

CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT **REPORT**

Milton Quarry East Extension
Town of Halton Hills, Halton Region

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Prepared for:

Dufferin Aggregates Limited, a Division of CRH Canada Group Inc.

Prepared by:

MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited (MHBC)

200-540 Bingemans Centre Drive

Kitchener, ON N2B 3X9

T: 519 576 3650

F: 519 576 0121

Our File: '9061 DN'

Table of Contents

- 1.0 Introduction 1**

- 2.0 Policy context 3**
 - 2.1 The Planning Act3
 - 2.2 The Ontario Heritage Act3
 - 2.3 Ontario Heritage Toolkit4
 - 2.4 The Provincial Policy Statement (PPS).....5
 - 2.5 A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe6
 - 2.6 The Niagara Escarpment Plan6
 - 2.7 Halton Region Official Plan.....7
 - 2.8 The Town of Halton Hills Official Plan9

- 3.0 Property background and history 11**
 - 3.1 Background history 11
 - 3.2 Site history 13

- 4.0 Site and surrounding features 17**
 - 4.1 Landscape setting and context..... 17
 - 4.2 Subject property overview..... 17
 - 4.2.1 Built features..... 18
 - 4.2.2 Landscape features..... 18
 - 4.3 Heritage status of surrounding properties.....21

- 5.0 Evaluation of the significance of onsite cultural heritage resources 22**
 - 5.1 Evaluation criteria.....22
 - 5.2 Built heritage evaluation.....23
 - 5.3 Cultural Heritage Landscape evaluation24
 - 5.4 Summary of heritage character.....25

- 6.0 Description of proposed development 26**

- 7.0 Impacts of proposed development..... 28**
 - 7.1 Potential impacts to onsite heritage resources.....28
 - 7.2 Potential impacts to adjacent heritage resources.....28

7.3	Conclusion	28
8.0	Conservation recommendations.....	30
8.1	Alternative approaches to development.....	30
8.2	Conservation recommendations, implementation and monitoring.....	30
9.0	Conclusions	31
10.0	Bibliography	32

List of Figures

Figure 1	Locational Context	1
Figure 2	Excerpt from Tremaine’s Map of the County of Halton (1858)	13
Figure 3	Excerpt from Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton (1877)	14
Figure 4	Excerpt from 1954 aerial photograph	15
Figure 5	Excerpt from 1999 aerial photograph	16
Figure 6	Landscape context	following 17
Figure 7	Site context	18
Figure 8	Proposed sequence of extraction for subject lands	26
Figure 9	Proposed rehabilitation concept for subject lands	27

List of Appendices

Appendix A	Curriculum vitae
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Project Personnel

Nick Bogaert, BES, MCIP, RPP, CAHP	<i>Associate / Heritage Planner</i>	Author
Dan Currie, MA, MCIP, RPP, CAHP	<i>Managing Director of Cultural Heritage</i>	Senior Review

Glossary of Abbreviations

CHIA	<i>Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment</i>
CHL	<i>Cultural Heritage Landscape</i>
MHBC	<i>MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited</i>
NEP	<i>Niagara Escarpment Plan</i>
OHA	<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>
Toolkit	<i>Ontario Heritage Toolkit</i>
O.Reg. 9/06	<i>Ontario Regulation 9/06 for determining cultural heritage significance</i>
PPS	<i>Provincial Policy Statement</i>

Acknowledgement of Indigenous Communities

This Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment acknowledges that the subject property located at Part of Lots 11 & 12, Concession 1 (10305 Nassagaweya-Esquesing Townline) is situated within the traditional territory of multiple Indigenous groups, including the Six Nations First Nation (Haudenosaunee Confederacy) and the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation.

These lands and immediate surrounding area are acknowledged as being associated with the following treaties:

- Nanfan Treaty, 1701
- Treaty 13A, 1805
- Treaty 19, 1818

This document takes into consideration the cultural heritage of Indigenous Communities, including their oral traditions and history when available and related to the scope of work.

Executive Summary

MHBC was retained by Dufferin Aggregates (a division of CRH Canada Group Inc.) to prepare this Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment related to the proposed Milton Quarry East Extension. The extension lands are located at Part of Lots 11 & 12, Concession 1 in the Town of Halton Hills (formerly Esquesing Township). The proposed licenced area is 30.2 hectares, with a proposed limit of extraction of 15.9 hectares.

The proposed Milton Quarry East Extension will be operated as a continuation of the existing Milton Quarry operation (Licence #5481 and 608621). The existing quarry will be utilized for processing and transportation, using internal haul routes to access the entrance / exit located on Dublin Line

The subject lands are not designated or listed under the Ontario Heritage Act, and therefore are not considered to be an identified cultural heritage resource. Based on the research and fieldwork undertaken, the property was determined to not built heritage value. The property is also not considered to be a significant cultural heritage landscape.

Given that there are no identified built heritage resources or significant cultural heritage landscapes present, there are no direct or indirect impacts as a result of the operation. It is also concluded that the proposed quarry development will have no negative impacts on nearby cultural heritage resources. Given the low potential for impact as a result of the proposed development, mitigation, implementation and monitoring recommendations have not been provided.

The proposed development of the Milton Quarry East Extension is in conformity with the Provincial, Region of Halton and Town of Halton Hills policy direction that significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes be conserved. This report also addresses guidance provided in the Halton Region Aggregate Resources Reference Manual, and the Town of Halton Hills requirements for heritage impact assessments. The requirements of the *Aggregate Resources Act* as it relates to the evaluation and consideration of cultural heritage resources have also been satisfied with this report.

1.0 Introduction

MHBC has been retained by Dufferin Aggregates (a division of CRH Canada Group Inc.) to prepare a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment related to the proposed Milton Quarry East Extension, location in the Town of Halton Hills. In order to facilitate the proposed extension, Dufferin Aggregates is applying for a Class 'A' Licence under the *Aggregate Resources Act*, a Niagara Escarpment Plan Amendment, and Region of Halton / Town of Halton Hills Official Plan Amendments. The plan amendments also include a small portion of the existing operation, to connect the proposed East Extension with the existing operation (e.g. 15 m setback area).

