

# **APPENDIX D**

## **CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT**



**Cultural Heritage Assessment Report  
Schedule 'C' Class Environmental Assessment Study -  
Ninth Line (Regional Road 13) Transportation Corridor  
Improvements from Highway 407 to 10 Side Road  
(Regional Road 10), Town of Halton Hills,  
Regional Municipality of Halton  
CP# 2013-058**

Submitted to:  
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(Regional Road 10), Town of Halton Hills,  
Regional Municipality of Halton  
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## **1.0 Executive Summary**

A Cultural Heritage Assessment Report of built heritage resources and associated cultural heritage landscapes was commissioned as part of a Class Environmental Assessment Study (Schedule C Project). The purpose of this Class EA study is to review, evaluate, and recommend measures to conserve and mitigate impacts to cultural heritage resources that may result from the proposed improvements to Ninth Line within the project limits, including widening of the road to a four lane cross-section as recommended in The Regional Municipality of Halton Transportation Master Plan (TMP) – The Road to Change. The Class EA is being completed as a Schedule 'C' Class EA in accordance with the Municipal Engineer's Association (MEA) Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Document (October 2000, as amended in 2007 & 2011).

Within the study area nine cultural heritage resources were identified and subject to review. These include seven historic homestead sites, a 19<sup>th</sup> Century Church and associated graveyard. The study found that the proposed roadway widening could result in alterations to farmscapes at four properties while four others were not likely to be impacted significantly.

The assessment includes a brief history of each site, photo documentation, a summary of key architectural features, an evaluation of heritage interest/value and an analysis of possible impact issues.

## Table of Contents

1.0 Executive Summary .....	1
Table of Contents .....	2
Project Personnel .....	3
Acknowledgments.....	3
2.0 Project Context.....	4
2.1 Development Context .....	4
2.1.1 Legislative Framework for Cultural Heritage Protection in Ontario .....	4
2.1.2 Purpose of Report .....	5
Map 1. Study Area and Environs .....	7
2.2 Historical Context .....	8
2.2.1 Historic Background Research .....	8
Table 1: Historic Property Owners and Features .....	10
Map 2. Part of the 1858 Tremaine’s Map of Halton County .....	11
Map 3. Part of the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County .....	12
3.0 Identification of Cultural Heritage Resources (Built Heritage Features and Cultural Heritage Landscapes).....	13
3.1 Assessment Methodology .....	13
3.2 Existing Conditions.....	15
4.0 Identified Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes .....	16
Map 4. Cultural Heritage Resources (North Section).....	32
Map 5. Cultural Heritage Resources (Central Section) .....	33
Map 6. Cultural Heritage Resources (Central Section) .....	34
.....	34
5.0 Conclusions.....	35
6.0 Recommendations.....	35
Table 2: Summary of Recommendations.....	36
Bibliography and Sources .....	37
Appendix.....	40
Glossary of Terms .....	40
Qualifications of the Author.....	41

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## **Acknowledgments**

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- Ms. Amanda Selig, UEM Inc.
- Ms. Ashley Mancuso, Town of Halton Hills
- Mr. Rukshan De Silva, Policy Planner, Town of Halton Hills
- Ms. Rosi Zirger, MTCS

## **2.0 Project Context**

### **2.1 Development Context**

A Class Environmental Assessment study including a Cultural Heritage Assessment was requested as part of planned transportation corridor improvements to Ninth Line (Regional Road 13) in the Regional Municipality of Halton. The proposed improvements apply to Ninth Line and Steeles Avenue between Highway 407 and 10 Side Road (Regional Road 10) a distance of approximately 7.5km. The improvements may include widening the existing road from 2 to 4 lanes as well as adding a median, bike lanes and multi-use paths, thereby increasing the right of way to 42m. These improvements are anticipated to meet the needs of The Regional Municipality of Halton until the year 2031.

#### **2.1.1 Legislative Framework for Cultural Heritage Protection in Ontario**

a) The Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport is responsible for the administration of the Ontario Heritage Act and is responsible for determining policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of Ontario's heritage, which includes archaeological resources, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

b) In Ontario, environmental assessments are undertaken under the Ontario Environmental Assessment Act. The purpose of the Act is to provide for the protection, conservation and wise management of Ontario's environment. The Act defines environment in a broad sense that includes natural, social, cultural, economic and built environments. This broad definition of the environment makes the assessment of the impact of the undertaking on cultural heritage resources part of the standard environmental assessment process in Ontario. Environmental assessments made under the EA Act therefore assess and address the impact of the undertaking on cultural heritage resources.

c) The Planning Act sets out the legislative framework for land use planning in Ontario and lists matters of provincial interests, which include the conservation of cultural heritage resources. Section 3 of the Planning Act requires that decisions that affect planning matters "shall be consistent with" the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) under the Act.

d) Standards and Guidelines of the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties were issued under the authority of section 25.2 of the Ontario Heritage

Act. These Standards and Guidelines apply to properties the Government of Ontario, through its ministries and prescribed public bodies, owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest - provincial heritage properties.

Responsible stewardship requires careful consideration of all alterations proposed to cultural heritage resources and their impact on the associated environments.

### **2.1.2 Purpose of Report**

Detritus Consulting Limited was contracted by the proponent in April 2014 to conduct a study of all identifiable or known heritage resources within the study area that might be affected by the proposed work as part of a Class EA Study. The purpose of this Class EA study was to review, evaluate, and recommend measures to conserve and mitigate impacts to cultural heritage resources that may result from the proposed improvements to Ninth Line within the project limits, including widening of the road to a four lane cross-section as recommended in The Regional Municipality of Halton Transportation Master Plan (TMP) – The Road to Change. The Class EA is being completed as a Schedule ‘C’ Class EA in accordance with the Municipal Engineer’s Association (MEA) Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Document (October 2000, as amended in 2007 & 2011).

