of decommissioning Pumping Station #18 (PS#18) in the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District (OSWE-CHER 10). Further, this report also addresses other potentially impacted cultural heritage resources that were not previously identified and, therefore, not captured in the background data collection carried out as part of the 2009 CHAR (ASI).

OSWE-CHR 10 contains 162 primarily single family one and two storey residences that were built in the nineteenth century. Of these, 16 are located within and/or adjacent to the study area (13 designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and 3 designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*). Further, seven additional cultural heritage resources were identified within and/or adjacent to the study area during the field review.

Based on the results of the Heritage Impact Assessment and updated Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

- 1) Infrastructure improvement activities should be suitably planned to avoid impacts to all identified cultural heritage resources. In particular,



- Construction activities planned within Lakeside Park (2-12 Navy Street), which includes the Merrick Thompson House and Oakville Post Office (144 Front Street) should be planned to avoid all built and landscaping features within the park (i.e. Merrick Thompson House, Oakville Post Office, cenotaph, gazebo, light fixtures, benches, white picket fence); and,
  - Construction activities planned adjacent to 8 Navy Street should avoid the stone retaining wall located on the southern limits of the property.
- 2) Vibration related impacts are anticipated to recognized cultural heritage properties within OSWE-CHR 10. Vibration impact studies, including pre-construction building condition surveys and during-constriction monitoring activities are recommended for the following properties:
- 143, 144, 174-176 Front Street;
  - 110-114 King Street;
  - 2-12, 8, 19, 29, 41, 44-54, 45, 53, 64, 65 Navy Street;
  - 18, 21 Thomas Street;
  - 56 Water Street; and,
  - 115 William Street.
- 3) Open cut construction activities are planned within and/or adjacent to recognised cultural heritage properties within OSWE-CHR 10. Avoidance of heritage attributes/built features and post construction landscaping to restore pre-construction conditions is recommended for the following properties:
- 2-12, 8 Navy Street;
  - 56 Water Street; and,
  - 115 William Street.
- 4) Construction activities are planned within Lakeside Park (2-12 Navy Street). A tree hoarding plan should be developed to protect trees within the park and post-construction landscaping should be carried out to restore pre-construction conditions.
- 5) Impacts to BHR 4 and CHL 2 are expected due to vibration related impacts and construction of a new pumping station. If a heritage impact assessment has not yet been conducted for these properties, then a resource specific heritage impact assessment should be carried out in advance, or at the earliest possible stages of detailed design phase to identify heritage attributes, potential impacts, and appropriate mitigation measures. The results of this study should be used to inform post-construction landscaping plans, potential tree hoarding activities, and staging areas.
- 6) Should future work require an expansion of the Water Street and Navy Street study area site, then a qualified heritage consultant should be contracted to identify the impacts of the proposed work on potential cultural heritage resources.



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.  
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DIVISION**

**PROJECT PERSONNEL**

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by Black and Veatch to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) as part of the Water Street and Navy Street Wastewater Pumping Stations (WWPS) Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA), in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The project involves addressing capacity and age issues at the Water Street and Navy Street wastewater pumping stations. Part of the study area (south of Robin Street) falls within the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District, which was identified in the Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR) carried out for the Wastewater Pumping Station Capital Needs Assessment Study and Master Plan (ASI 2009). This study examines the potential impacts of the undertaking on the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District and provides an update to the CHAR to capture the existing conditions of the study area north of Robinson Street, which were not fully documented in the 2009 report.

The study area includes the following lands (see Figure 1):

- Lands north of Randall Street within Navy Flats Park
- Water Street from Randall Street to Robinson Street
- Water Street from Robinson Street to William Street
- William Street from Water Street to Navy Street
- Navy Street south of William Street
- Front Street from Navy Street to Thomas Street
- Lands within Lakeside Park.

The proposed work for the Water Street and Navy Street WWPS involves the following:

- Construction of a new pumping station in Hillmer Park (150 Randall Street)
- Open cut construction in the following lands:
  - Water Street from Hillmer Park to William Street
  - Navy Street from 8 Navy Street to Pumping Station #18
- Tunnel pits at the intersections of:
  - Water Street and William Street
  - William Street and Navy Street
  - Navy Street and King Street
  - Navy Street and Front Street
  - Front Street and Thomas Street
  - Two locations in Lakeside Park
- Micro tunnelling in the following lands:
  - William Street from Water Street to Navy Street
  - Navy Street from William Street to 8 Navy Street
  - Front Street from Navy Street to Thomas Street
  - Lands within Lakeside Park

The purpose of this report is to assess the impact of the proposed work on adjacent cultural heritage resources that were identified in the 2009 Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR) prepared by ASI. Specifically, this report examines the impacts of decommissioning Pumping Station #18 (PS#18), on the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District (OSWE-CHER 10). Further, this report also addresses other potentially impacted cultural heritage resources that were not previously identified and, therefore, not captured in the background data collection carried out as part of the 2009 CHAR (ASI). This research was





conducted under the project management of Heidy Schopf, Cultural Heritage Specialist in the Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Planning Divisions of ASI.

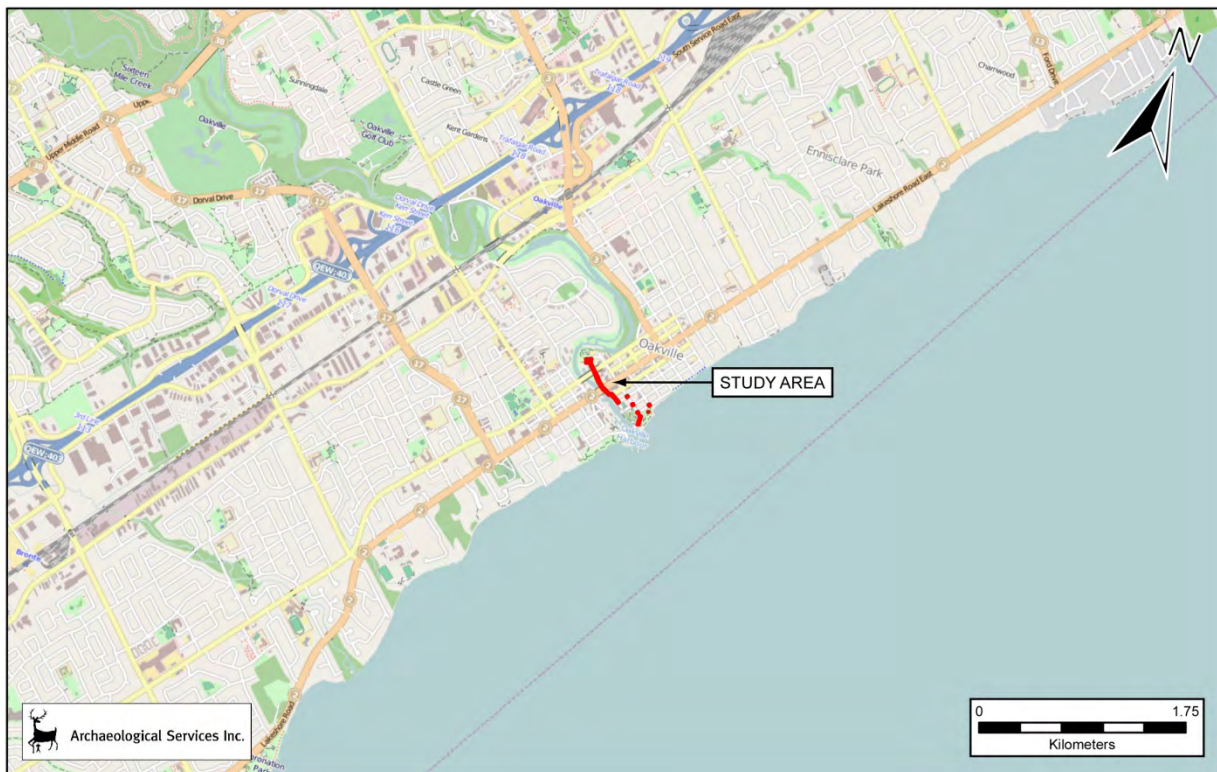


Figure 1: Location of the study area

Base Map: Open Street Map (OSM) 2013

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

### 2.1 Approach and Methodology

The authority to request this heritage assessment arises from the *Environmental Assessment Act*, Section 2(d) of the *Planning Act*, and the Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties.

This cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act*. 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 Transportation 2006; Ministry of Transportation 2007; Ontario Realty Corporation 2007). 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 features. A cultural heritage landscape is perceived as a

collection of individual built heritage features and other related features that together form farm complexes, roadscares and nucleated settlements. Built heritage features 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* (1981). 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 and Culture has also published *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (April 2010; Standards and Guidelines hereafter). These Standards and Guidelines apply to properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest. 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 Projects Corporation
- Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation
- Ontario Power Generation Inc.
- Ontario Realty Corporation
- Royal Botanical Gardens
- Toronto Area Transit Operating Authority
- St. Lawrence Parks Commission

The Standards and Guidelines provide a series of definition 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)* 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:

2.0 ...protecting cultural heritage and archaeological resources for their economic, environmental, and social benefits.

Part 4.5 of the *PPS* states that:

Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through municipal official plans. Municipal official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. Municipal official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions.

Municipal 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 a municipal 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 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.

*Built heritage resources* mean one or more buildings, structures, monuments, installations or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history, and identified as being important to a community.

*Cultural heritage landscapes* mean a defined geographical area of heritage significance that has been modified by human activities. Such an area is valued by a community, and is of significance to the understanding of the history of a people or place. Examples include farmscapes, historic settlements, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value (*PPS 2005*).

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 (*PPS 2005*).

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 (*PPS 2005*).

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

## **2.2 Municipal Policy**

The Town of Oakville provides development application guidelines/terms of reference for Heritage Impact Assessments resulting from a development proposal (Town of Oakville 2014). Relevant sections of the Town of Oakville's Heritage Impact Assessment development application guidelines are summarized below.

- A heritage impact assessment is required when a development or redevelopment is proposed:
  - On, adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of, an individually designated historic property; or,
  - Within, adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of, the boundaries of a Heritage Conservation District.
- A heritage impact assessment is required in order to:
  - Determine compliance with relevant cultural heritage policies
  - Assist staff with their analysis and report preparation
- A heritage impact assessment should contain, but is not limited to:
  - Introduction to development site including, location plan/current site plan of property; written description of property, its location and surroundings, heritage status of site and adjacent properties;



- Research and analysis including, comprehensive review of history of the property; chronological history of the development of any structures; evaluation of cultural heritage significance, reproduction of any pictorial records;
  - Statement of significance including, identifying cultural heritage value and heritage attributes in accordance with Ontario Regulation 9/06;
  - Assessment of existing conditions including, comprehensive written description of the physical conditions of the site; current photographs of the property;
  - Description of the proposed development including, written description of the development proposal; conceptual site plan;
  - Identification of the impact of the proposed development on heritage attributes including, discussion of potential impacts on heritage attributes;
  - Considered mitigation and conservation strategies including, assessment of alternative options, mitigation measures, and conservation methods; alternatives and strategies should have consideration for relevant cultural heritage policies; recommendations for additional studies; and,
  - Appendices including a list of primary and secondary sources; summary of author's qualifications.
- The Town of Oakville reserves the right to request an independent peer review of a heritage impact assessment at the applicant's cost.

## 2.3 Data Collection

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 historic 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 utilized to identify cultural heritage resources that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases.

Several investigative criteria are utilized 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:

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

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; Canada; or the world heritage list
- It yields, or had the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of: the Town of Oakville, Canada; or the world heritage list
- It demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to: the Town of Oakville; the Province of Ontario; Canada; or the world heritage list

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.)