Dufferin Aggregates is proposing to extend operations at the Milton Quarry to include a new East Extension located adjacent to the existing East Cell area of the operation. The subject lands are located in Part of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 1 (former geographic Township of Esquesing), Town of Halton Hills, Region of Halton. The lands are located immediately east of Nassagaweya-Esquesing Townline, south of 15th Side Road. **Figure 1** (below) provides the locational context.

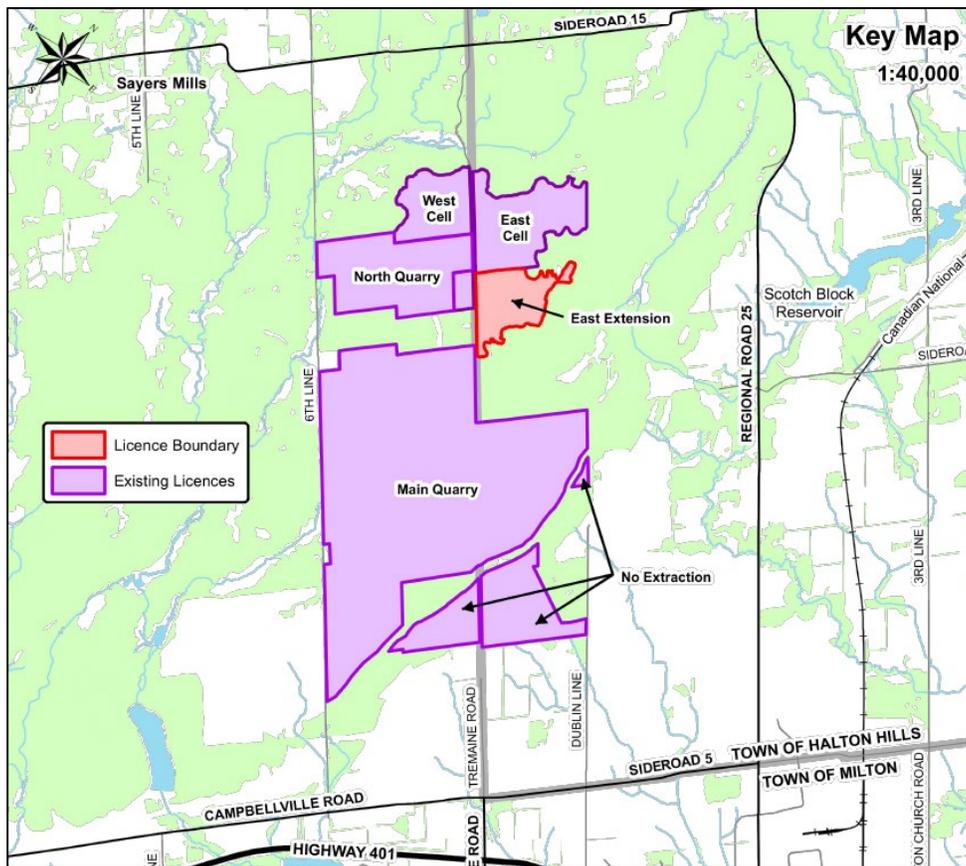


Figure 1 - Locational context

The proposed licenced area is 30.2 hectares, with a proposed limit of extraction of 15.9 hectares. The existing quarry infrastructure will continue to be used (processing area, internal haul route with entrance / exit on Dublin Line), with aggregate transported using internal haul routes through East Cell, across Townline to the North Quarry, then to the Main Quarry. Rehabilitation will include a lake feature, wetlands, and reforestation areas.

The subject lands were previously used for agricultural purposes and are partially forested. There are no buildings located onsite.

In accordance with the requirements of the Region of Halton Aggregate Resources Reference Manual and other applicable legislation, a study of cultural heritage resources is required to be completed as part of applications for aggregate extraction operations. The purpose of the study is to develop an understanding of any built cultural heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes onsite and on adjacent lands, as well as evaluate potential impacts on any identified resources. If impacts are identified, mitigation measures and conservation strategies may be recommended as appropriate in order to ensure that any significant resources are conserved.

Accordingly, this Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared in order to determine if there are any cultural heritage resources present on the subject lands, what their significance is, as well the potential for impacts as a result of the proposed site development. This report also comments on the potential for cultural heritage landscapes on the subject lands and the potential for impacts as a result of the proposed development application. Additionally, this report identifies cultural heritage resources located on adjacent lands, and assesses the potential for impacts as a result of the proposed aggregate extraction operation.

The preparation of the report has been guided by the policies contained within the Town of Halton Hills Official Plan, the Halton Region Official Plan, Niagara Escarpment Plan, Provincial Policy Statement as well as applicable guidance from the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries through the Ontario Heritage Toolkit.

2.0 Policy context

The preparation of this report has been informed by the requirements of various legislative and policy documents, as follows.

2.1 The Planning Act

The *Planning Act* makes a number of provisions respecting cultural heritage, either directly in Section 2 of the *Act* or Section 3 respecting policy statements and provincial plans. In Section 2, the *Planning Act* outlines 18 spheres of provincial interest that must be considered by appropriate authorities in the planning process. One of the intentions of the *Planning Act* is to “encourage the co-operation and co-ordination among the various interests”. Regarding cultural heritage, Subsection 2(d) of the *Act* provides that:

The Minister, the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board and the Municipal Board, in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act, shall have regard to, among other matters, matters of provincial interest such as,...

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

The *Planning Act* therefore provides for the overall broad consideration of cultural heritage resources through the land use planning process.