The analysis of cultural heritage resources within the study addresses primarily man made above ground structures which are over 40 years old. The identification of all resources of over 40 years is a preliminary step in the assessment process but it does not mean all built heritage resources (BHRs) of over 40 years are in fact heritage resources which require protection. Likewise, individual structures may be identified as BHRs within a Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL) but not all landscapes with associated structures are a CHL.

### **Definition of Terms**

Two basic cultural heritage resources are identified within this assessment. These are defined in the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2010).

A Cultural Heritage Landscapes is defined as:

*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.*

A Built Heritage resource is defined as:

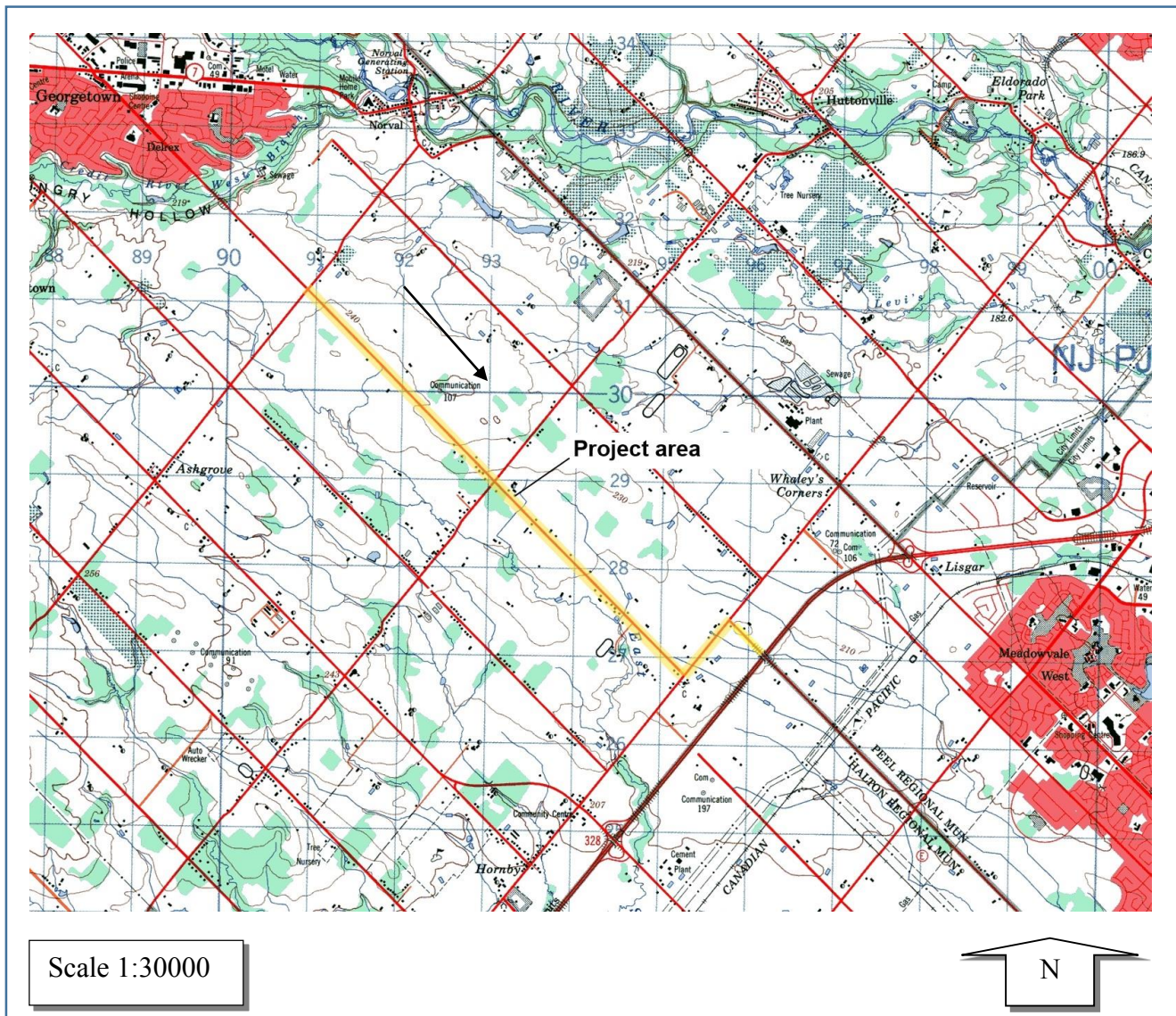
*One or more significant buildings (including fixtures or equipment located in or forming part of a building), structures, earthworks, monuments, installations, or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history and identified as being important to a community.*

Schedule C projects generally involve the construction of new or expansion of existing facilities or infrastructure, often requiring impacts to heritage resources including built heritage and cultural landscapes. Part B of the MCEA states that heritage resources should be avoided if possible and if not, that adverse impacts should be minimized.

The site visits of the study were conducted on June 16 and 23, 2014 and August 31, 2015.



Map 1. Study Area and Environs



## 2.2 Historical Context

### 2.2.1 Historic Background Research

At the time of contact with European explorers what became the Region of Halton was occupied by the Neutral or Attawandaron tribe. This Iroquoian nation was decimated by invasion from the Iroquois of New York in 1647. By 1653, after repeated attacks most of southern Ontario had been vacated by Iroquoian speaking tribes. Late in the 17<sup>th</sup> century Algonkian speaking groups from the northern Great Lakes began moving into southern Ontario and established themselves in Halton among other areas. It was these peoples who were recognized as the 'owners' of the lands now known as the Region of Halton when negotiations began with the English Crown. (Heidenreich, 1990).