If a resource meets one or more of the categories, it will be identified as a cultural heritage resource and is subject to further research where appropriate and when feasible. Typically, further historical research and consultation is required to determine the specific 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 consists 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 comprises 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.

## 2.4 Municipal Consultation and Recognition

An inventory of cultural heritage resources was produced for the Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ASI 2009) that documented known cultural heritage resources for five drainage areas associated with the Wastewater Pumping Station Capital Needs Assessment and Master Plan Class EA. The report noted that 89 known cultural heritage resources (CHR) were located within the Oakville Southwest East Trunk (OSWE) study area. The report also noted that the proposed decommissioning of Pumping Station #18 had the potential to impact the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District (OSWE-CHR10). A review of the current Water Street and Navy Street WWPS study area determined that 105 Robinson Street (designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*) is located adjacent to the alignment and has the potential to be impacted by the proposed work.

In order to collect information on the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District (OSWE-10), the following sources were consulted: the Town of Oakville's *Heritage Register*; the Government of Ontario Ministry of Culture's *Ontario Heritage Properties Database* (2008); and the Federal Government's *Canada's Historic Places* website. The Town of Oakville's *Heritage Register* provides a list of cultural heritage resources of value within the confines of the Town of Oakville. Both *Ontario's Heritage Properties Database*, and *Canada's Historic Places*, provide a record of the heritage properties identified to be of significance at a provincial level, which are designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act – Part IV*. In addition, the Town of Oakville was contacted directly to gather any information on these resources (email communication 23 January 2014). The Town of Oakville confirmed that the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District is designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and contains numerous properties that are individually designated under Part IV or Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.





### **3.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

This section provides a brief summary of historic research and a description of identified above ground cultural heritage resources that may be affected by the Water Street and Navy Street WWPS Class EA. A review of primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of Euro-Canadian settlement and land-use.

Historically, the study area is located in the Former Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton in part of Lots 14 and 15, Concession 3 South of Dundas Street and part of Lot 14, Broken Front Concession. Further, the study area is adjacent to town lots 13, 17, 21, 49-51, 53, 83, 84, and 86 within the historic Town of Oakville.

#### **3.1 Township Survey and Settlement**

##### ***Trafalgar Township***

The land within Trafalgar Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1795. Early settlement was often influenced by the presence of watercourses. The development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century also frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and early industries.

Trafalgar Township was first named “Grant Township” in honour of Alexander Grant, who was the administrator of Upper Canada. In 1806, it was renamed in honour of the victory by Horatio Viscount Nelson at Cabo Trafalgar in Spain the previous year. Nelson was initially settled by the children of Loyalists, soldiers who served during the War of 1812, and by immigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland. By the 1840s, the township was noted for its well cultivated farms (Armstrong 1985:148; Rayburn 1997:348; Smith 1846:197).

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 St. 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 (approximately 324 ha) with five 200-acre (approximately 81 ha) lots to a square. Between every five lots ran a line road (Mathews 1971: 45).

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. According to the 1877 atlas, it contained 548 inhabitants with one grist mill and four saw mills in 1817.

##### ***Town of Oakville***

This “flourishing” post office town was situated on part Lots 12-16 Concession 3 South of Dundas Street and on part Lots 11-17 in the Broken Front Concession, Trafalgar Township. It was developed as a town site in 1827 by merchant-miller William Chisholm. Chisholm, the founder of the town, purchased a 960



acre tract of land at the mouth of the Sixteen Mile Creek and personally financed the development of the harbour. Chisholm also laid out a town survey and advertised for the sale of town lots. The place was originally named Sixteen Mile Creek, but the name was changed to “Oakville” at the suggestion of Robert Baldwin Sullivan, on account of the large numbers of white oaks that grew in the area. Two wharves extended into Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Sixteen Mile Creek which formed a protective harbour, and Oakville was therefore a port of entry. Registered plans of subdivision for this village date from 1837-1861. This town was also served by the Hamilton and Toronto Branch of the Great Western Railroad (now part of the CNR). The original depot was located in the vicinity of the present Oakville GO Station. In 1877, the town contained a square reserved for a market and town hall. It contained five churches, stores, hotels, mills and factories, ship building yards, two telegraph offices and a weekly newspaper. The population was about 1,684 (Crossby 1873: 232; Mathews 1971; Rayburn 1997: 252; Scott 1997: 165; Winearls 1991: 757-758; Young 1957).

### ***The Underground Railway***

Upper Canada’s Anti-Slavery Act was established in 1833 and was soon followed by the complete abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire (Oakville Museum 2014). Slavery continued in the United States and as a result, many free and escaped slaves made their way to Canada. The flow of African Americans into Canada increased after 1850 when the *Fugitive Slave Act* was passed in the United States. This Act encouraged the capture and return to slavery of African Americans and denied all rights to a jury trial upon capture. The Act also made freeing an African American risky and anyone found aiding in the escape of a slave could be fined or imprisoned (Oakville Museum 2014). The Underground Railway secretly transported fugitive slaves from the United States across the border to freedom in Canada (Town of Oakville 2014). Thousands of slaves escaped to Canada between the years of 1820 and 1865 (Town of Oakville 2014). Between 1850 and 1860, the African American population in Ontario doubled from 20,000 to 40,000 (Oakville Museum 2014).

The Town of Oakville played a role in the Underground Railway and was a gateway to Canada for many African Americans as early as the 1830s (Oakville Museum 2014). Although Oakville was a relatively small terminus for the Underground Railway, hundreds of African Americans came to this area. The Town of Oakville became an official Port of Entry into Canada in 1834 and the harbour at the mouth of the Sixteen Mile Creek was one of the first planned features of the town. Many goods were shipped from this harbour and ship captains, such as Captain Robert Wilson, participated in the Underground Railway by stowing escaped slaves among their goods (Lerech 2014). Stories are told of a tunnel which ran from the Sixteen Mile Creek to the Herb Marry House on Trafalgar Road and there is also evidence that there may have been a tunnel leading under Navy Street in the vicinity of the Custom House (Oakville Museums 2014). George’s Square, located at Sumner Avenue and Trafalgar Road, was the site of the annual Emancipation Day picnic, which celebrates the abolishment of slavery in Canada (Lerech 2014).

Most African Americans who landed in Oakville eventually left for larger cities, but some families remained including the Adam, Brown, Butler, Budd, Clark, Cosley, Crowley, DeCoursey, Duncan, Edgehill, Hill, Holland, Johnson, Lee, Strothers, Wallace, Wayner, and Wordsworth families (Oakville Museum 2014). The descendants of these families remain in Oakville and have become an integral part of the local community.



### ***Hamilton Radial Electric Railway***

The Hamilton Radial Electric Railway was incorporated in 1893 as the Hamilton Electric Street Railway Company. The name was changed to the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway in 1894. The line extended from Hamilton east to Burlington and Oakville. The line was sold to the Hamilton Cataract, Power, Light and Traction Company (later the Dominion Power and Transmission Company) in 1901 (Wyatt 2010). The first trip on the line occurred in 1896 between the powerhouse and Hamilton Station (Luton 2013). The line was extended to Burlington in 1898 and to Oakville in 1906. Two large bridges were constructed over the Twelve Mile and Sixteen Mile creeks as part of this expansion (Figure 2). The line was abandoned between Oakville and Port Nelson in 1925 (Luton 2013). The rest of the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway was abandoned in 1929.



Figure 2: The Hamilton Radial Electric Railway (1954)

Reference: Oakville Public Library (1954)

## **3.2 Historic Map Review**

The 1835 *Plan of Oakville*, 1858 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton*, 1861 *Plan of the Town of Oakville*, and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* were reviewed to identify nineteenth century property owners and features within in the study area (Figures 3-5). 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.



The study area is located within the historic Town of Oakville. The available historic mapping does not provide information on nineteenth century property owners. The historic mapping does provide detail on nineteenth century features in the vicinity of the study area.

The 1835 *Plan of Oakville* demonstrates that the northern section of the study area falls within the original alignment of the Sixteen Mile Creek (Figure 3). The map also shows an “intended bridge” across the Sixteen Mile Creek, between Rebecca Street and Randall Street. A schoolhouse is depicted south of Randall Street on the east side of the Sixteen Mile Street and a bridge is shown crossing the creek along Colbourne Street. A wharf and shipyard are depicted on the west side of the creek, south of Burnett Street. A market is shown on the east side of Water Street, between William Street and King Street. The 1835 map also shows that the street network and lots for the Town of Oakville were laid out at the beginning of the nineteenth century and were established by this time. Water Street, Randall Street, Lakeshore Road West, Robinson Street, William Street, Navy Street, King Street, and Front Street are all depicted as historic transportation routes.

The 1858 *Tremaine’s Map of the County of Halton* does not provide detailed information on the study area (Figure 4). The map does, however, demonstrate that the street network for the Town of Oakville had not changed since the 1830s. The original course of the Sixteen Mile Creek is also shown since the northern section of the study area is part of the watercourse and an island is shown between Burnett Street and Walker Street on the west side of the creek. The 1858 map also depicts a lighthouse on the east side of the mouth of the Sixteen Mile Creek, near the present-day pier that extends south from Lakeside Park.

The 1861 *Plan of the Town of Oakville* demonstrates that some development took place in the study area in the mid-nineteenth century (Figure 5). The mouth of Sixteen Mile Creek appears to be altered since the island shown between Burnett Street and Walker Street is no longer depicted. In addition, the market on the east side of Navy Street is no longer shown and a ship yard seems to have taken over this space. The lighthouse on the east pier of the mouth of Sixteen Mile Creek is still shown.

The 1878 map of the south part of the Township of Trafalgar demonstrates that some change took place in the northern section of the study area (Figure 6). The most notable change is that the northern section of the study area was filled between 1860 and 1878. This area is longer part of the creek alignment, but is rather filled and subdivided into town lots. Another notable change is that the lighthouse is no longer shown on the east pier at the southern end of the Sixteen Mile Creek.

The 1909 and 1931 historic topographic maps demonstrate that the area underwent some change at the beginning of the twentieth century (Figures 7 and 8). The northern section of the study area is filled and a wood structure is shown on the bank of the Sixteen Mile Creek, directly north of Randall Street. A bridge is shown spanning the Sixteen Mile Creek between Rebecca and Randall streets. This bridge was part of the Hamilton Electric Railway, which was extended to Oakville in 1906. The map also shows numerous wood and brick houses in the general study area. The street network and alignment of the Sixteen Mile Street do not appear to have changed. A lighthouse is shown on the east pier of the mouth of the Sixteen Mile Creek.

The 1954 aerial photograph provides an overview of the study area during the mid-twentieth century (Figure 9). No major alterations are apparent on the photo and the street network, alignment of the Sixteen Mile Creek, and bridges are all the same. The photo does demonstrate that Water Street north of Robinson Street did not exist at this time, indicating that it must have been laid down during the mid-late twentieth century.



The 1999 topographic map shows the study area in the late twentieth century (Figure 10). Water Street is depicted as running north from Robinson Street in its present alignment. The Central Fire Station, the Oakville Centre for Performing Arts and Oakville Central Library are all shown. The Erchless Estate and Lakeside Park, located at the southern end of the study area, are labelled as a museum.