2.2 The Ontario Heritage Act

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.0.18 remains the guiding legislation for the conservation of significant cultural heritage resources in Ontario. This Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment has been guided by the criteria provided within Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* which outlines the mechanism for determining cultural heritage value or interest. The regulation sets forth categories of criteria and several sub-criteria and will be utilized to evaluate the subject lands and surrounding lands as appropriate.

Ontario Regulation 9/06 prescribes that 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.*

The above guidance was utilized in determining the potential cultural heritage value of the subject lands.

2.3 Ontario Heritage Toolkit

The Province has published several resources containing information related to cultural heritage resources, and compiled the information into the Ontario Heritage Toolkit. This compilation is a collection of documents authored by the Ministry of Culture (now the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries), which provide guidance related to a variety of cultural heritage planning matters.

The documents contained within the Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process compilation have specifically been referenced in the preparation of this report, to ensure consistency with best practices.

2.4 The Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)

In support of the provincial interest identified in Subsection 2 (d) of the *Planning Act*, and as provided for in Section 3, the Province has refined policy guidance for land use planning and development matters in the *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS). The current PPS came into effect on May 1st, 2020, and applies to all decisions made with respect to planning matters. The PPS is intended “to be read in its entirety and the relevant policy areas are to be applied to each situation”. This provides a weighting and balancing of issues within the planning process. When addressing cultural heritage planning, the PPS provides for the following:

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

2.6.3 Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.

Significant: e) in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Built heritage resource: means a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community. Built heritage resources are located on property that may be designated under Parts IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act, or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers.

Cultural heritage landscape: means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the Ontario Heritage Act or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms.

Conserved: means the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures

their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by the relevant planning authority or decision maker. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments.

The subject lands are not considered to be a *protected heritage property* for the purposes of the PPS, as they are not designated under any part of the *Ontario Heritage Act* or subject to conservation easement, and have not been identified by provincial, federal or UNESCO bodies. The subject lands are also not identified within any municipal heritage register as having potential cultural heritage value.

2.5 A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe

The original Growth Plan was released by the Province in June 2006, and has been subsequently updated through amendments and as a result of Provincial review exercises. The current Growth Plan is dated August 2020. The Growth Plan is a framework for implementing the Provincial Government's vision for building stronger, prosperous communities by better managing growth in the Greater Golden Horseshoe.

Section 1.2.3 of the Growth Plan addresses the relationship with other Provincial Plans, and notes that the Growth Plan is to be read in conjunction with other plans that may apply within the same geography. This section notes that policies of this Plan that address the same, similar, related or overlapping matter of the NEP do not apply. Since the NEP contains policies related to cultural heritage matters, the policies of the Growth Plan do not apply.

2.6 The Niagara Escarpment Plan

The Niagara Escarpment Plan (NEP) was originally approved by the Province of Ontario in 1985, and was revised through Plan Reviews completed in 1994, 2005 and 2017. The current NEP came into effect on June 1st, 2017, following the completion of a coordinated Provincial Plan review process.

The purpose of the NEP is to provide for the maintenance of the Niagara Escarpment and land in its vicinity substantially as a continuous natural environment, and to ensure only such development occurs as is compatible with that natural environment. Section 2.10 of the 2017 Niagara Escarpment Plan provides policy direction for managing cultural heritage resources. Specifically:

1. *The objective is to conserve the Escarpment's cultural heritage resources, including significant built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, and archaeological resources.*
2. *Development shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources are conserved.*
3. *Where proposed development is likely to impact cultural heritage resources or areas of archaeological potential, the proponent shall undertake a heritage impact assessment and/or archaeological assessment. The proponent must demonstrate that heritage attributes will be conserved through implementation of proposed mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches.*

2.7 Halton Region Official Plan

The Regional Official Plan (ROP) is Halton's guiding document for land use planning. It contains the goals, objectives, and policies that manage growth and direct physical change and its effects on the social, economic and natural environment of Halton Region.

Detailed policies related to aggregate resources are included in the Official Plan, and cultural heritage resources are noted as one of the factors to consider during the evaluation of applications for new or expanded aggregate operations [Section (110)(8)(vi)]. Specific policies regarding cultural heritage resources can be found in Sections 165, 166, and 167 of the Official Plan, as follows:

165. The goal for Cultural Heritage Resources is to protect the material, cultural and built heritage of Halton for present and future generations.

166. The objectives of the Region are:

1. *To promote awareness and appreciation of Halton's heritage.*
2. *To promote and facilitate public and private stewardship of Halton's heritage.*

167. It is the policy of the Region to:

1. *Maintain, in conjunction with the Local Municipalities, local historical organizations, and municipal heritage committees a list of documented Cultural Heritage Resources in Halton.*
2. *Inform promptly the appropriate government agencies, First Nations and Municipal Heritage Committees of development proposals that may affect defined Cultural Heritage Resources and known archaeological sites.*

(2.1) Establish and implement guidelines (protocol) for consulting with First Nations on relevant planning applications in accordance with Provincial legislation, regulations and guidelines.

3. *Require that development proposals on adjacent lands to protected Cultural Heritage Resources:*
 - a. *study and consider the preservation, relocation and/or adaptive re-use of historic buildings and structures based on both social and economic costs and benefits;*
 - b. *incorporate in any reconstruction or alterations, design features that are in harmony with the area's character and existing buildings in mass, height, setback and architectural details; and*
 - c. *express the Cultural Heritage Resources in some way, including: display of building fragments, marking the traces of former locations, exhibiting descriptions of former uses, and reflecting the former architecture and uses.*
4. *Prepare an Archaeological Management Plan to inventory, classify and map significant archaeological resources and areas of archaeological potential in Halton and to provide direction for their assessment and preservation, as required, and update such a Plan as part of the statutory five-year review of this Plan.*
5. *Encourage the Local Municipalities to prepare, as part of any Area- Specific Plan or relevant Official Plan amendment, an inventory of heritage resources and provide guidelines for preservation, assessment and mitigative activities.*
6. *Prior to development occurring in or near areas of archaeological potential, require assessment and mitigation activities in accordance with Provincial requirements and the Regional Archaeological Management Plan.*
7. *Maintain and operate a Regional facility to, through collection management, research, exhibits and programming:*
 - a. *preserve the material and cultural heritage of Halton,*
 - b. *acquire and share knowledge of Halton's historical and natural world, and*
 - c. *encourage discovery, appreciation and understanding of Halton's heritage.*
8. *Develop a coordinated heritage signage and heritage promotion program in Halton.*
9. *Ensure that the protection of Cultural Heritage Resources has regard for normal farm practices.*

Halton Region has further developed guidance related to aggregate resources, and compiled the information into the Halton Region Aggregate Resources Reference Manual. This document contains information regarding the various study requirements for aggregate applications.