Esquesing Township was surveyed in 1818 after having been bought from the Chiefs of the Eagle and Otter Tribes of the Mississauga Nation (Treaty 19) (Norval on the Credit, 2014). The township was open for settlement by 1819 and by the early 1820's had a population exceeding 400 with villages at Georgetown, Norval, Stewartton and Limehouse in close proximity to the study area. James Hume and Ronald MacDonald were first documented settlers in Esquesing Township in 1819. Full lots were sold in quantities of 200 acres and half lots in 100 acre quantities. Between 1820 and 1850 Esquesing Township was fully settled and its lots filled up with wheat as the principle commercial crop (Smith's Canadian Gazetteer 1846). By the time of publication of Tremaine's Map of Halton in 1858, a small hamlet at Ashgrove had also been established but the study area remained agricultural land.

One of the closest centres to the study area – Norval, was established around a pair of mills erected in 1827. According to the Esquesing Historical Society's article on Norval by the late 1860's the village boasted:

*...blacksmith and harness shops, carriage works, woollen and flax mills, broom factory, ashery, bakery, brass foundry, general stores, Orange Lodge, Mechanic's Institute, and several hotels; Norval was a main stagecoach stop from Toronto to Guelph.*

Another centre close to the study area is Hornby. Settlement began around this area in 1818. By 1830 there was a small but thriving village located at what is now Steeles Avenue and Eighth Line and the name Hornby was chosen for the settlement (Early Ward 5 History 2014). According to the description for Hornby in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County (1877, Map 3), at that time the village boasted a general store, post office, four hotels, two temperance houses, a brick school house, two saw and shingle mills and four churches.

Two roads had been constructed in Esquesing by 1832. One (The York Road) connected Guelph with York (Toronto) and travelled through Georgetown. A second – a toll road (Seventh Line) opened in 1831 and ran north-south from Oakville through Ashgrove and Stewartton to Georgetown (McDonald, 1996). In 1846 the Trafalgar, Esquesing and Erin Road Company (TEEC) had been formed. With settlement gradually filling up the township beginning in the 1830s, concession lines were periodically cleared and roads constructed. This accelerated after formation of the TEEC. Roads started off as no more than cleared swaths through the forest, barely passable except in the winter but gradually improved with the addition of fill and in some cases planking; though occasionally these had to be removed due to the cost of maintenance. Ninth Line was open as far as Dundas Street by 1850 and is shown on the 1858 Tremaine's Map extending north past 10Side Road (Map 2).

By the time of publication of the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County a comprehensive road network existed throughout the Township including Ninth Line (Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County) (Map 3). In addition to this, two rail lines: The Grand Trunk and Hamilton-Northwestern, passed through the township, though far to the east and west of the study area.

The Map of Esquesing Township within the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County portrays lot configurations, owner's names and buildings. These are summarized in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Historic Property Owners and Features**

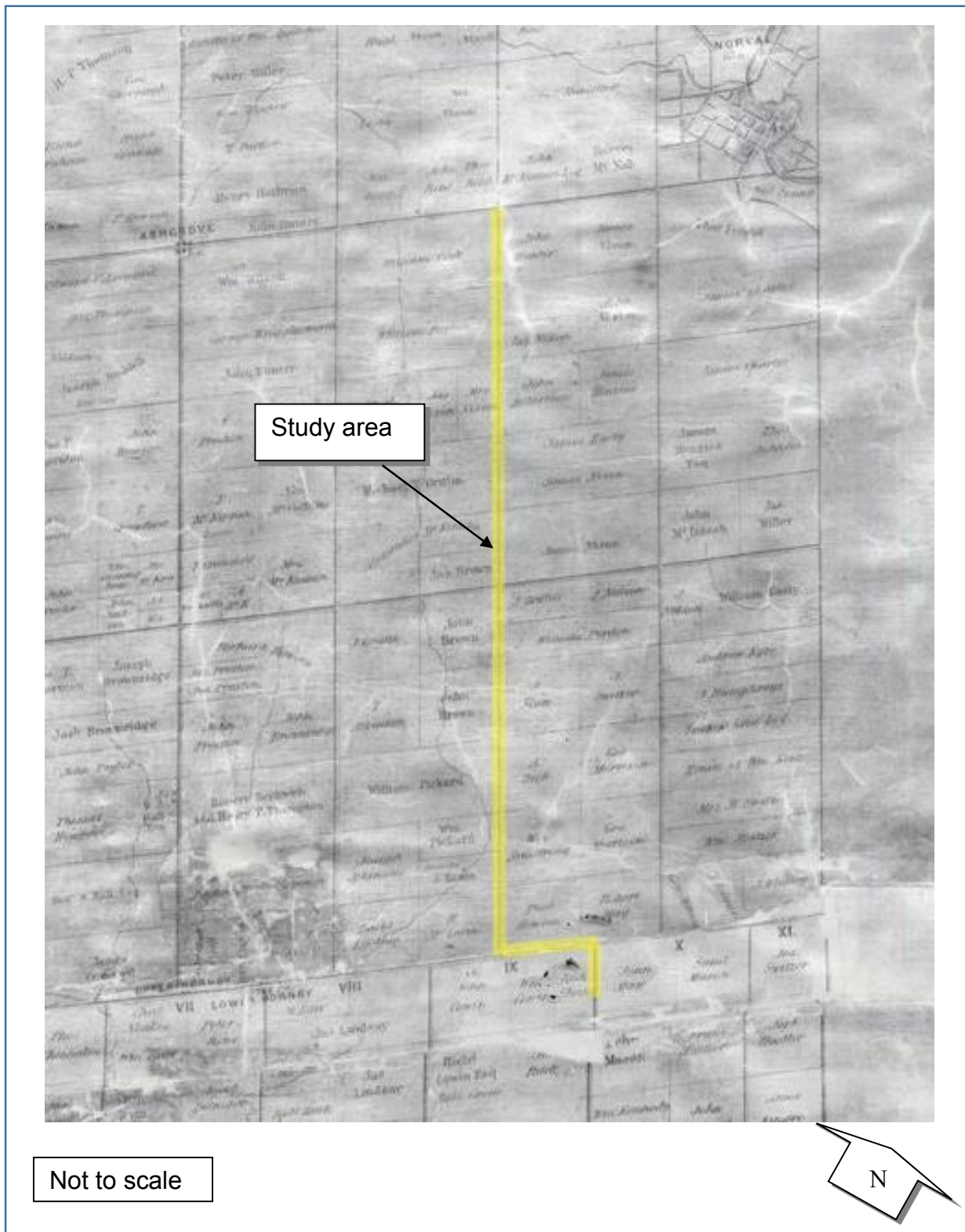
Lot Number	Concession	Owner	Structures/ features
10	9*	William Cook	1 homestead (house and orchard
10	10	John Hunter	1 homestead (house and orchard
9	9	William Pexton	
9	10	John Nixon	
9	10	Robert Clark	
8	9	Robert Nixon	1 homestead (house and orchard)
8	10	Jn. Robertson	orchard
7	9	Estate of E. Redden	
7	10	Jason Early	1 house adjacent to Ninth Line
7	10	George Brain	
7	10	William McNally	1 house adjacent to Ninth Line
6	9	Alexander McKinnon	
6	9	John Brown	
6	10	Jason Early	1 house adjacent to Ninth Line
4 and 5	9	Charles Brown	House, barn and family cemetery set back 100-160m west of road.
5	10	James Anthony	homestead
5	10	Mary Anne Perdue	
4	10	John Hoffman	homestead
3	9	John Wilson	Homestead and out buildings approx. 100m and adjacent to road.
3	10	Adam Dick	
2	9	J & E Brain	House adjacent to road, brewery 80m west of road, mill on creek 40m west of road
2	10	William Armstrong	homestead
1	9	George May	
1	10	Thea Braine	homestead
1	10	Estate of Robert May	homestead
15	9 Trafalgar	John Cowin Jnr.	St. Paul's Anglican Church adjacent (south of) Steeles Ave.
15	9 Trafalgar	J. H. Cowin	homestead
15	9 Trafalgar	J. Shand	homestead and mill adjacent (south of) Steeles Ave.
15	10 Trafalgar	Gordon Tucker	homestead