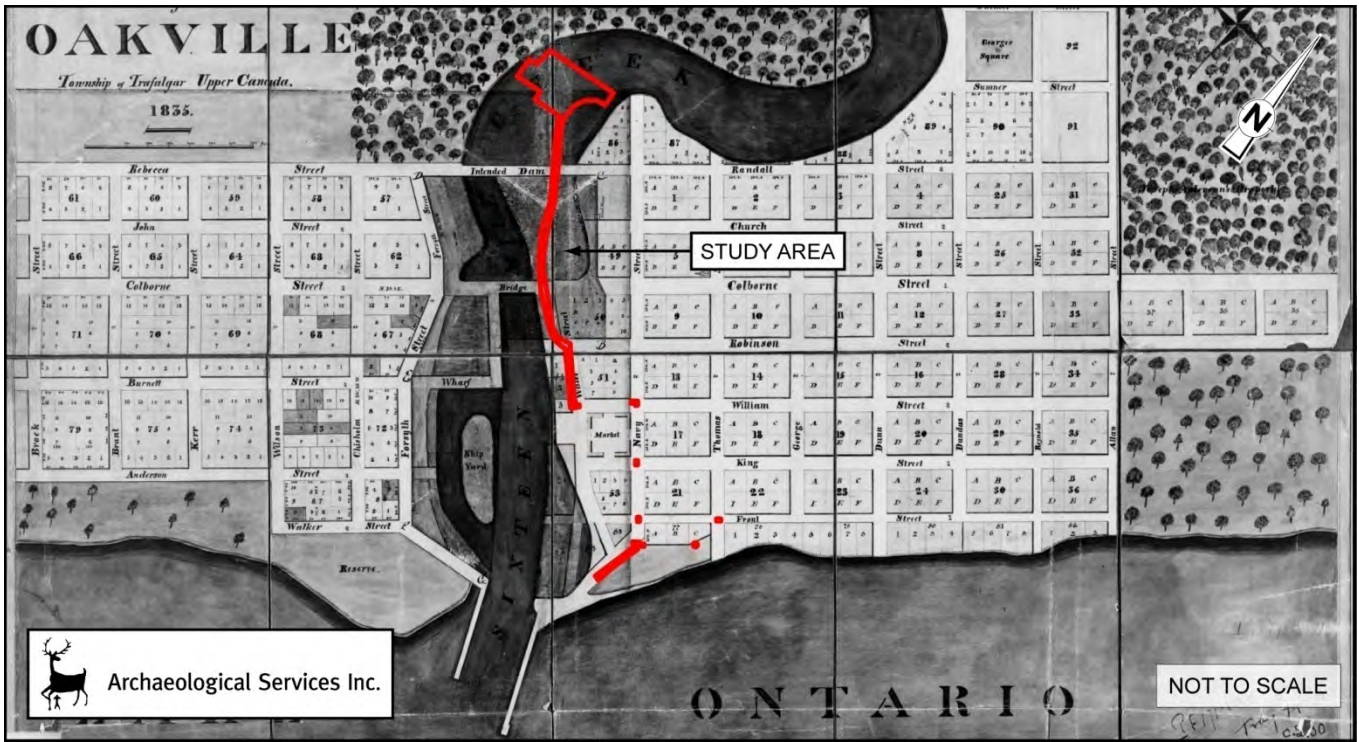


Figure 3: The study area overlaid on the 1835 Plan of Oakville  
Base Map: Plan of Oakville, Township of Trafalgar Upper Canada (Palmer 1835)

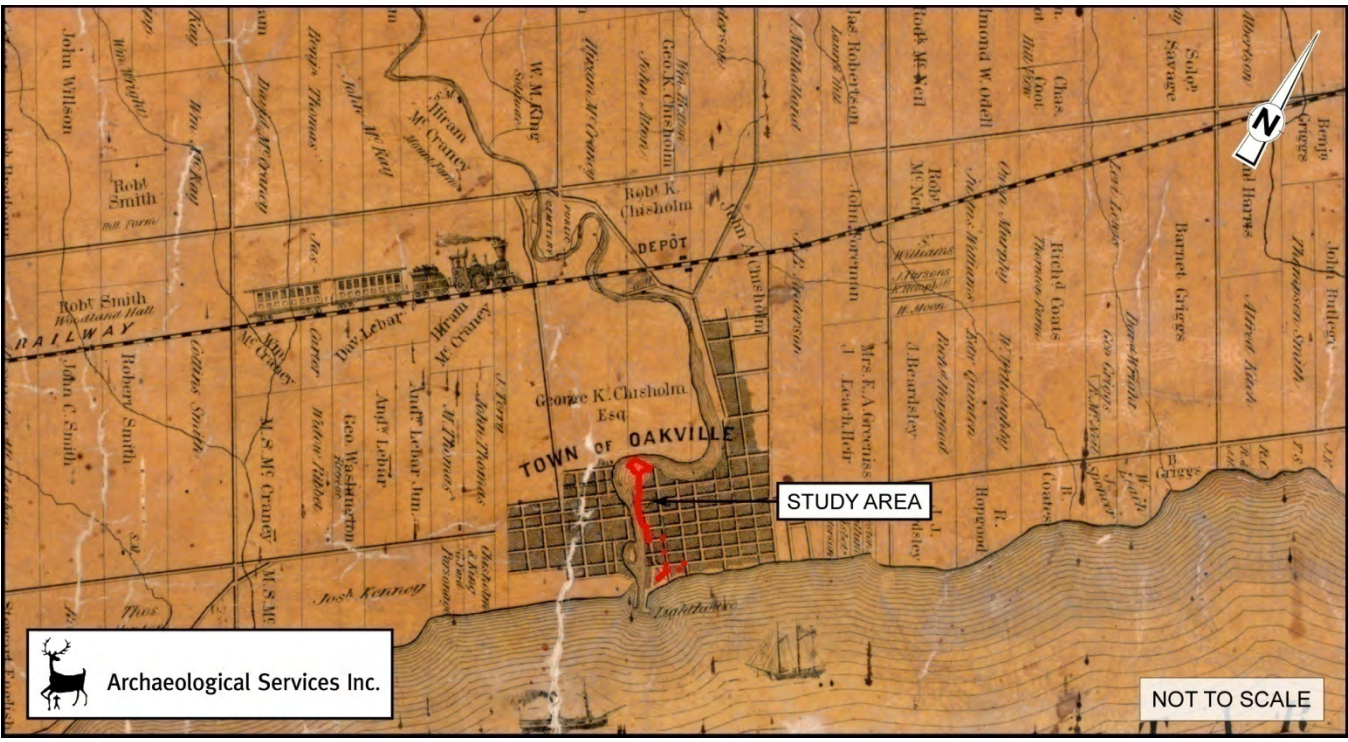


Figure 4: The study area overlaid on Tremaine's 1858 map of Halton County  
Base Map: Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West (Tremaine 1858)

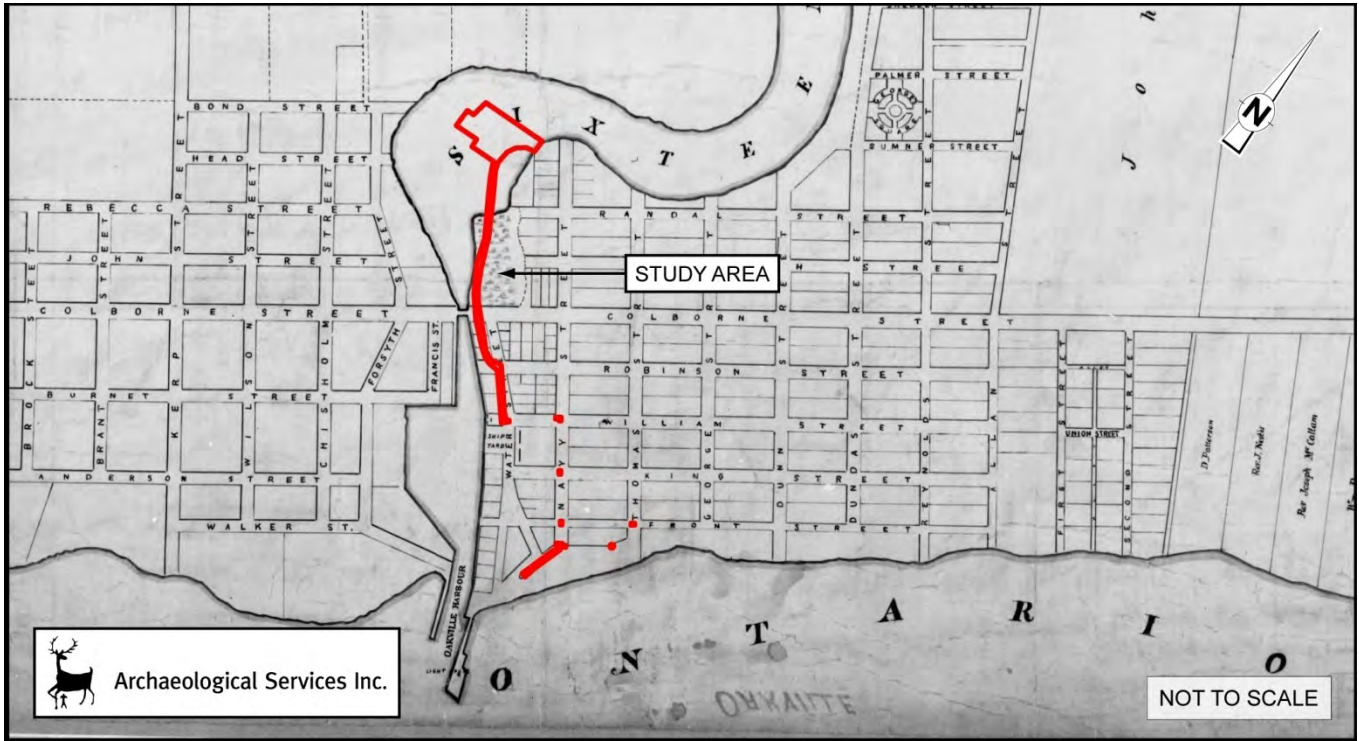


Figure 5: The study area overlaid on the 1861 plan of the Town of Oakville  
Base Map: Plan of the Town of Oakville in the County of Halton, Canada West (n.a. 1861)

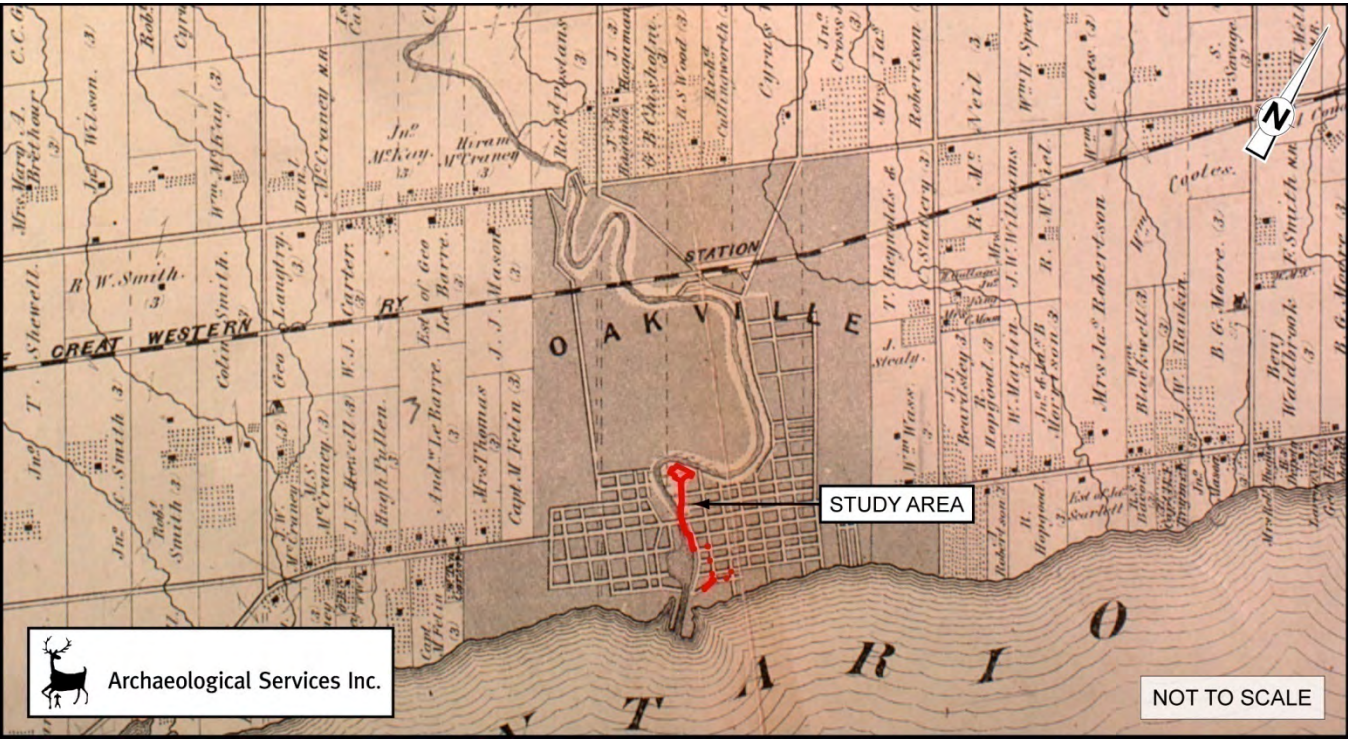


Figure 6: The study area overlaid on the 1877 map of the Township of Trafalgar  
Base Map: Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Halton, Ont. (Walker & Miles 1877)