Specific to cultural heritage resources, the document notes that the study has the following objectives:

1. *To identify and document significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes on the site and along the proposed haul route(s).*
2. *To make recommendations on how to conserve significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes.*
3. *To identify how sensitive significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes are to the use of adjacent roads as a haul route.*
4. *To make recommendations on mitigation measures to protect identified significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes.*
5. *To identify requirements for site rehabilitation that takes into account the significant cultural heritage resources that exist on site or in the area.*

Accordingly, the purpose of a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment is to identify the applicable policy framework, identify cultural heritage resources (including built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes) that may be impacted by the proposed operation, review the nature of impacts and how they may be mitigated, and conclude on the overall significance of the impacts. It should be noted that archaeological resources are being addressed as part of a separate study.

2.8 The Town of Halton Hills Official Plan

The Town of Halton Hills Official Plan builds on the direction of the Halton Region Official Plan, and contains land use planning policies specific to the Town. Section A2 of the Official Plan includes goals and strategic objectives addressing a range of topics. Section A2.6 specifically addresses cultural heritage resources and contains an overall goal to “identify, conserve and enhance the Town’s cultural heritage resources and promote their overall value and benefit to the community”. A number of strategic objectives build on this initial direction, as follows:

- a) *To enhance the character of the Town by protecting and maintaining the Town's cultural heritage resources;*
- b) *To encourage the retention of cultural heritage resources wherever possible to provide continuity between the past and the present;*
- c) *To foster civic pride by recognizing the contribution that cultural heritage resources make to the rural and urban fabric of the Town;*
- d) *To use the preservation of cultural heritage resources as a tool to enhance the character and vitality of neighbourhoods and districts;*
- e) *To educate the public on the Town's history and achievements;*

- f) To ensure that the nature and location of cultural heritage and archaeological resources are known and considered before land use decisions are made;*
- g) To pursue the designation, or other means of protection, under the Ontario Heritage Act, of significant cultural heritage resources;*
- h) To prevent the demolition, destruction, inappropriate alteration or use of designated cultural heritage resources;*
- i) To promote the conservation of significant cultural heritage resources on lands that are adjacent to proposed development and to encourage the adjacent development to be of an appropriate scale and character;*
- j) To continue to develop a comprehensive inventory of the Town's built heritage and cultural heritage landscape resources; and,*
- k) To consult with Heritage Halton Hills and other established heritage organizations when making decisions regarding the conservation of cultural heritage resources in the Town.*

Accordingly, the policy direction translates to including cultural heritage resource assessment as part of the application requirements for other land uses, including mineral aggregate operations. Section E6.4.3.4 identifies the impact of proposed aggregate operations on built or cultural heritage resources in the area as one of the matters to address.

The above policies and guidance have aided in the preparation of this report.

3.0 **Property background and history**

This section contains an overview of the site history and development, and provides a context for the description and evaluation of cultural heritage resources contained later in this report.

3.1 **Background history**

The subject lands are located within Halton County, and located within former Esquesing Township. Other Townships within Halton County included Nassagaweya, Nelson and Trafalgar. The subject lands are located within the physiographic region identified as the Flamborough Plain (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). The Flamborough Plain is an isolated tract of shallow drift on the Niagara cuesta northwest of Hamilton which spans Flamborough Township and extends to Acton. The area is bounded on the northwest by the Galt Moraine, and on the south by the silts and sands of glacial Lake Warren. The limestone has been swept bare in places, particularly near the edge of the escarpment on the eastern border (near the subject lands), and what little overburden there is on the bedrock is either boulder glacial till or sand and gravel (Chapman and Putnam, 1984).

Indigenous Communities: pre- and post-contact

The Town of Halton Hills was intensively occupied by pre-contact Indigenous communities, from the Paleo period (up to 11,000 years ago), through the Archaic Period (8000 – 950 BC), through the Woodland Period (940 BC – 1050 AD), into the Ontario Iroquoian Period, and up to the time of contact.

During the late 1600s and early 1700s, a large population of Iroquoian peoples was noted by French explorers and missionaries as being clustered around the western end of Lake Ontario. The area that became Halton Region was known to have been occupied by ancestors of two different Lake Ontario Iroquoian groups who evolved to become the historically known Neutral and Huron (Golder Associates, 2020).

The area within which the subject lands are situated were and continue to be inhabited by the Haudenosaunee as part of their beaver hunting grounds, which are protected in the Fort Albany or Nanfan Treaty of 1701. The Haudenosaunee, or Six Nations, are comprised of the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Mohawk, and Tuscarora peoples.

European settlement

The subject lands are located within the Ajetance Treaty (Treaty 19), which was negotiated on October 28th, 1818 between the Mississaugas of the Credit and the Crown. The lands included a total of approximately 648,000 acres of land. The treaty was named after Chief Ajetance, one of the signatories who negotiated the Treaty (Whose Land, 2021). The subject lands are adjacent to lands covered by Treaty 13a, which includes the existing quarry operation to the south. The subject lands are also associated with the Fort Albany or Nanfan Treaty of 1701, which is named after John Nanfan.