\*in Esquesing Township unless otherwise noted

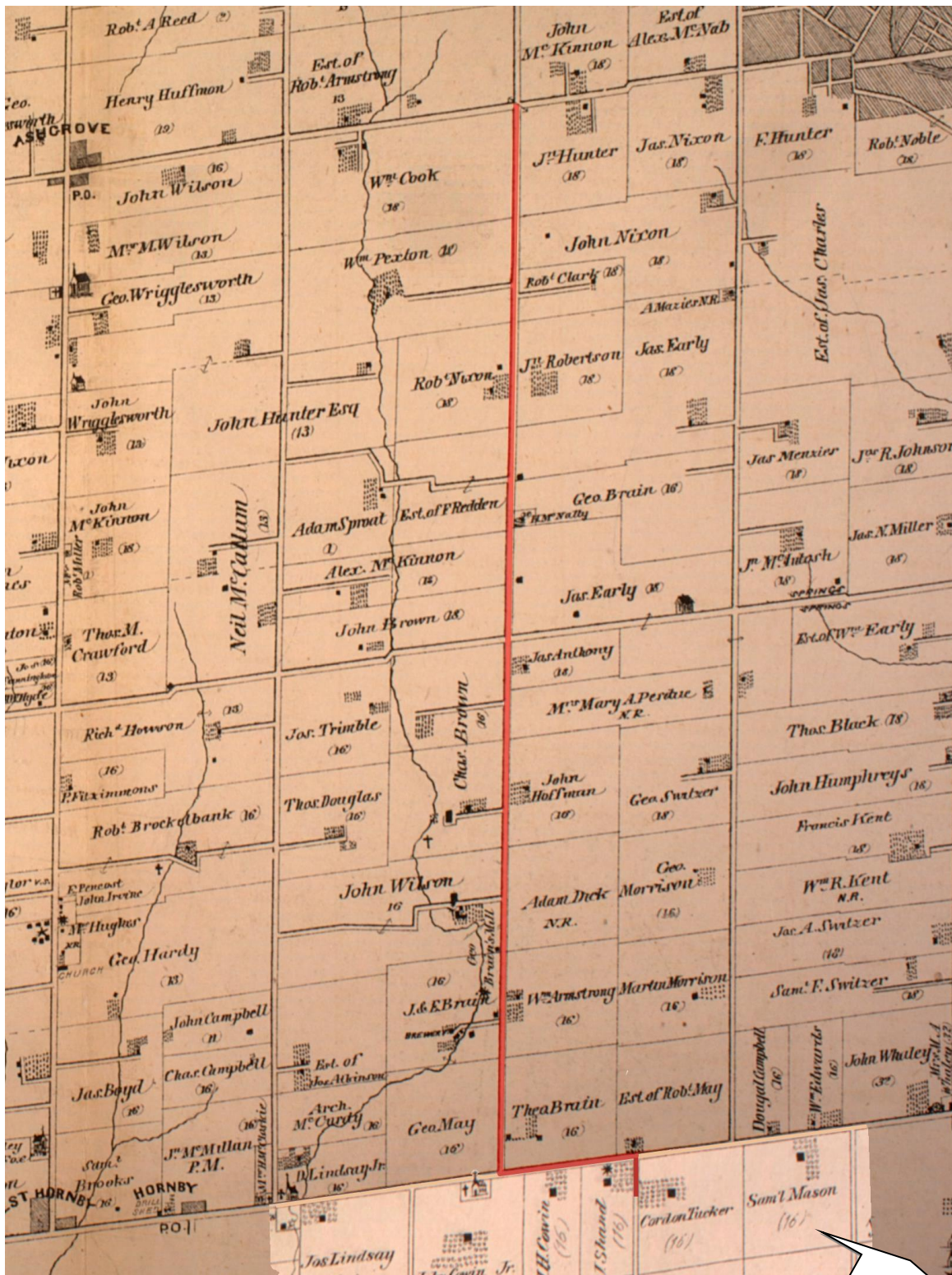
Based on information from Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County



Map 2. Part of the 1858 Tremaine's Map of Halton County



### Map 3. Part of the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County



## 3.0 Identification of Cultural Heritage Resources (Built Heritage Features and Cultural Heritage Landscapes)

### 3.1 Assessment Methodology

The following tasks were undertaken as part of the cultural heritage assessment.