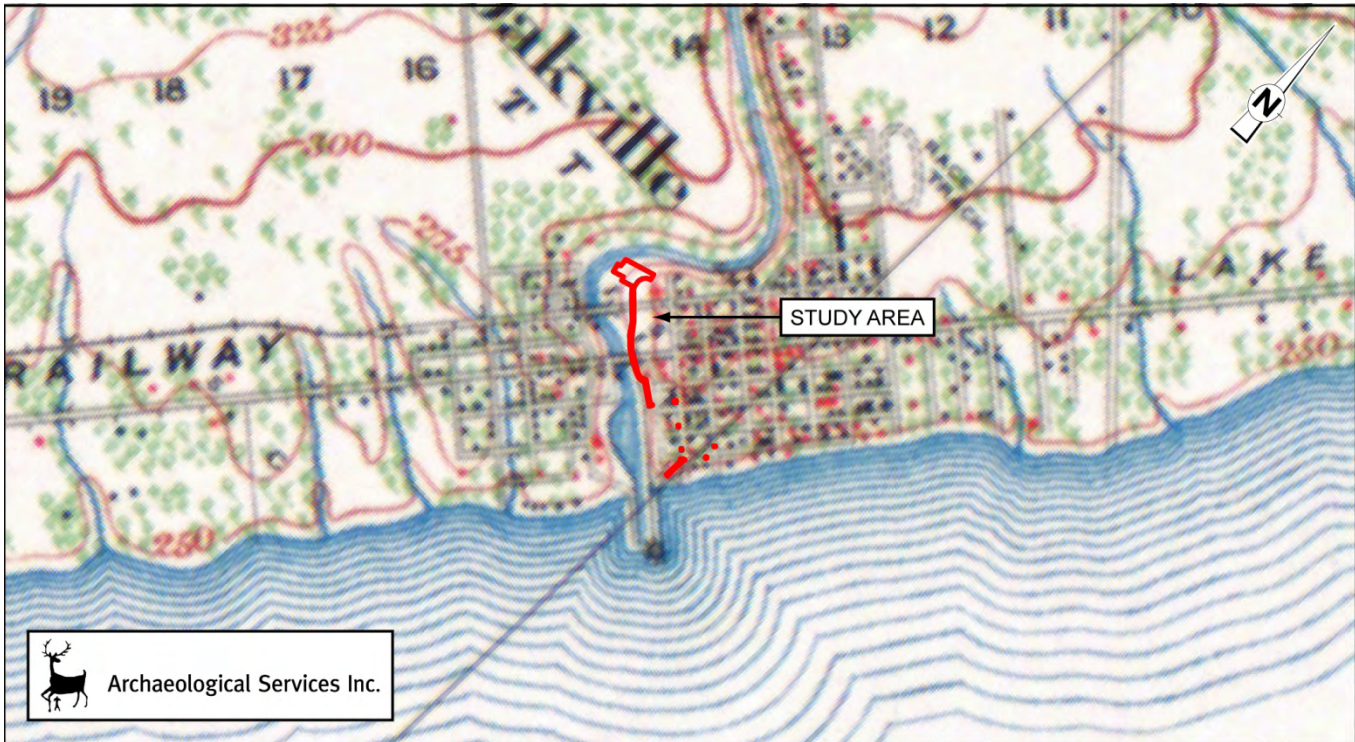


Figure 7: The study area overlaid on the 1909 map of Hamilton-Burlington  
Base Map: NTS Sheet No. 33 (Hamilton 1909)



Figure 8: The study area overlaid on the 1931 map of Hamilton-Burlington  
Base Map: NTS Sheet No. 33 (Hamilton 1931)



Figure 9: The study area overlaid on the 1954 aerial photo of Halton County  
Reference: Plate 434.793 (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited 1954)

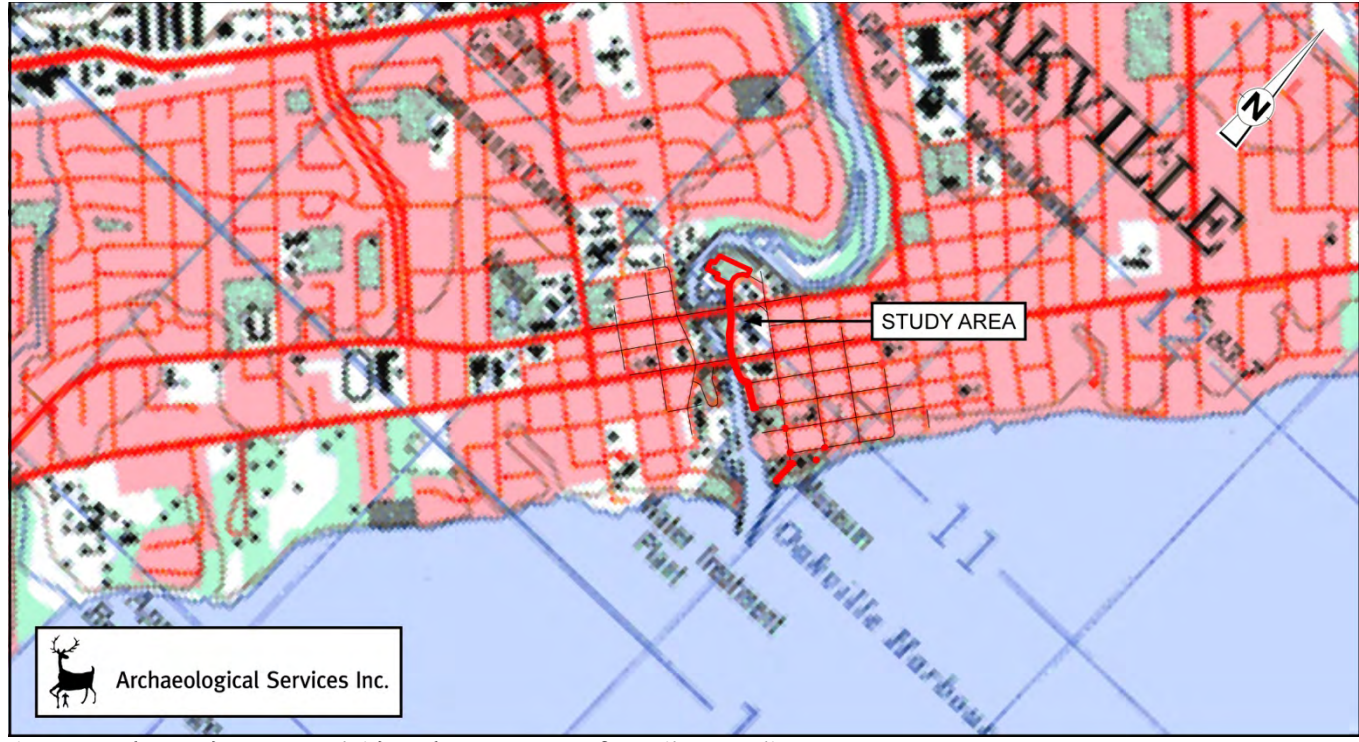


Figure 10: The study area overlaid on the 1999 map of Hamilton-Burlington  
Base Map: NTS Sheet 30 M/05 (Hamilton Burlington 1999)



## **4.0 OLD OAKVILLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT (OSWE-CHR 10)**

### **4.1 Existing Conditions and Integrity**

A field review was undertaken by Heidi Schopf, ASI on January 28, 2014 to document the existing conditions of the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District (OSWE-CHR 10) and identify possible impacts to this heritage resource. The field review revealed that the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District is largely intact and retains numerous built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. The Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District contains numerous buildings that are individually designated under Part IV or Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

### **4.2 Existing Conditions**

The Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District is bounded by Robinson Street on the north, Allan Street on the east, Lake Ontario on the south, and the Sixteen Mile Creek on the west. Within the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District, the Water Street and Navy Street WWPS study area includes:

- Water Street between Robinson Street and William Street;
- The intersections of:
  - Navy Street and William Street;
  - Navy Street and King Street;
  - Navy Street and Front Street;
  - Front Street and Thomas Street;
- Water Street south of the Erchless Estate; and,
- Lands within Lakeside Park.

The boundaries of the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District and locations of designated and/or listed cultural heritage resources are presented in Section 10.0 of this report (Figure 11). Built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District that are adjacent to the study area are discussed in Sections 4.3 and 4.4 of this report.

#### **4.2.1 Water Street between Robinson Street and William Street**

The lands along Water Street between Robinson Street and William Street include a mix of open lots, heritage structures, and waterfront property (Plates 1 and 2). The Oakville Club (designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; dates to 1878) (Plate 3) is located on the west side of Water Street and 155 William Street (designated under Part V of *Ontario Heritage Act*; dates to 1828) is located on the east side. This section of Water Street features no sidewalks, relatively recent vegetation, and municipal signage. The character of the streetscape changes at the junction of Water Street and William Street. William Street features sidewalks, mature trees, tree lines, and grass swathes adjacent to the right-of-way (ROW) (Plate 4).







Plate 1: Northeast view along Robinson Street. Note the empty lots.



Plate 2: East-southeast view along Water Street towards The Oakville Club. Note lack of sidewalks.



Plate 3: South-southwest view along William Street towards The Oakville Club. Note proximity of structure to ROW.



Plate 4: North-northeast view along William Street towards Navy Street. Note mature trees and treelines.

#### **4.2.2 Intersection of Navy Street and William Street**

Four heritage properties are located at the intersection of Navy Street and William Street, including 64 Navy Street (designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; dates to 1875), 65 Navy Street (designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; dates to 1831), 53 Navy Street (designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; dates to 1859), and 44-54 Navy Street, the Market Square, (designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; dates to 1835) (see Plates 5 and 6). The streetscape at the intersection of Navy Street and William Street includes sidewalks, mature/established trees, stylized street lamps, hydro poles, and municipal signage.





Plate 5: North view of the intersection of Navy Street and William Street. Note mature trees and treelines.



Plate 6: South-southeast view of the intersection of Navy Street and William Street.

#### **4.2.3 Intersection of Navy Street and King Street**

Four heritage properties are located at the intersection of Navy Street and King Street, including 44-54 Navy Street (designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; dates to 1835), 41 Navy Street (designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; dates to 1833; originally owned by Captain Robert Wilson), 29 Navy Street (designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; dates to 1838), and 110-114 King Street (designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; dates to 1898) (Plates 7 and 8). The streetscape at the intersection of Navy Street and William Street includes sidewalks, mature/established trees, street lamps, hydro poles, and municipal signage.