The area of Esquesing Township was surveyed by Loyalist Charles Kennedy and land surveyor Richard Bristol to allow settlement by 1821, shortly after negotiations to purchase the land from the Mississauga First Nation were finalized in 1818 (McDonald, 2011).

The Township was surveyed using the Double Front survey system. This survey system consisted of a grid of Concession Road and Side Roads, between which were typically laid out ten 100- acre lots: five facing onto each road. Many settlers acquired more than 100 acres, sometimes establishing 200 acre farms with frontage on both concessions. Others subdivided their lands, selling portions to family or other settlers, creating a somewhat irregular pattern of lot ownership when viewed on a map. In several areas, the original intended lotting fabric was altered in order to accommodate the topography and natural features of the area, including the Niagara Escarpment.

Many of the early settlers in the Township of Esquesing were from the British Isles, and by 1821 the Township is listed as having a population of 424 (Walker & Miles, 1877). The Township continued to grow and prosper, through use of natural resources, successful farming operations and quarrying. By the 1870's the population is listed as 6,000, exclusive of Georgetown and Acton (Walker & Miles, 1877).

The Township was incorporated in 1849 under the Municipal Corporations Act, with the capital being Stewarttown. Rural hamlets in the surrounding area (e.g. Acton, Glen Williams, Norval, Georgetown) began to develop after that into bustling industrial settlements. The former village of Speyside is located to the northeast of the subject lands, at the intersection of Highway #25 and 15th Side Road. The location of the village half-way between Milton and Acton made it a strategic location for a vibrant community. At one time, Speyside housed two hotels, a tannery, sawmills, shingle mill, a large stone quarry, two general stores, a village hall, its own post office and a considerable number of houses. A registered plan associated with the village shows a total of nine streets (Esquesing Historical Society, 2021).

In 1974, Esquesing Township and the surrounding villages were absorbed into the Town of Halton Hills, named after Major William Halton, secretary to the lieutenant governor of Upper Canada (Canadian Encyclopedia, 2021).

3.2 Site history

The subject lands fall within parts of Lots 11 & 12, Concession 1, in the Township of Esquesing. The lands are on the far western edge of the Township, at the border of Nassagaweya.

A review of Historical County Atlases and maps was undertaken in order to determine historic settlement and ownership of the subject lands. According to the 1858 Halton County map, the western portion of the extension lands was owned by A. McNaughton, with the remaining area owned by Thos. Hume. There are no buildings noted on the subject lands (see **Figure 2** on the following page).

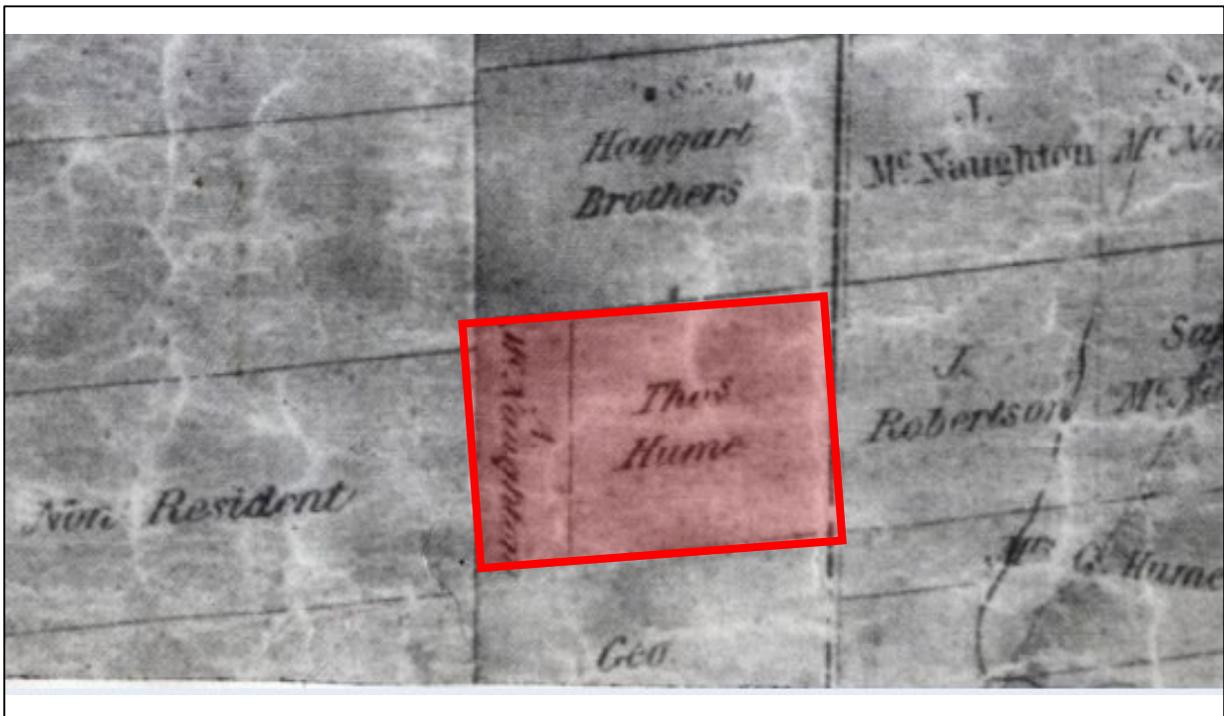


Figure 2 – Excerpt from Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton (1858)

The County Atlases were updated in the later 1800's, and as such the 1877 County of Halton Historical Atlas is a good resource to understand changes through the middle of the 19th century.

According to the 1877 Atlas, the eastern portion of the subject lands was still owned by Thos. Hume, while the western portion is owned by Wm. Clusholm. The Hume family is one of the early settlers of Esquesing Township, as is the Clusholm family (likely a name change from Chisholm).

quality and show the site features quite well. An excerpt from the compilation covering this portion of the Esquesing Township is shown below as **Figure 4**.