Background research in historical records and documents was undertaken in order to:

- determine the prior land use and history of the study area;
- investigate possible connections to historic persons or events;
- research the major historical themes of the study area;
- identify any properties which might have the potential to contain Built Heritage Resource or Cultural Heritage Landscape, including:
  - a) All properties listed on the Town of Halton Hills Register of Designated Properties;
  - b) All properties listed on the Phase 1 and 2 Consolidated Heritage Register for the Town of Halton Hills (these are properties which are not designated but believed to have cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI);
  - c) All properties which have expressed an intention to designate.

**Ontario Regulation 9/06** from the Ontario Heritage Act was used to evaluate all potential cultural heritage resources The Evaluation section states:

“A property may be designated under section 29 of the Act if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it:
  - i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
  - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
  - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:
  - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization

or institution that is significant to a community,  
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or  
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,  
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or  
iii. is a landmark. O. Reg. 9/06, s. 1 (2)."

A visual survey of the study area (windshield survey) was undertaken in order to identify:

- All properties 40 years of age or more which met at least one of the criteria from Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA);
- All properties that satisfy the definition of a cultural heritage landscape.

Site visits to individual built heritage resources and surrounding properties were conducted in order to:

- visually document built heritage resources, features and cultural heritage landscapes in greater detail;
- identify particular areas or features that might be negatively affected by the proposed construction.

There are a significant number of residences within the study area which were built in the mid- late 20<sup>th</sup> century (circa 1950 – 1975). These were briefly evaluated but did not meet any of the criteria for evaluation of CHVI.

No properties within the study area have expressed an intention to designate (Rukshan De Silva, Pers. Comm., 2015).



For the purposes of the report cultural heritage resources have been identified as Built Heritage Resources or Cultural Heritage Landscapes. In some cases Cultural Heritage Landscapes may contain one or more resources within which have been individually identified by the Town of Halton Hills as a Built Heritage Resource.

### **3.2 Existing Conditions**

The study area is located southeast of the Georgetown in the Regional Municipality of Halton. This places it within the South Slope physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:280). The south slope includes higher morainic topography located at an elevation just lower than the Oak Ridges Moraine which it rises to meet along its north edge, as well as lower gently undulating plain along the southern edge of the region.

The section of Ninth Line within the study area is situated not far east of the Niagara Escarpment as it rises west of Milton and Georgetown. The elevations along the study area generally rise from the south terminus at Highway 407 at 209m a.s.l. to 234m a.s.l. at the northern terminus at 10 Side Road. Height of land is at 243m a.s.l., 2.1km south of 10 Side Road. Topography is gently rolling. The surrounding landscape is rural and characterized by large open fields interspersed with small forests and wooded fencerows. Several of these farms contain farmsteads often partially enclosed by trees with a main house and out buildings including barns and sheds. Some of these farmsteads originate in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Here and there, usually closer to the road are groups of more newly constructed houses most built in the mid - late 20<sup>th</sup> Century (1950s-1970's).

With the exception of one small scale industrial facility on Steeles Avenue near Highway 407, and two stretches of mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century homes, this rural, agricultural landscape is intact and features a number buildings built from the 1830s to the late 1800s.

## 4.0 Identified Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

### BHR/CHL 1

8967 Ninth Line

Lot 5, Concession 10

Former James Anthony House and Farm



BHR 1 from Ninth Line



CHL 1 Farmscape

**Type:** Farm Complex

**History**

House occupied and probably constructed by James Anthony (farmer) and family between 1869 and 1877.

**Architecture**

Example of a Gothic Revival style farmhouse featuring vergeboards and a steeply peaked gable. Likely constructed By James Anthony post 1869.

**Landscape**

The farmscape includes a Dutch gambrel roof barn probably dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and various out buildings of various periods. This property has remained in its essential form since the 1870's and is a key component of the rural, agricultural character of the study area.

**Condition**

Condition is good.

**Heritage value or main residence**

Ontario O. Reg. 9/06: This property is identified within this study to have CHVI because under Section 3 it has contextual value because it: *is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,*

and

ii. *is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.*

**Recommendations**

House and yard are screened from Ninth Line by row of mature trees which helps define and maintain the character of the property. Care should be taken to maintain trees where feasible along Ninth Line.

**BHR/CHL 2 (Listed)**

8519 Ninth Line,

Lot 3, Concession 10 (St. Stephens)

Adam Dick House and Farm



BHR/CHL 2 from Ninth Line

**Type:** Farm Complex

**History**

Owner 1877 Adam Dick. Presbyterian farmer born 1821. This house was probably constructed about 1870.

**Architecture**

Brick 2.5 story Folk Victorian farmhouse with decorative brick work, paired cornice brackets, segmental arch windows with brick voussoirs and a large trimmed verandah. An unusual feature is the brick chimney built through the central gable.

**Landscape**

The farmscape is enclosed by mature trees and shrubs with a large lawn in front of the house and a long scenic gravel lane leading to a crib style barn and out buildings surrounded by meadow. The barn and out buildings are not visible from Ninth Line. The effect is evocative of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and associated with the rural development of the township.