Plate 7: North-northeast view along King Street towards Navy Street. Note mature trees and historic houses.



Plate 8: South-southwest view across the intersection of Navy Street and King Street. Note mature trees, historic house and lawn bowling club.

#### **4.2.4 Intersection of Front Street and Navy Street**

Three heritage properties are located at the intersection of Front Street and Navy Street, including 8 Navy Street (designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; dates to 1857), 19 Navy Street (designated





under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; dates to 1835), and Lakeside Park (designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; dates to 1896) (Plates 9 and 10). The streetscape in at the intersection of Navy Street and Front Street features sidewalks, mature trees, hydro poles, and municipal signage.



Plate 9: West-northwest view along Navy Street towards Front Street. Note mature trees and proximity of historic buildings to ROW.



Plate 10: South-southwest view along Front Street towards Navy Street. Note Lakeside Park on the left, mature treelines, and proximity of historic buildings to ROW.

#### **4.2.5 Navy Street from Lakeside Park to Pumping Station #18**

The study area extends south of the Erchless Estate (8 Navy Street) along Navy Street towards Pumping Station #18 (Plate 11). This section of the study area is bounded by two heritage properties, including 8 Navy Street and Lakeside Park. The streetscape in this section of the study area features an asphalt road that slopes down to the lake, a concrete block retaining wall, historic stone/wrought iron retaining wall associated with the Erchless Estate (Plate 12), mature trees, hydro poles, and municipal signage. Pumping Station #18 is located on the north side of the street, just south of the Erchless Estate.



Plate 11: North view along Navy Street towards the Erchless Estate. Note the stone retaining walls on the left.



Plate 12: Detail of the retaining walls along the southern limits of the Erchless Estate.



#### 4.2.6 *Lands within Lakeside Park*

One section of the study area is located within Lakeside Park, which is designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act and includes two structures that are designated under Part IV of *Ontario Heritage Act*: the Merrick Thomas House (dates to 1839) and the original Oakville Post Office (dates to 1835) (Plate 13). Both structures were moved to Lakeside Park in the 1950s and are owned/operated by the Oakville Historical Society. The park also includes a structure that houses public bathrooms. Landscape features within the park include circulation routes, mature trees and vegetation, a stone cenotaph (Plate 14), a gazebo, signage associated with the Merrick Thomas House and Oakville Post Office, a stone wall located along the west elevation of the Thomas House (Plate 15), white picket fencing (Plate 16), stylized lamps, stylized benches, a commemorative plaque, and the Lake Ontario shoreline.



Plate 13: South-southwest view of Lakeside Park. Note the two historic structures in the park on the right.



Plate 14: Photo of the cenotaph in Lakeside Park. Note the Erchless Estate in the background.



Plate 15: Photo of the stone wall located along the west elevation of the Thomas House.



Plate 16: South-southeast view of the Thomas House. Note the white picket fence in the foreground.

#### 4.2.7 *The intersection of Front Street and Thomas Street*

The intersection of Front Street and Thomas Street features four heritage properties, including 174 Front Street (designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; dates to 1837), 21 Thomas Street (designated





under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*), 18 Thomas Street (designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; dates to 1852) and Lakeside Park (Plates 17 and 18). The streetscape in this section of the study area includes sidewalks, mature trees, white picket fencing along the boundary of Lakeside Park, hydro poles, and municipal signage.



Plate 17: West-southwest view of the intersection of Front Street and Thomas Street. Note proximity of historic houses to the ROW.



Plate 18: North-northeast view along Front Street towards Thomas Street. Note mature trees and fencelines along the northern boundary of Lakeside Park.

### 4.3 Built Heritage Features

The Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District (OSWE-CHR 10) contains a number of built heritage resources that contribute to the heritage value of the district. The Old Oakville HCD contains 162 primarily single family one and two storey residences that were built in the nineteenth century. Of these, 16 heritage properties are located within or adjacent to the Navy Street and Water Street study area (13 designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and 3 designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*). A summary of built heritage resources that are within and/or adjacent to the study area is provided in Table 1. Details of these buildings are provided in Table 6 in Section 10.0 of this report and mapping of these resources is provided in Figure 11 in Section 11.0 of this report.

**Table 1: Summary of potentially impacted built heritage resources in the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District**

Address	Type	Recognition
143 Front Street	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act
144 Front Street	Residence	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act
144 Front Street	Post Office	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act
174-176 Front Street	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act
110-114 King Street	Residence	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act
19 Navy Street	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act
29 Navy Street	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act
41 Navy Street	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act
45 Navy Street	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act
53 Navy Street	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act
64 Navy Street	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act
65 Navy Street	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act
8 Navy Street	Residence	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act



Address	Type	Recognition
18 Thomas Street	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act
21 Thomas Street	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act
56 Water Street	Former Warehouse	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act
115 William Street	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act

#### 4.4 Cultural Landscape Features

The Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District (OSWE-CHR 10) contains a number of cultural heritage landscapes that contribute to the heritage value of the district. A summary of built heritage resources that are within and/or adjacent to the study area is provided in Table 2. Details of these buildings are provided in Table 7 in Section 10.0 of this report and mapping of these resources is provided in Figure 11 in Section 11.0 of this report.

**Table 2: Summary of potentially impacted cultural heritage landscapes within the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District**

Address	Type	Recognition
2-12 Navy Street	Park	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act
44-54 Navy Street	Park	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act

#### 4.5 Heritage Evaluation – Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District (OSWE-CHR-10)

The Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District was designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* in 1981. Accordingly, the statement of significance (including description of historic place, heritage value, and character defining elements) has been previously established and was entered into the register of Canada's Historic Places in 2010 (Canada's Historic Places 2010). Sections 5.1, 5.2, and 5.3 below, are reproduced from the register of Canada's Historic Places (see also Old Oakville Downtown Residential Area Heritage Conservation District Plan 1982).

##### 4.5.1 Description of Historic Place

The Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District is bounded by Robinson Street in the north, Lake Ontario in the south, Sixteen Mile Creek in the west and Allan Street in the east, in the Town of Oakville. The Heritage Conservation District consists of 162 primarily single family one and two storey residences that were built in the 19th century.

The district was designated by the Town of Oakville in 1982 for its heritage value under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-law 1982-44).

##### 4.5.2 Heritage Value

The Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District is associated with the settlement and development of the Town of Oakville. The Town of Oakville is the only privately developed port on Lake Ontario. William Chishlom, the founder of Oakville, purchased a 960 acre tract of land at the mouth of Sixteen Mile Creek, personally financed the development of the harbour and laid out a town survey. The first survey was



completed in 1833 and included the area from Sixteen Mile Creek east to Allan Street. The town was laid out in a grid pattern with streets running parallel and perpendicular to Lake Ontario, a layout which survives today.

The Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District, settled and built in the early nineteenth century, remains relatively unaltered and provides an outstanding example of the architectural styles that significantly pertain to the Town's beginning. The district is a predominantly residential area with one and two storey houses. The houses represent a range of architectural styles dating from the nineteenth century including Neoclassical, Gothic, Georgian and Italianate. These styles have been embellished with door and window surrounds and cornice treatments. The degree of detail is a result of financial capabilities of the residents, demonstrating the distribution of wealth in the area. The extensive variety of both age and style of buildings also speaks to the distribution of wealth and is complemented by the close mingling of both the workers' cottages and the merchants' townhouses.

The Oakville Heritage Conservation District also includes institutional buildings including St. Jude's Anglican Church, St. Andrew Catholic Church and St. Mary's Separate School. Commercial uses include the Murray House Hotel and recreation areas extend through Lakeside Park and Dingle Park to the shoreline. The residential and other uses combine with the mature vegetation and pedestrian scale of the streets, to create an attractive but complex community.

#### **4.5.3 Character Defining Elements**

Character defining elements that contribute to the heritage value of the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District include the:

- proximity to Lake Ontario and Sixteen Mile Creek
- proximity to the downtown commercial core
- streets running parallel and perpendicular to Lake Ontario
- one and two storey residential buildings
- range of architectural styles including Neoclassical, Gothic, Georgian and Italianate
- variety of details on residences
- St. Jude's Anglican Church
- St. Andrew Catholic Church
- St. Mary's Separate School
- Murray House Hotel
- Lakeside Park and Dingle Park

## **5.0 UPDATE TO CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT**

The 2009 CHAR carried out for the Wastewater Pumping Station Capital Needs Assessment Study and Master Plan included the results of background research and desktop data collection for the Oakville Southwest East Trunk (OSWE) study area (ASI 2009). No fieldwork was carried out for this study so only previously recognized cultural heritage resources were identified, including 105 Robinson Street and the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District. In order to provide a comprehensive review of the study area, a field review was carried out for the current Water Street and Navy Street Wastewater Pumping Stations EA to capture any cultural heritage resources within and/or adjacent to the study area that may



not have been captured through desktop data collection carried out for the 2009 CHAR. This section captures the existing conditions of the study area and identifies additional cultural heritage resources that are not part of the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District (discussed in Section 4.0 of this report) or that were not captured as part of the research carried out during the 2009 CHAR.

In order to make a preliminary identification of existing cultural heritage resources within the study area, the following resources were consulted: the Town of Oakville's *Heritage Register* (2014); the Government of Ontario Ministry of Culture's *Ontario Heritage Properties Database* (2008); and the Federal Government's *Canada's Historic Places* website. The Town of Oakville's *Heritage Register* (2014) includes information on individually designated properties that fall under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, properties designated within Heritage Conservation Districts that fall under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and properties that are not designated but believed to be of cultural heritage value or interest (also known as "listed" properties). Both *Ontario's Heritage Properties Database*, and *Canada's Historic Places*, provide a record of the heritage properties identified to be of significance at a provincial level, which are designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act – Part IV*. In addition, the Town of Oakville was contacted directly to gather any information on cultural heritage resources within the study area (email communication 23 January 2014). Based on the review of available data, there are two previously identified resources within or adjacent to the study area; one is designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (105 Robinson Street), and one is designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District). It should be noted that the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District contains 162 properties that date to the nineteenth century. The Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District is discussed at length in Section 4.0 of this report.

A field review was undertaken by Heidi Schopf, Cultural Heritage Specialist, ASI, on 28 January 2014 to document the existing conditions of the study area. The field review was preceded by a review of available, current and historic, aerial photographs and maps (including online sources such as Bing and Google maps). These large-scale maps are reviewed for any potential cultural heritage resources which may be extant in the study area. The Water Street and Navy Street WWPS study area was examined to identify any built heritage resources (BHR) or cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) within or adjacent to the study area. The existing conditions of the study corridor are described below. Identified cultural heritage resources are discussed in Section 5.2 of this report.

## 5.1 Existing Conditions

The northern limits of the Water Street and Navy Street study area include a section of Hillmer Park (Plates 19-21). The section of the study area within Hillmer Park includes part of the parking lot for the Oakville Power Boat Club, grassy areas with established vegetation, and part of the parking lot for the Burloak Canoe Club. The study area extends south along Water Street from Hillmer Park and passes under the William Anderson Bridge, Busby Park, and the Centennial Complex (Plates 22 and 23). This section of the study area includes a relatively wide right-of-way (ROW) and is bordered by parking lots on the east side of the road and Busby Park on the west. South of the Lakeshore Road East Bridge, the study area is bordered by a recent residential complex and the historic Granary (105 Robinson Street) on the east and the Sixteen Mile Creek on the west (Plate 24). This section of the study area includes stylized street lamps that continue into the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District. The study area continues south into the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District. The existing conditions for the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District are detailed in Section 4.2 of this report.







Plate 19: West-southwest view of Hillmer Park. Note fencing and vegetation.



Plate 20: West-northwest view of Hillmer Park from the William Anderson Street Bridge. Note the marina and power boat clubhouse in distance.