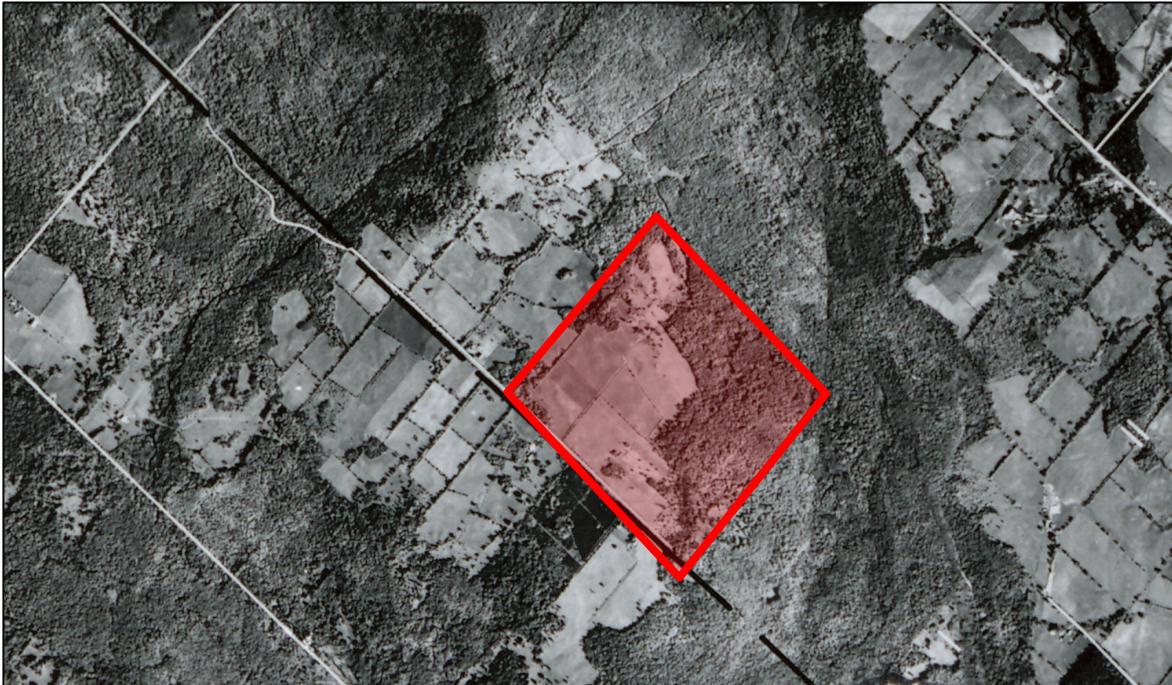


Figure 4 – Excerpt from 1954 aerial photograph (source: Huntington Survey Corporation)

From a review of the 1954 airphoto, it is evident portions of the subject lands are utilized for agricultural purposes. Portions are also wooded. The subject lands are within a broader pocket of agricultural uses above the Escarpment, between natural features.

Further review of airphotos from the later 20th century was undertaken, in order to determine how the lands further evolved. Based on the 1999 air photos, the subject lands appear to be used for a similar agricultural purpose as the mid-20th century. Wooded areas are similar, although have been cleared slightly to open up additional space for agriculture. Of note, rural residential uses are noted within the subject lands adjacent to Nassagaweya-Esquesing Townline.

The Milton Quarry operation is visible to the south and west (although the photo is cut off due to being on the border of Milton and Halton Hills). The areas not yet prepared for extraction continue to be utilized for mixed agricultural uses and rural residential uses as well.

An excerpt from the airphoto is shown as **Figure 5**, below.



Figure 5 – Excerpt from 1999 aerial photograph (source: Town of Halton Hills)

4.0 Site and surrounding features

4.1 Landscape setting and context

The subject lands are located within a rural area that contains a variety of land uses including agricultural uses, rural residential uses, golf courses and aggregate extraction operations. Beyond the immediate site area, the existing Milton Quarry operation is located to the north, west and southwest.

The Escarpment forms a distinct landscape feature in the area. Below the Escarpment is Highway 25 and a range of rural residential, agricultural and commercial land uses. **Figure 6** on the following page provides the overall landscape context and land use information.

It is evident from aerial photos that the area surrounding the subject lands has continued to evolve and transition from a predominantly agricultural area to one with a broader range of uses. Rural residential and estate residential dwellings have been constructed on lots severed off farm parcels, and some previous farm parcels have seen the former agricultural buildings utilized for non-farm uses.

The area has continued to evolve since the latter half of the 20th century from one that is primarily agricultural-based to one that is primarily resource-based and recreation-based. The alignment of Nassagaweya-Esquesing Townline and the subsequent closure of the road to vehicular traffic have also changed the context of the area and how it is utilized by the public.

4.2 Subject property overview

The lands subject to this application comprise a portion of a larger parcel of land acquired by Dufferin Aggregates. The subject lands contain agricultural areas (e.g. field crops, pasture) as well as natural features (e.g. forest, wetland). There are no buildings located onsite. **Figure 7** depicts the various features in relation to the proposed licenced boundary and the proposed extraction area associated with the Milton Quarry East Extension application. The licenced area is shown in red, with the extraction area in orange.