**Condition**

Very good

### **Heritage value**

Listed Cultural Heritage Property (Halton Hills Registry)

Ontario O. Reg. 9/06: Identified by Town of Halton Hills to have CHVI. Listed as an outstanding example of Late 19<sup>th</sup> C. farmhouse in Halton Hills

### **Recommendations**

The house is situated well back from the road but the farmstead yard is flanked by mature trees and shrubs which are at risk from roadway widening impacts.

### **BHR/CHL 3 (Listed)**

15145 Steeles Ave.

Lot 1, Concession 10 (Hornby)

Theodore Brain House and Farm



BHR/CHL 3 from Steeles Avenue

**Type:** Farm Complex

### **History**

Constructed by Theodore Brain, member of Brain family who operated the Brain Bros. Brewery and Mill. This house is mapped on Illustrated Atlas of Halton County and probably constructed circa 1870.

### **Architecture**

Good example of Ontario Gothic Revival style brick farmhouse with steeply

pitched centre gable, arched central window and brick voussoirs over side ground floor segmental arch windows.

**Landscape**

The farmscape surrounding the farmstead was enclosed by mature trees and a large lawn frames the front façade of the house. Mature trees flank the long laneway that leads to an aged gambrel style barn and outbuildings. The mature trees that once fronted the farmstead area and fields have been removed due to construction. The farmscape featuring a large Dutch gambrel style barn is a familiar landmark existing in its essential form since the 1870's and strongly associated with the rural, agricultural development of the township.

**Condition**

Good

**Heritage value**

Listed Cultural Heritage property (Halton Hills Register)

Ontario O. Reg. 9/06: Identified by Town of Halton Hills to have CHVI.

**Recommendations**

Mitigation strategy: Impacts have already occurred at this location related to reconstruction of the Steeles Avenue - Ninth Line intersection. The construction proposed in the current undertaking is designed to tie into the existing new construction and will create no new impacts. No mitigation recommendations are necessary.



**BHR/CHL 4**

15625 Steeles Avenue

Lot 1 Concession 9

Robert May House and Farm



BHR/CHL 4 from Steeles Avenue

**Type:** Farm Complex**History**

Robert May bought the property about 1844. His original homestead is identified as an archaeological site in the Halton Archaeological Master Plan. This house was probably constructed by his son George no later than 1877.

**Architecture**

The house is a fine example of Ontario Gothic Revival with ornate vergeboarding, window and door voussoirs, a high peaked gable and sandstone quoins among the brick masonry on the corners.

**Landscape**

The farmscape is set close to Steeles Avenue and includes a large front lawn flanked by mature conifers with a small woodlot located on the southwest side. The laneway leads to a Dutch gambrel style barn and two out buildings surrounded by meadow. The farmscape and surrounding fields comprise a familiar landmark extant since the 1870's and associated with the rural, agricultural development of the township.

**Condition**

Good

### **Heritage value**

Ontario O. Reg. 9/06: This property is identified within this study to have CHVI because under Section 3 it has contextual value because it: *is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,*

and

ii. *is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.*

### **Recommendations**

House is situated well back from road and slightly northeast of study area where Steeles Avenue intersects with Ninth Line. Mature trees have been impacted by construction of the Steeles Avenue/Ninth Line intersection, which is not associated with the Ninth Line Class EA Study. The construction proposed in the current undertaking is designed to tie into the existing new construction and will create no new impacts. No mitigation recommendations are necessary.



**BHR 5 (Listed)**

John Brown House

8684 Ninth Line, Lot 4 Concession 9 (St. Stephens)



BHR 5 John Brown House from Driveway  
(Source: Halton Hills Heritage Register)

**Type:** Residence

**History**

This property is associated with John Brown (b.1800) and built circa 1850. John Brown was a farmer, born in Scotland, who also acted as bailiff for the Township. He lived with his wife Janet and three children. The eldest, Charles, inherited the estate and is shown as owner on the 1876 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton.

**Architecture**

John Brown house is a typical Georgian style farm house with perfect symmetry including a central door flanked by two sets of windows on either side and one central upstairs window above. The characteristic Georgian double chimneys have been retained. The colonial style windows help maintain the character of the structure. Building material is hand pressed brick.

**Condition**

Good.

**Heritage value**

Listed Cultural Heritage Property (Halton Hills Register)

Ontario O. Reg. 9/06: Identified by Town of Halton Hills to have CHVI.

**Recommendations**

This house is located over 300m from the study area. As such no mitigation recommendations are applicable to the house. The property will be affected along the roadside by the loss of some mature trees. These are not directly tied to the house or its surrounding farmscape.

**BHR/CHL 6**

14946 Steeles Avenue

Lot 15, Concession 9 Trafalgar Township

St. Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery



BHR 6 St. Stephen's Church from Steeles Avenue



CHL 6 St. Stephen's Cemetery

**Type:** Church and Cemetery

**History**

The Anglican Church, now St. Stephen's Anglican Church, dates back to 1836 when the parcel containing the project area was donated by the owner of Lot 15, John Corwin from what was then the northwest corner of his lot (Ye Old Bones of Halton Peel York and Simcoe 2012). Two of John Corwin's sons still owned portions of the original lot in 1877 as depicted on the Historical Atlas of Halton County (Map 2.) The original main frame of the church was constructed in 1837 but the building has undergone several renovations and additions since then. The church was oriented at an angle to Steeles Avenue so that the congregation could face east.

This alignment is echoed by the original portion of the cemetery located immediately south of the church. The newer parts of the cemetery are oriented to line up with the edges of the lot. The cemetery has been continuously in use since 1830's and is still an active cemetery (Ye Old Bones of Halton Peel York and Simcoe 2012). Among the interred are Bishop John Strachan of the family Compact.

**Architecture**

An excellent example of a simple or Carpenter's Gothic church; timber frame construction with arched and in some cases paired windows and a high pitched hipped roof on the steeple.