Plate 21: North-northwest view of Water Street and Hillmer Park. Note tree lines along Water Street ROW.



Plate 22: Southeast view of Water Street. Note Busby Park on the right and proximity of trees to the ROW.



Plate 23: Northwest view of Water Street from the Lakeshore Road East bridge. Note the Centennial Complex in the distance on the right.



Plate 24: East-southeast view along Water Street. Note stylized street lamps.



## 5.2 Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the results of the background research and field review, four built heritage resources and five cultural heritage landscapes were identified within and/or adjacent to the Water Street and Navy Street WWPS study area. It should be noted that OSWE-CHR-10 was identified in ASI's 2009 report and is discussed at length in Section 4.0 of this report. Table 3 provides a summary of the cultural heritage resources identified in the study area. A detailed inventory of heritage properties identified in the Water Street and Navy Street study area is presented in Table 8 in Section 10.0 of this report and mapping of these features is provided in Figure 12 in Section 11.0 of this report.

**Table 3: Summary of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area**

Resource	Location	Type	Recognition
BHR 1	125 Randall Street	Fire Station	Identified during field review
BHR 2	Randall Street/Rebecca Street Bridge over the Sixteen Mile Creek	Bridge	Identified during field review
BHR 3	Lakeshore Road Bridge over the Sixteen Mile Creek	Bridge	Identified during field review
BHR 4	105 Robinson Street	Former Granary	Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>
CHL 1	Sixteen Mile Creek	Waterscape	Identified during field review
CHL 2	150 Water Street	Park	Identified during field review
CHL 3	128 Water Street	Park	Identified during field review
CHL 4	120 Navy Street	Building Complex	Identified during field review
OSWE-CHR 10	Bounded by Robinson Street (north), Allan Street (east), Lake Ontario (south), Sixteen Mile Creek (west)	Heritage Conservation District	Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>

## 6.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

To assess the potential impacts of the undertaking, identified cultural heritage resources are considered against a range of possible impacts as outlined in the document entitled *Screening for Impacts to Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (MTC September 2010) which include:

- Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attribute or feature (III.1).
- Alteration which means a change in any manner and includes restoration, renovation, repair or disturbance (III.2).
- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the visibility of a natural feature of plantings, such as a garden (III.3).
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context, or a significant relationship (III.4).
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas from, within, or to a built and natural feature (III.5).
- A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces (III.6).
- Soil disturbance such as a change in grade, or an alteration of the drainage pattern or excavation (III.7)

A number of additional factors are also considered when evaluating potential impacts on identified cultural heritage resources. These are outlined in a document set out by the Ministry of Culture and



Communications (now Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport) and the Ministry of the Environment entitled *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (October 1992) and include:

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

Where any above ground cultural heritage resources are identified, which may be affected by direct or indirect impacts, appropriate mitigation measures should be developed. This may include completing a heritage impact assessment or documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.

## **6.1 Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District (OSWE-CHR-10)**

Table 4 assesses the impacts of the Water Street and Navy Street Wastewater Pumping Stations Class EA on the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District and proposes mitigation measures.



**Table 4: Potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures for cultural heritage resources in the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District**

ID	Address	Construction Method	Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measure(s)
OSWE-CHR 10	143 Front Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Micro tunnelling along Front Street</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Alteration (III. 2) due to vibration related impacts</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vibration impact studies including pre-construction building condition survey and during-construction monitoring activities</li></ul>
OSWE-CHR 10	144 Front Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pit/construction area needed to access existing sewer in Lakeside Park</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Alteration (III. 2) due to vibration related impacts</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vibration impact studies including pre-construction building condition survey and during-construction monitoring activities</li></ul>
OSWE-CHR 10	144 Front Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pit/construction area needed to access existing sewer in Lakeside Park</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Alteration (III. 2) due to vibration related impacts</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vibration impact studies including pre-construction building condition survey and during-construction monitoring activities</li></ul>
OSWE-CHR 10	174 - 176 Front Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tunnel pit at intersection of Thomas Street and Front Street</li><li>• Micro tunnelling along Front Street from Thomas Street to Navy Street</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Alteration (III. 2) due to vibration related impacts</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vibration impact studies including pre-construction building condition survey and during-construction monitoring activities</li></ul>
OSWE-CHR 10	110 - 114 King Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tunnel pit at the intersection of Navy Street and King Street</li><li>• Micro tunnelling along Navy Street</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Alteration (III. 2) due to vibration related impacts</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vibration impact studies including pre-construction building condition survey and during-construction monitoring activities</li></ul>
OSWE-CHR 10	19 Navy Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tunnel pit at intersection of Navy Street and Front Street</li><li>• Micro tunnelling along Navy Street</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Alteration (III. 2) due to vibration related impacts</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vibration impact studies including pre-construction building condition survey and during-construction monitoring activities</li></ul>
OSWE-CHR 10	2 - 12 Navy Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tunnel pit at intersection of Navy Street and Front Street</li><li>• Micro tunnelling along Navy Street</li><li>• Open cut construction along Navy Street between 8 Navy Street and Lakeside Park</li><li>• Demolition of existing pumping station</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Alteration (III. 2) due to construction activities within the park</li><li>• Alteration (III. 2) due to open cut construction activities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Avoidance of heritage attributes and built features (i.e. Merrick Thomas House, Post Office, cenotaph, gazebo)</li><li>• Tree hoarding plan to protect trees within the park</li><li>• Post-construction landscaping to restore pre-construction conditions</li></ul>
OSWE-CHR 10	29 Navy Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tunnel pit at the intersection of Navy Street and King Street</li><li>• Micro tunnelling along Navy Street</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Alteration (III. 2) due to vibration related impacts</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vibration impact studies including pre-construction building condition survey and during-construction monitoring activities</li></ul>
OSWE-CHR 10	41 Navy Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tunnel pit at the intersection of Navy Street and King Street</li><li>• Micro tunnelling along Navy Street</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Alteration (III. 2) due to vibration related impacts</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vibration impact studies including pre-construction building condition survey and during-construction monitoring activities</li></ul>
OSWE-CHR 10	44 - 54 Navy Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tunnel pit at the intersections of Navy Street/King Street and Navy Street/William Street</li><li>• Micro tunnelling along Navy Street</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Alteration (III. 2) due to vibration related impacts</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vibration impact studies including pre-construction building condition survey and during-construction monitoring activities</li></ul>
OSWE-CHR 10	45 Navy Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Micro tunnelling along Navy Street</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Alteration (III. 2) due to vibration related impacts</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vibration impact studies including pre-construction building condition survey and during-construction monitoring activities</li></ul>
OSWE-CHR 10	53 Navy Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tunnel pit at the intersection of Navy Street and William Street</li><li>• Micro tunnelling along Navy Street and William Street</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Alteration (III. 2) due to vibration related impacts</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vibration impact studies including pre-construction building condition survey and during-construction monitoring activities</li></ul>

ID	Address		Construction Method	Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measure(s)
OSWE-CHR 10	64	Navy Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Tunnel pit at the intersection of Navy Street and William Street</li><li>Micro tunnelling along Navy Street and William Street</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Alteration (III. 2) due to vibration related impacts</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Vibration impact studies including pre-construction building condition survey and during-construction monitoring activities</li></ul>
OSWE-CHR 10	65	Navy Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Tunnel pit at the intersection of Navy Street and William Street</li><li>Micro tunnelling along Navy Street and William Street</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Alteration (III. 2) due to vibration related impacts</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Vibration impact studies including pre-construction building condition survey and during-construction monitoring activities</li></ul>
OSWE-CHR 10	8	Navy Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Tunnel pit at intersection of Navy Street and Front Street</li><li>Micro tunnelling along Navy Street</li><li>Open cut construction along Navy Street between 8 Navy Street and Lakeside Park</li><li>Demolition of existing pumping station</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Alteration (III. 2) due to vibration related impacts</li><li>Alteration (III. 2) due to open cut construction activities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Vibration impact studies including pre-construction building condition survey and during-construction monitoring activities</li><li>Avoidance of heritage attributes and built features (i.e. stone retaining wall on the southern limits of the property)</li><li>Post-construction landscaping to restore pre-construction conditions</li></ul>
OSWE-CHR 10	18	Thomas Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Tunnel pit at intersection of Thomas Street and Front Street</li><li>Micro tunnelling along Front Street from Thomas Street to Navy Street</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Alteration (III. 2) due to vibration related impacts</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Vibration impact studies including pre-construction building condition survey and during-construction monitoring activities</li></ul>
OSWE-CHR 10	21	Thomas Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Tunnel pit at intersection of Thomas Street and Front Street</li><li>Micro tunnelling along Front Street from Thomas Street to Navy Street</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Alteration (III. 2) due to vibration related impacts</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Vibration impact studies including pre-construction building condition survey and during-construction monitoring activities</li></ul>
OSWE-CHR 10	56	Water Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Open cut construction along Water Street</li><li>Micro tunnelling along William Street</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Alteration (III. 2) due to vibration related impacts</li><li>Alteration (III. 2) due to open cut construction activities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Vibration impact studies including pre-construction building condition survey and during-construction monitoring activities</li><li>Post-construction landscaping to restore pre-construction conditions</li></ul>
OSWE-CHR 10	115	William Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Open cut construction along Water Street</li><li>Micro tunnelling along William Street</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Alteration (III. 2) due to vibration related impacts</li><li>Alteration (III. 2) due to open cut construction activities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Vibration impact studies including pre-construction building condition survey and during-construction monitoring activities</li><li>Post-construction landscaping to restore pre-construction conditions</li></ul>

## 6.2 Update to Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment

Table 5 assesses the impacts of the Water Street and Navy Street Wastewater Pumping Stations Class EA on the additional built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes identified within and/or adjacent to the study area.

**Table 5: Potential impacts to cultural heritage resources in the Water Street and Navy Street study area**

ID	Potential Impact(s)	Construction Method	Proposed Mitigation Measure(s)
BHR 1	No negative impact anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open cut construction</li> </ul>	None
BHR 2	No negative impact anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open cut construction</li> </ul>	None
BHR 3	No negative impact anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open cut construction</li> </ul>	None
BHR 4	Alteration (III. 2) due to vibration related impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open cut construction</li> </ul>	If a heritage impact assessment (HIA) and documentation report has not yet been conducted, then a HIA should be carried out prior to the construction to document the existing conditions of the property, identify heritage attributes, identify impacts resulting from the proposed work, and develop appropriate mitigation measures.
CHL 1	No negative impact anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open cut construction</li> </ul>	None
CHL 2	Alteration due to construction of new pumping station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TBD</li> </ul>	If a heritage impact assessment (HIA) and documentation report has not yet been conducted, then a HIA should be carried out prior to the construction to document the existing conditions of the property, identify heritage attributes, identify impacts resulting from the proposed work, and develop appropriate mitigation measures.
CHL 3	No negative impact anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open cut construction</li> </ul>	None
CHL 4	No negative impact anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open cut construction</li> </ul>	None
OSWE-CHR-10	See Table 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Various (see Table 4)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Various (see Table 4)</li> </ul>



## 7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of background research, data collection, field review, and heritage evaluation revealed that the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District contains numerous cultural heritage resources that will be potentially impacted by the proposed development and that eight additional cultural heritage resources are located within and/or adjacent to the overall study area. The following list provides a summary of findings:

### ***Key Findings***

- The Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District (OSWE-CHR 10) is designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and contains 162 primarily single family one and two storey residences that were built in the nineteenth century.
- The proposed work is located adjacent to 16 heritage properties within the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District (OSWE-CHR 10), including:
  - 13 properties designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*
  - 3 properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*
- A total of eight additional cultural heritage resources were identified within and/or adjacent to the Water Street and Navy Street study area. Of these, one is designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (BHR 4) and seven were identified during the field review (BHR 1-3 and CHL 1-4).
- Of the eight additional cultural heritage resources, two are bridges (BHR 2, BHR 3), two are parks (CHL 2, CHL 3), one is a fire station (BHR 1), one is a former granary (BHR 4), one is a watercourse (CHL 1) and one is a municipal complex (CHL 4)
- Identified cultural heritage resources are historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with nineteenth and twentieth century land use patterns and historic settlement in the Town of Oakville.