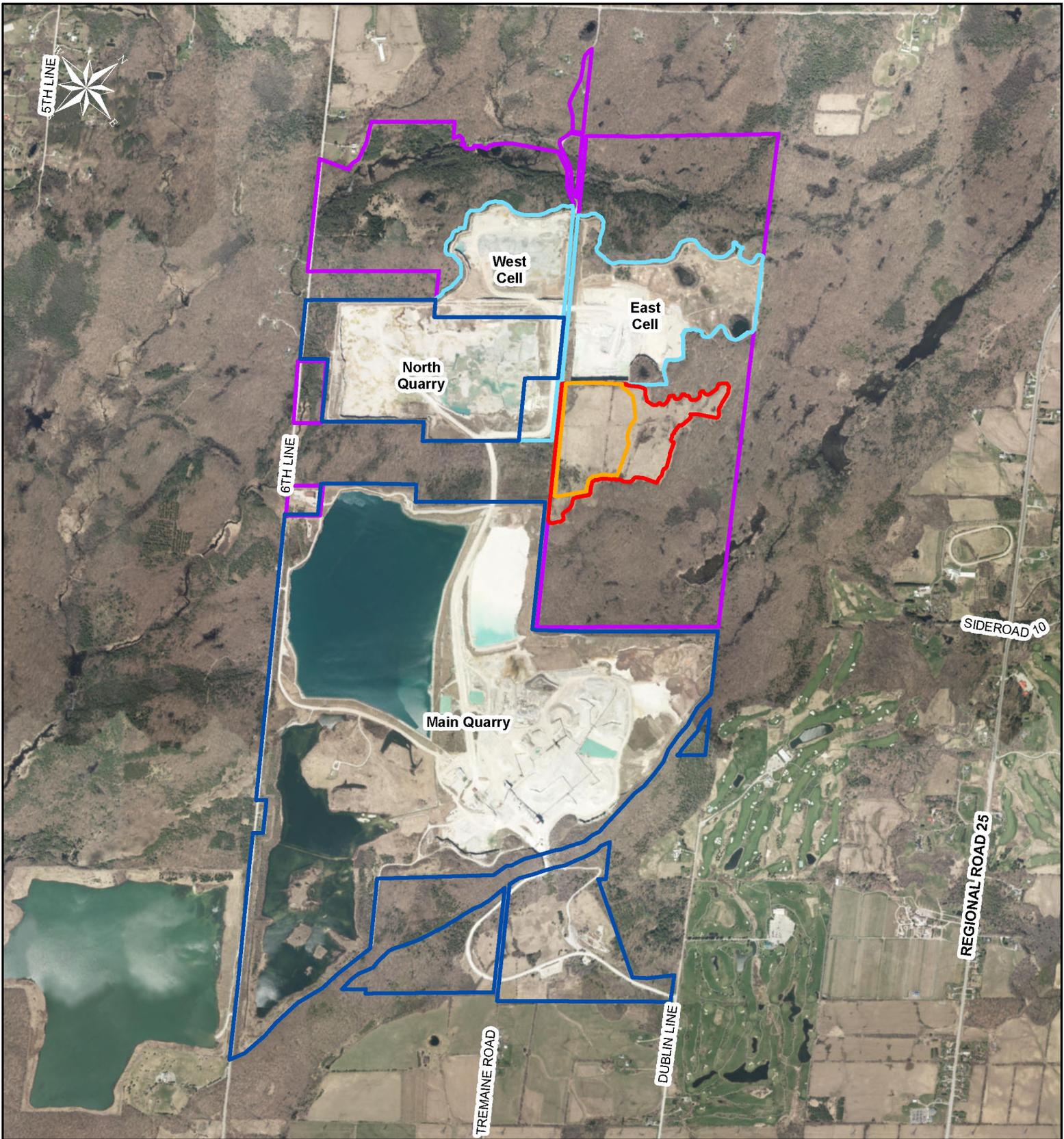


Figure # 6
Surrounding Lane Use Context

Milton Quarry East Extension
 Part of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 1
 (Geographic Township of Esquesing)
 Town of Halton Hills
 Regional Municipality of Halton

Legend

- Proposed Milton Quarry East Extension - Licence Boundary
- Proposed Milton Quarry East Extension - Limit of Extraction
- Milton Quarry (1962)
- Milton Quarry Extension (2007)
- Other Lands Owned by Dufferin

DATE	November 2021
SOURCES	Land Information Ontario Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence - Ontario
<p>Meters (1:25,000)</p>	
<small>N:\Bran\9081D.J. Dufferin - Milton Quarry East Extension Drawings - Must be in NAD 27 Planning Report Figures and Schedules\GIS - UTM NAD 27\9081D.J. - Figure 2 - Overview of Dufferin Aggregate Land</small>	
PLANNING URBAN DESIGN & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	