**Cemetery Landscape**

The cemetery surrounds the church on three sides and has a naturalistic park like setting with mature trees planted at intervals and in a row dividing the older and newer sections. A long gravel lane with a turn-around provide access. A wrought iron fence and mature trees line the portion of cemetery adjacent to Steeles Avenue.

**Heritage value**

Ontario O. Reg. 9/06: Identified within this study to have CHVI as both a Built Heritage Resource and a Cultural Heritage Landscape.

**Recommendations**

The church and cemetery property has already been affected by road construction along Steeles Avenue as part of the re-construction of the Steeles Avenue - Ninth Line intersection. This includes grading and construction work within a few metres of the cemetery fence and nearby mature trees. The construction proposed in the current undertaking is designed to tie into the existing new construction and will create no new impacts. No mitigation recommendations are necessary.

**BHR/CHL 7 (Listed)**

14256 10Side Road

Lot 10, Concession 9

(Esquesing)

William Cook Farm House



BHR /CHL 7 Main House and farmstead yard



View of farm from Ninth Line just south of 10Side Road

**Type:** Farm Complex

**History**

Built by William Cook Junior: a prominent citizen who was a member of the Knox Presbyterian Church. Owned by the Cook family for over 75 years. Depicted on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton. Probably dates to the early-mid 1870's.

**Architecture**

Good example of Victorian Gothic Revival style with ornate trim under gables, brick voussoirs over arches and double hung windows. Large addition on rear.

**Landscape**

The farmscape features mature trees and is framed on northwest side by a creek. A 19<sup>th</sup> Century Dutch gambrel style barn and outbuildings are located at the rear of the farmstead with surrounding meadow. A large woodlot stands just northwest of the farmstead.

**Condition**

Fair

**Heritage value**

Listed Cultural Heritage Property (Halton Hills Registry)  
Ontario O. Reg. 9/06: Identified by Town of Halton Hills to have CHVI. Listed as a good example of Gothic Revival style in Halton Hills.

**Recommendations**

The house is situated over 900m from Ninth Line and there are no features such as mature trees near project area that would cause negative impacts. No recommendations for mitigation.

**BHR 8 (Listed)**

John Hunter Farmhouse  
15316 10Side Road  
Lot 10, Concession 10  
(Esquesing)



BHR 8 John Hunter House

**Type:** Residence

**History**

Owned by John Hunter a prosperous local farmer in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Depicted on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton. Probably dates to the early-mid 1870's.

**Architecture**

Good example of Victorian Gothic Revival style with large central gable and arched window brickwork topped by carved finial. Decorative brickwork on gable corners and main house corners meant to resemble quoins. Entrance portico and arches appear more recent.

**Landscape**

The farmscape is carved up with modern residences in close proximity to the Hunter house on remnants of the original farmstead area. What once was a rural farmstead has now become a small residential neighbourhood directly across the street from a new subdivision.

### **Condition**

Fair

### **Heritage value**

Listed Cultural Heritage Property (Halton Hills Registry)

Ontario O. Reg. 9/06: Identified by Town of Halton Hills to have CHVI. Listed as an excellent example of Gothic Revival style in Halton Hills.







### **Recommendations**

The house is situated over 400m from Ninth Line and there are no features such as mature trees within the study area that would cause negative impacts. No recommendations for mitigation.



**CHL 9 (Roadscape)****Ninth Line**

(Sections between 5 and 10 Side Road and between Steeles Avenue and 5 Side Road.)

Between Steeles Avenue and 5 Side Road (Central section)	Nearing Steeles Ave. (Southern Section)
	
North of 5 Side Road (North Section)	5. Mature trees north of 5 Side Road (North Section)
	
Farm fields between 5 and 10 Side Roads (North Section)	Nearing 10 Side Road
	



This two lane rural road is an early settlement road in the Township constructed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century and still characterized by agricultural land and 19<sup>th</sup> Century farmsteads. It is a two lane road with narrow shoulders framed by fields and occasional woodlots with mature trees, fencing, hedgerows and crop land in close proximity. There are no mitigation recommendations for this CHL. Rather the intent is to document Ninth Line as it exists now.

It is divided into three stretches which are devoid of mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> Century residential construction (See Maps 4-6).

- North Section (From 10 Side Road to 9201 Ninth Line
- Central Section from to 8464 Ninth Line
- South Section from 8344 Ninth Line to the current construction near 8040 Ninth Line.

### Map 4. Cultural Heritage Resources (North Section)



Sources: Google Earth and Digital Globe

Scale: 1:13000





Map 5. Cultural Heritage Resources (Central Section)



Sources: Google Earth and Digital Globe

Scale: 1:13000





Map 6. Cultural Heritage Resources (Central Section)



Sources: Google Earth and Digital Globe

Scale: 1:11000



## 5.0 Conclusions

Based on historical research and a review of culturally significant properties listed on the Halton Hills Register of Heritage Buildings, a total of nine heritage resources were identified within the study area in south Esquesing and north Trafalgar Townships. They include seven 19<sup>th</sup> Century farmhouses and one 19<sup>th</sup> Century church as well as six cultural heritage landscapes (4 farmscapes, a cemetery and a roadscape). A number of architectural styles are represented including Georgian, Gothic and Victorian, representing the period between 1837 and 1875.

The proposed design for improvements to Ninth Line will significantly alter the character of roadscape by introducing a host of new elements. Traffic lanes will be increased from 2 to 4 with a large painted median between. Bike paths and multi-use paths on one or both sides of the road will require additional widening of the right of way.