### ***Impact Assessment – Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District***

- Impacts to OSWE-CHR 10 are expected due to vibration related impacts. Vibration impact studies, including pre-construction building condition surveys and during-construction monitoring activities are recommended for the following properties:
  - 143, 144, 174-176 Front Street
  - 110-114 King Street
  - 2-12, 8, 19, 29, 41, 44-54, 45, 53, 64, 65 Navy Street
  - 18, 21 Thomas Street
  - 56 Water Street
  - 115 William Street
- Impacts to OSWE-CHR 10 are expected due to open cut construction activities within and/or adjacent to recognized heritage properties. The avoidance of heritage attributes and built features and post-construction landscaping is recommended for the following properties:



- 2-12, 8 Navy Street
  - 56 Water Street
  - 115 William Street
- Impacts to OSWE-CHR 10 are expected due to construction activities within Lakeside Park (2-12 Navy Street), which includes the Merrick Thompson House and Oakville Post Office (144 Front Street). The following mitigation measures are recommended for the proposed work within Lakeside Park:
  - Avoidance of heritage attributes and built features (i.e. Merrick Thompson House, Post Office, cenotaph, gazebo)
  - Tree-hoarding plan to protect trees within the park
  - Post-construction landscaping to restore pre-construction landscape conditions

### ***Impact Assessment – Updated Inventory of Cultural Heritage Resources***

- Impacts to BHR 4 and CHL 2 are expected due to construction activities and vibration related impacts. If not previously completed, a heritage impact assessment should be carried out for BHR 4 and CHL 2 to document the existing conditions of these properties and identify potentially impacted heritage attributes. Appropriate mitigation measures will be developed as part of the heritage impact assessment.
- No negative impacts are anticipated to BHR 1-3, CHL 1, CHL 3, or CHL 4. Accordingly, no mitigation measures are recommended.

## **8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The proposed undertaking has the potential to affect cultural heritage resources in a variety of ways. Potential impacts can include: direct impacts that result in the loss of resources through demolition, or the displacement of resources through relocation; and indirect impacts that result in the disruption of resources by introducing physical, visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the resource or setting. Anticipated impacts to cultural heritage resources resulting from the Water Street and Navy Street Wastewater Pumping Stations EA include: Alteration to the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District (OSWE-CHR 10) due to vibration related impacts, open cut construction activities, and construction activities within Lakeside Park (2-12 Navy Street and 144 Front Street). Anticipated impacts to additional cultural heritage resources include alteration due to the proximity of open cut construction activities to BHR 4 and the construction of a new pumping station within CHL 2.

Based on the results of background research, data collection, field survey, heritage evaluation, and analysis of impacts, the following recommendations have been developed:

- 1) Infrastructure improvement activities should be suitably planned to avoid impacts to all identified cultural heritage resources. In particular,
  - Construction activities planned within Lakeside Park (2-12 Navy Street), which includes the Merrick Thompson House and Oakville Post Office (144 Front Street) should be planned to avoid all built and landscaping features within the park (i.e. Merrick





- Thompson House, Oakville Post Office, cenotaph, gazebo, light fixtures, benches, white picket fence); and,
- Construction activities planned adjacent to 8 Navy Street should avoid the stone retaining wall located on the southern limits of the property.
- 2) Vibration related impacts are anticipated to recognized cultural heritage properties within OSWE-CHR 10. Vibration impact studies, including pre-construction building condition surveys and during-constriction monitoring activities are recommended for the following properties:
    - 143, 144, 174-176 Front Street;
    - 110-114 King Street;
    - 2-12, 8, 19, 29, 41, 44-54, 45, 53, 64, 65 Navy Street;
    - 18, 21 Thomas Street;
    - 56 Water Street; and,
    - 115 William Street.
  - 3) Open cut construction activities are planned within and/or adjacent to recognised cultural heritage properties within OSWE-CHR 10. Avoidance of heritage attributes/built features and post construction landscaping to restore pre-construction conditions is recommended for the following properties:
    - 2-12, 8 Navy Street;
    - 56 Water Street; and,
    - 115 William Street.
  - 4) Construction activities are planned within Lakeside Park (2-12 Navy Street). A tree hoarding plan should be developed to protect trees within the park and post-construction landscaping should be carried out to restore pre-construction conditions.
  - 5) Impacts to BHR 4 and CHL 2 are expected due to vibration related impacts and construction of a new pumping station. If a heritage impact assessment has not yet been conducted for these properties, then a resource specific heritage impact assessment should be carried out in advance, or at the earliest possible stages of detailed design phase to identify heritage attributes, potential impacts, and appropriate mitigation measures. The results of this study should be used to inform post-construction landscaping plans, potential tree hoarding activities, and staging areas.
  - 6) Should future work require an expansion of the Water Street and Navy Street study area site, then a qualified heritage consultant should be contracted to identify the impacts of the proposed work on potential cultural heritage resources.



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10.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOUC E INVENTORY









Table 6: Potentially impacted built heritage resources within the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District

Resource	Address	Type	Recognition	Date	Description	Photos
OSWE-CHR 10	174-176 Front St	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act	1837	<p>Built shortly after 1837 by James McDonald, a carpenter from Scotland.</p> <p>This large two-storey house in representative of the Georgian period, with a Georgian plan and contemporary classic revival detailing.</p>	  <p>North elevation of 174-176 Front Street.</p> <p>West elevation of 174-176 Front Street.</p>
OSWE-CHR-10	143 Front Street	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act	1833	<p>This house was owned by Peter McCorquodale (1850-1870) who was captain and part owner of the schooner “Royal Tar”. He emigrated from Scotland in 1830 and built this house three years later. His family lived in the house until the 1890s.</p> <p>The original section of the house is a large one-and-a-half storey Georgian structure with a massive doorway, elaborate entablature and sidelights.</p>	  <p>South elevation of 143 Front Street.</p> <p>South and east elevations of 143 Front Street.</p>
OSWE-CHR 10	144 Front St	Residence	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act	1829	<p>The Merrick Thomas House is a fine example of an early settler’s second house, which would have replaced the log cabins often built by settlers. It was moved to Lakeside Park in 1955.</p> <p>This residence is a one-and-a-half stoe y clapboard structure with a saltbox roof. Constructed of local white pine logs on a foundation of field stones. Other significant features include wainscotting and window trim hardware.</p>	  <p>East elevation of 114 Front Street (Thomas Street).</p> <p>South elevation of 114 Front Street (Thomas Street).</p>









Resource	Address		Type	Recognition	Date	Description	Photos	
OSWE-CHR 10	144	Front St	Post Office	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act	1835	<p>Built as Oakville's first post office. This was originally a two-storey structure. It was moved from Lakeshore Road East and Navy Street to Lakeside Park in 1950.</p> <p>This structure is a one storey wood frame building which typically replaced a crude log cabin. The building contains a small ventilator on the roof. The stone foundation is comprised of large square timbers and iron spikes and bolts.</p> <p>This property is individually designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>. A full description of the designation is available on the Canadian Register of Historic Places (Canada's Historic Places 1978). Character defining elements for the property include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Restoration to original design</li><li>• One storey wooden exterior</li><li>• Four-by-twelve planks held together by loose tongue joint</li><li>• Dovetailed corners</li><li>• Hip roof</li><li>• Tin sheathing</li><li>• Porch</li><li>• Overhanging roof</li></ul>		
OSWE-CHR 10	110-114	King Street	Residence	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act	1898, 1952, 1953	<p>This property includes a significant example of an 1898 Arts and Crafts style coach house, known as the Lodge, designed by the firm Dick and Wilson. Originally this low, rambling structure contained a stable, carriage house, and living quarters and then served as a garage in later years. To the west of the Lodge are two 1950s cottages built for the great granddaughters of William Chisholm, Hazel and Julia. Julia built the southern cottage in 1952 using materials salvaged from historic buildings. Hazels' cottage was built in 1953 and was attached to Julia's cottage where the current kitchen is located. The two cottages, while sharing a roofline and walls, were built to function separately. The cottages were not open on the interior to each other until the property was taken over by the Oakville Historical Society.</p> <p>The exterior of the shingle-clad Lodge displays eclectic and picturesque features including irregular roof slopes, eyebrow dormers, and varied wall surface treatments. Elements such as the second storey hay loft doors identify its original function. The two cottages are simple frame structures clad in vertical board siding with a hipped roof. Landscaping on the property represents a variety of periods and includes mature trees, stone walls, and rock gardens.</p>		



Resource	Address		Type	Recognition	Date	Description	Photos	
OSWE-CHR 10	8	Navy St	Former residence and customs house.	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act	1857-1858	<p>The Erchless Estate was first owned by William Chisholm, the founder of Oakville. In 1839, he deeded the property to his son Robert Kerr Chisholm, who was a Customs Officer. Robert built the Customs House in 1857 and the Erchless building in 1858. The building is currently used as the Oakville Museum and Archives.</p> <p>This property is individually designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>. A full description of the designation is available on the Canadian Register of Historic Places (Canada’s Historic Places 1983). Character defining elements for the property include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Elevated situation adjacent to the entrance of the harbour on Sixteen Mile Creek</li><li>• Residential setting amidst the homes of “Old Oakville”</li><li>• Landscapes grounds: mature trees, winding gravel drive, stone wall features such as the retaining wall with iron fence along Navy Street, gateposts with wooden gates, contoured driveway balustrade, elements of 1920s redesign such as the rock gardens</li><li>• Association with Col. William Chisholm, the founder of Oakville</li><li>• Association with the government of the Province of Canada as a Customs House name, 'Erchless', which is derived from the Chisholm clan's seat in Invernesshire, Scotland.</li><li>• Variety of structural and built elements of different styles and time periods which characterize the estate's evolution</li><li>• Cluster of brick structures which form the focal point of the estate, including the 1835 'Store'; the 1856 'Customs House'; the 1858 'Big House'; the 1839 extension off the Store; the hyphen wall linking the Big House to the Customs House</li><li>• 1835 'Store' with rectangular, two-storey massing; cedar shingled, gable roof with return, bracketed cornices; red brick, common bond exterior walls segmental arched and flat headed windows with 6 over 6, double-hung sashes, brick lintel courses, and stone sills; tall internal chimneys with corbelled caps</li><li>• Rectangular, two-storey, 1839 extension to the Store (which creates an 'L' shaped massing); cedar shingled, gable roof; red brick, exterior walls in stretcher bond; bracketed cornice (carried over to the Store); first-storey doorway with sidelights and transom; second storey veranda doorway; flat headed windows with 6 over 6, double-hung sashes, brick lintel courses, and stone sills; open, two-storey veranda with square sided, chamfered supports, and balusters</li><li>• 1856 Classical Revival style Customs House with two-storey, rectangular massing and side hall plan; low, hipped roof incorporating pediments on north and west elevations; prominent, plain cornices; red brick exterior in stretcher bond with fine-pointed and margined stone band course at the foundation; irregularly coursed stone foundation; windows with fine-pointed, margined stone lintels and sills and 6 over 6 double-hung sashes; louvered shutters; north and west doorways with three-pane transom lights; tall, internal chimneys with corbelled caps</li><li>• 1858 Italianate style Big House with its tall, two-storey, square massing and side hall plan; red brick exterior laid in stretcher bond; coursed stone foundation capped by a fine-pointed and margined stone band course; low hipped roof and widow's walk with classical balustrades; tall, internal chimneys with corbelled caps; prominent, bracketed cornice; segmental arched windows with 6 over 6, double-hung sashes, fine-pointed and margined stone sills, entablature type window crowns, and louvered shutters; front entrance with sidelights and transom lights; west elevation door to veranda; the red brick hyphen wall with door serving as a link to the Customs House; front entrance terrace with classical balustrades and pedestals</li></ul>		
							East elevation of 8 Navy Street.	South elevation of 8 Navy Street.