## 6.0 Recommendations

1. There are no impacts perceived that would seriously alter the heritage character of a Built Heritage Resource within the study area. Some impacts to Cultural Heritage Landscapes may result from removal of vegetative features such as mature trees, and shrubs or from changes to grades. Construction activities should be planned to minimize these potential alterations. Care should be taken to avoid or minimize impacts as follows:
  - a) Current grades and elevations should be maintained.
  - b) Mature trees and hedges should be avoided if possible.
  - c) Built heritage features that are components of CHL's such as fences or gates should be avoided or relocated if desired by the property owner.

A summary of potential impacts and recommendations for mitigation at individual Cultural Heritage Resources is presented below:

**Table 2: Summary of Recommendations**

<b>Property</b>	<b>Features at Risk of Impact</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
BHR/CHL 1 James Anthony Farm	Mature trees screening farmstead, changes to property frontage and entrance drive	Avoid/minimize impacts where possible to trees along front of farmstead, maintain grades and character of entrance lane.
BHR/CHL 2 Adam Dick Farm	Mature trees screening farmstead changes to property frontage and entrance drive	Avoid/minimize impacts where possible to trees along front of farmstead, maintain grades and character of entrance lane.
BHR/CHL 3 Theodore Brain Farm	None	Current undertaking will tie into existing construction with no new impacts. No recommendation.
BHR/CHL 4 Robert May Farm	None	Current undertaking will tie into existing construction with no new impacts. No recommendation.
BHR 5 John Brown House	None	No recommendation.
BHR/CHL 6 St. Stephen's Church and Cemetery	None	Current undertaking will tie into existing construction with no new impacts. No recommendation.
BHR/CHL7 William Cook House	None	No recommendation.
BHR 8 John Hunter House	None	No recommendation.
CHL 9 Ninth Line	Two lane rural roadscape	No recommendation

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Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties

[http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/MTCS\\_Heritage\\_IE\\_Process.pdf](http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/MTCS_Heritage_IE_Process.pdf)

Your Old House What Style is it?

[http://www.heritagecanada.org/sites/www.heritagecanada.org/files/VHF\\_YourHouse\\_Style6.pdf](http://www.heritagecanada.org/sites/www.heritagecanada.org/files/VHF_YourHouse_Style6.pdf)

## Appendix

### Glossary of Terms

Brackets – an inverted ‘L’ shaped feature usually designed as a support where columns adjoin porch roofs or at the ends of eaves.

Carpenter’s Gothic – the Gothic Revival style expressed simply in timber framing.

Facade - The side of a building that faces an open space, such as a street. This is typically the front side of the building.

Folk Victorian Style – a generic vernacular Victorian style which often incorporates simple elements of several different styles, Gothic, Queen Anne or Italianate in the form of ornate trappings to dress up an otherwise simple – often ‘L’ shaped farmhouse.

Gable - features found on pitched roofs they generally protrude from the angled roofline providing extra space and headroom as well as a window opening.

Gothic Revival Style – a style used throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> Century on houses but particularly on public buildings such as churches and schools. The main features are extremely steep roof pitches, elaborate decorative trim and pointed door and window openings. It harkens back to the Gothic architecture of the high middle ages.

Georgian Style - In Canada this style was often associated with United Empire Loyalists who brought it with them from the United States. It features a heavy use symmetry and simplicity in design usually with a central paneled front door, often with a transom, equal numbers of windows on the facade usually multi-paned and often with two chimneys.

Ontario Cottage Style – derived from Georgian and Colonial architectural styles, it incorporates the same simplicity and symmetry found on these buildings but adds vernacular elements and features like hipped roofs. Popular between 1830 and 1880.

Quoin – large stone blocks or coloured bricks used to adorn the corners of buildings.

Vergeboards – carved decorative wooden trim hanging from the projecting end of the roof (also sometimes called bargeboards).

Voussoirs – usually curved bricks turned on edge to form a decorative arch above a window.

## Qualifications of the Author

### **Garth E. Grimes B. A., B. Ed.,**

Garth Grimes is senior archaeologist at Detritus Consulting Ltd. He has 25 seasons of experience in Ontario archaeology and has directed and reported on hundreds of sites ranging from 19<sup>th</sup> Century Euro-Canadian ghost towns to Paleo-Indian campsites. In addition to his work in field archaeology Mr. Grimes, through his firm, has assisted the City of Guelph in implementing their Archaeological Master Plan and has worked as a heritage consultant to The City of Waterloo, The City of Kitchener and the Regional Municipality of Waterloo. Mr. Grimes is a former member of the Kitchener L.A.C.A.C (now Heritage Kitchener) and has performed a number of Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape assessments in the Regional Municipalities of Halton, Niagara and Waterloo, the County of Brant and the Cities of St. Catharines and Brantford. Mr. Grimes is a member of the Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists.

### Work Anthology

2015

#### **Heritage Impact Assessment of 1313 Baseline Road, City of Hamilton**

Study of heritage impact to Eastdale neighbourhood in Stoney Creek resulting from demolition of early 20<sup>th</sup> Century residence

2014

#### **Built and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment of Ninth Line, Halton County**

Study of all built heritage features along route proposed for road widening

#### **Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of 1021 Garner Road East 'Lampman House'**

CHIA of a stone house built in 1854

2012

#### **Built Heritage Assessment for Niagara Watermain Project**

Cultural heritage assessment of all built heritage resources along proposed watermain route

2010

#### **Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Episcopal Methodist Rectory, Hamilton**

The former rectory of what is now Trinity Hannon Church in Hamilton was thoroughly documented prior to redevelopment.

2007

#### **River Road Re-alignment Class EA, Brant County**

Stage 1 archaeological and built heritage assessment for a proposed road re-alignment.

2002

**Lincoln County Courthouse, St. Catharines**

Heritage assessment of historic courthouse grounds prior to historic renovation.

2002

**Cockshutt – Massey Harris Site Built Heritage Assessment, Brantford**

Built heritage assessment of the former Cockshutt and Massey Harris industrial complex prior to redevelopment.