Resource	Address		Type	Recognition	Date	Description	Photos	
OSWE-CHR 10	29	Navy St	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act	1838	<p>The house was remodeled in 1853 by Barnett Griggs and turned into a hotel known as “Frontier House”. In 1860 it was again remodeled into a private residence. In 1906, a portion of this house was moved to 154 King Street.</p> <p>The four bay front with eight-over-eight double hung sash and simple doorway with transom light is very characteristic of the Greek Revival period.</p>		
OSWE-CHR 10	41	Navy St	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act	1833	The home of Captain Robert Wilson, one of the prominent ship masters who sailed Oakville ships on the Great Lakes in the mid nineteenth century.		
OSWE-CHR 10	45	Navy Street	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act	1830	This was the home of Captain William Wilson, originally built by William Chisholm. It was moved to the site in 1859 from a site on the top of the east bank of the Sixteen Mile Creek at the head of Front Street.		
OSWE-CHR 10	19	Navy Street	Residence	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act	1855	<p>David Patterson came from Northern Ireland to Canada around 1826 to work in the shipyard of William Chisholm as a carpenter and shipwright. He built this house of frame construction with a centre hall Georgian plan.</p> <p>Architectural details include pedimented gable end, semi-circular attic windows and a Venetian window in the centre bay.</p>		



Resource	Address		Type	Recognition	Date	Description	Photos	
OSWE-CHR 10	53	Navy Street	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act	1840	This was the home of schooner and steamship Captain John McGriffin.		
OSWE-CHR 10	64	Navy Street	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act	1875	This was the home of George K. Chisholm.		
OSWE-CHR 10	65	Navy Street	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act	1832	<p>This house was built by William J. Sumner (for whom Sumner Street is named).</p> <p>The double casement windows and the simple entablature over the door are significant details on the building.</p>		
OSWE-CHR 10	18	Thomas St	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act	1852	This large double Georgian house has a simple symmetrical layout and elegant detailing. Known as “The Workmen’s Houses” these homes were built by Duncan Chisholm in 1852 to house his shipyard workers. Duncan Chisholm himself did not live in them (Oakville Historical Society 1994).		



Resource	Address		Type	Recognition	Date	Description	Photos	
OSWE-CHR 10	21	Thomas St	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act	n/a	n/a		
OSWE-CHR 10	56	Water Street	Former Warehouse	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act	1878	Built by a group of farmers known as the Grangers who had organized the first farmer’s co-operative in Ontario to try to combat the low prices they were being paid by grain merchants. The group purchased the site of William Chisholm’s warehouse and constructed the building of 25,000 bushel capacity. The operation continued successfully until 1890 when increased grain tariffs forced the farmers to go into mixed farming. In 1894 they sold the warehouse. The Oakville Club began in 1903 by William S. Davis and Allan S. Chisholm as a tennis club. Five years later the club purchased this warehouse which has served as its headquarters ever since.		
OSWE-CHR 10	115	William Street	Residence	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act	1828	The western portion of this structure forms one of the oldest buildings in Oakville. The “Oakville Shop” or the “Oakville Establishment” was in operation in 1828 as a merchant’s shop and ship chandlery. In 1891 it was enlarged and made into a house which was purchased by Capt. James Andrew, a yacht builder who constructed several boats which were winners of the Canada Cup.		



Table 7: Potentially impacted cultural heritage landscapes within the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District

















Resource	Address/Location		Type	Recognition	Date	Description	Photos
OSWE-CHR 10	2-12	Navy Street	Park	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act	1828	Originally a storage site for cordwood used on steamers, this land had been a public park since 1877 when it was traded to the town by George K. Chisholm, the first mayor of Oakville, in exchange for the permanent closing of Front Street and Water Street where they ran into the harbour. In 1896 the park was laid out, trees were planted and the land was sloped down to the beach.	<div> Photo of the sign for Lakeside Park.</div> <div> North-northeast view of Lakeside Park.</div>
OSWE-CHR 10	44-54	Navy Street	Park; Former Market	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act	1835	Market Square was laid out in 1835 as a market space for the planned Town of Oakville. The square continues to function as a public space today and is now used as a park. The park features a brick pavilion with interpretive signs that outline the history of the area. Landscape features within the park include established trees, benches, signage, and circulation routes.	<div> Photo of the sign for Market Square Park.</div> <div> South view of Market Square Park.</div>







Table 8: Updated Inventory of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) within and/or adjacent to the Water Street and Navy Street study area

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
BHR 1	Fire Station	125 Randall Street	Identified during field review	<p>The Central Fire Station is a one storey brick structure with a flat roof and attached garage that is used for housing fire trucks. The building features modernist style details, which include a geometric window arrangement and decorative concrete slabs on the front façade (south elevation).</p> <p>The property is situated on a high part of the landscape, which slopes to the north and west towards Hillmer Park and the Sixteen Mile Creek. Landscape features on the property include a cenotaph, mature vegetation, a flag pole, and parking areas.</p>	<div><p>South elevation of 125 Randall Street.</p><p>North-west view of the cenotaph at 125 Randall Street.</p></div>
BHR 2	Bridge	William Anderson Bridge over the Sixteen Mile Creek	Identified during field review	<p>The William Anderson Bridge is a concrete beam bridge with nine supporting beams and metal railings. The bridge span is approximately 160 m in length and the deck is approximately 18 m wide. The bridge accommodates two traffic lanes and two pedestrian walkways. The bridge appears to include part of the original span for the former Hamilton Radial Electric Railway. The original rail span is visible from Water Street.</p> <p>The William Anderson Bridge dates to 1961 and the span for the former Hamilton Radial Electric Railway dates to 1906.</p>	<div><p>West view of the Rebecca Street/Randall Street Bridge.</p><p>View of the span of the Rebecca Street/Randall Street Bridge. Note the old span of the former rail line.</p></div>
BHR 4	Bridge	Lakeshore Road East Bridge over the Sixteen Mile Creek	Identified during field review	<p>The Lakeshore Road East bridge is a concrete cantilever bridge with a concrete span, metal cantilever, concrete supports, and metal railings. The bridge span is approximately 130 m in length and the deck is approximately 19 m wide. The bridge accommodates two lanes of traffic and two pedestrian walkways.</p> <p>The date of the bridge is unknown but the style suggests that it was constructed during the mid-twentieth century.</p>	<div><p>West view of the Lakeshore Road East Bridge.</p><p>View of the span of the Lakeshore Road East Bridge.</p></div>



Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
BHR 5	Granary	105 Robinson Street	Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>	<p>The Granary is a well proportioned building made of local stone and Kingston limestone.</p> <p>The Granary is a rare surviving example of the simple stone warehouse constructed during the mid-19 nineteenth century. The Granary is the only building of its type to stand on its original location in Ontario. Built by Peter McDougald and William Francis Romain, it is a reminder of the prosperous wheat trading days in Oakville (Town of Oakville 2011).</p>	<div><p>West elevation of 105 Robinson Street.</p><p>West and south elevations of 105 Robinson Street.</p></div>
CHL 1	Watercourse	Sixteen Mile Creek	Identified during field review	<p>The Sixteen Mile Creek runs through Halton Region and flows from the Niagara Escarpment through the towns of Milton and Oakville where it empties into Lake Ontario. The Sixteen Mile Creek played a significant role in the early settlement of the Town of Oakville and was the focal point of early plans for the town. The study area runs adjacent to the Oakville Harbour, which was established in the 1830s and remains active in present day.</p> <p>Landscape features for the Sixteen Mile Creek in the vicinity of the study area include piers, docking facilities, marinas, established vegetation, circulation routes, and a lighthouse.</p>	<div><p>East-southeast view of the Sixteen Mile Creek.</p><p>South view of the pier and lighthouse at the mouth of the Sixteen Mile Creek.</p></div>
CHL 2	Park	Hillmer Park, 150 Randall Street	Identified during field review	<p>Formerly Navy Flats Park. Was renamed Hillmer Park in 1996 after the Hillmer family, who moved to Oakville in the 1850s. The Hillmer family owned property in the area around Church Street and Navy Street during the nineteenth century. The original farm included land bordering Navy Flats Park (Oakville Beaver 1996:12).</p> <p>The lands within Hillmer Park appear to be part of the Sixteen Mile flood plain for the majority of the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The park appears to have been developed in the mid to late-twentieth century when buildings associated with the Oakville Power Boat Club and Burloak Canoe Club were added. The Oakville Power Boat Club was established in 1953 while the Burloak Canoe Club was established in 1989.</p> <p>Landscape features within the park include established vegetation, circulation routes, park signage, and parking lots.</p>	<div><p>Photo of the sign for Hillmer Park.</p><p>West view of Hillmer Park.</p></div>



Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 3	Municipal Complex	120 Navy Street (Centennial Complex)	Identified during field review	<p>The Centennial Complex was built in 1967 to celebrate confederation, when the British colonies in North America were united under the British North America Act to become the Dominion of Canada in 1867. The Centennial Complex is built in modernist style and includes a public library, art gallery, pool, and public square. The complex features a pre-cast concrete exterior with a decorative, linear finish. The site plan is irregular and includes a mix of rectangular and rounded building elements. The complex complements the surrounding landscape and was built to accommodate the slope at the rear of the buildings, which falls to the west towards the Sixteen Mile Creek.</p> <p>Landscape features on the site include a public square at the corner of Navy Street and Lakeshore Road East, established vegetation, stylized lighting, benches, pedestrian walkways with brick pavers, flag poles, and parking lots.</p>	 
CHL 4	Park	Busby Park	Identified during field review	<p>Busby Park is located in a triangular parcel of land between the Sixteen Mile Creek and Water Street, south of the William Anderson Bridge. The park lands appear to have been undeveloped since the early nineteenth century since this area is depicted as open space until Water Street was extended through the area in the mid-twentieth century. Archival photos demonstrate that this park was used as a recreation space for parades and festivals during the 1950s. The size of the park was reduced in the early 1960s when the Centennial Complex was constructed on the east side of Water Street.</p> <p>Landscape features in the park include mature trees and plantings, benches, lighting, circulation routes, and park signage.</p>	 
OSWE-CHR-10	Heritage Conservation District (HCD)	The Old Oakville	Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>	<p>The Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District is bounded by Robinson Street on the north, Allan Street on the east, Lake Ontario on the south, and the Sixteen Mile Creek on the west.</p> <p>Historically, the area was a nineteenth century residential neighbourhood with low density housing. The original plan of the area dates to the early nineteenth century and is shown on the 1830 <i>Plan of Oakville</i> (see Figure 2). The first survey was completed in 1833, enclosing an area bounded on the west by Rebecca Street and Randall Streets, and on the east by Allan Street.</p> <p>The neighbourhood is relatively intact and most of the original houses, street network, greenspace, and shorelines are intact. The area contains mature vegetation and pedestrian scaled streets.</p> <p>See Section 4, Tables 4 and 5, and Figure 14 for detailed descriptions of the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District.</p>	 



11.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOUE LOCATION MAPPING



Figure 11: Water Street and Navy Street Wastewater Pumping Stations Class EA – Location of heritage properties within the Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District





Figure 12: Water Street and Navy Street Wastewater Pumping Station Class EA – Updated inventory of cultural heritage resources