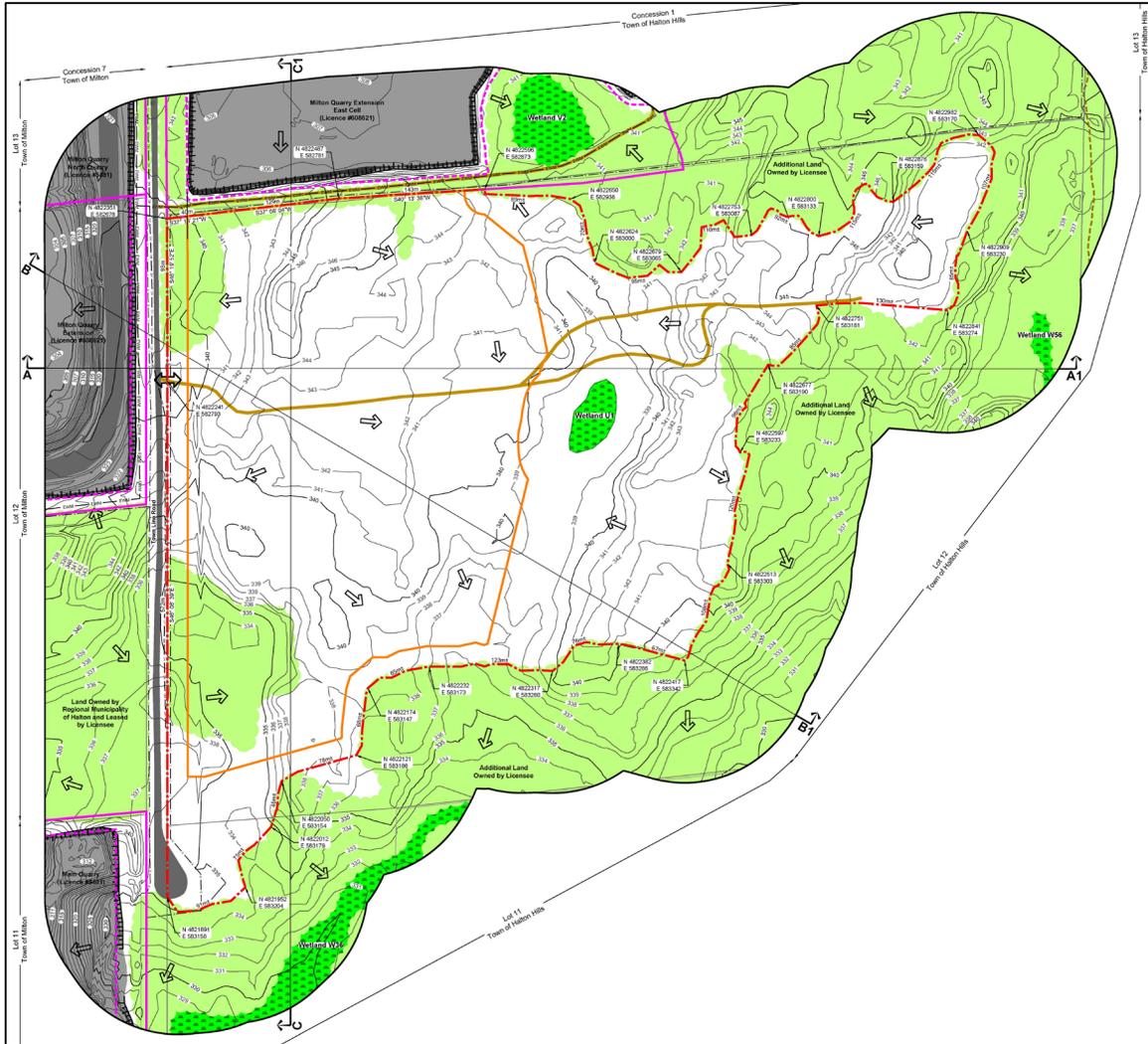


Figure 7 - Site context and features (source: MHBC 2021)

4.2.1 Built features

The subject lands do not contain any built features. Based on a review of available information, it appears the property was utilized as agricultural cropland in conjunction with abutting properties rather than a separate farmstead. In addition, former rural residential uses were located near the road alignment, but were removed in the early 2000's based on a review of available airphotos. It should be noted that Golder Associates identified artifacts suggestive of European settlement through their archaeological assessment, however it is an area with no apparent building site. Further archaeological assessment will provide the necessary mitigation related to the areas.

4.2.2 Landscape features

Portions of the subject lands contain former agricultural fields that have not been cultivated in recent years, and have evolved into grassland. Other areas of the subject lands contain treed

features containing a mix of vegetation types. From a review of historic aerial photos as described in Section 3 of this report, it is evident that the field pattern of the subject lands had evolved as agricultural practices have also changed in the broader area. There has been a shift away from agricultural uses in recent decades as the Milton Quarry has developed, rural residential uses have continued to develop, and other areas have naturalized.

As noted earlier in this report, the subject lands have frontage on Nassagaweya-Esquesing Townline. The road was closed to vehicular traffic as the Milton Quarry operations progressed, and is currently available for pedestrian use only. The below photos depict the road frontage.



Photos 1 & 2 – Photos of the Nassagaweya-Esquesing Townline at existing quarry crossing (left) and in front of subject lands (right): MHBC, 2021).

The character of the subject lands is quite open near Nassagaweya-Esquesing Townline, with former field areas of the subject lands readily apparent. The below photos illustrate the open character of the former field areas.



Photos 3 & 4 – Photos of the field areas looking east from Nassagaweya-Esquesing Townline (MHBC, 2021).

Remnants of former hedgerows with mixed vegetation separate some of the former field areas, and a farm lane leads towards the rear of the property (east).



Photos 5 & 6 – Photos of the remnant hedgerows across the centre of the subject lands (MHBC, 2021).

The character of the rear portion of the subject lands, outside the limit of extraction, is more rolling and there are treed areas interspersed within the former field areas. Less evidence of agricultural activities is apparent as one moves further from Nassagaweya-Esquesing Townline.



Photos 7 - 10 – Photos illustrating character of the more naturalized rear portion of the subject lands (MHBC, 2021).

Along the common boundary with the existing Milton Quarry East Cell, vegetation consists of mixed trees and shrub areas. Fencing is also located within this area and primarily consists of post and paige wire fence. The existing quarry extraction area is visible across the property line.



Photos 11 & 12 – Photos of the common boundary with the Milton Quarry East Cell (MHBC, 2021).

In summary, the subject lands are characterized by rolling open field and former field areas, with hedgerow remnants visible in some areas. Boundary vegetation along the northern limits (adjacent to the Milton Quarry East Cell) consists of a mix of vegetation and small treed areas.

4.3 Heritage status of surrounding properties

As part of the background research conducted for this project, a search was undertaken of the municipal, provincial and federal heritage properties database in order to understand if any nearby properties are identified. The search consisted of Heritage Conservation Districts, *Ontario Heritage Act* property designations (Part 4 and 5), provincially owned heritage properties and National Historic Sites. A review of the Municipal Heritage Registers for the Town of Milton and Town of Halton Hills was also undertaken in order to understand nearby resources.

Adjacent designated properties

There are no properties designated under Part IV or Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* located adjacent or near (within 500 metres) of the subject lands. The nearest designated property is the Duff House (9690 Regional Road 25), located ± 2.4 km to the southeast.

Adjacent listed properties

There are no properties contained within the Town of Milton or Town of Halton Hills Municipal Registers of Non-Designated properties that are located adjacent or near (within 500 metres) the subject lands. The nearest listed property within Halton Hills is the Swan House – former S.S. No.10 (10454 Hwy. 25), located ± 1.9 km to the east. The nearest listed property within the Town of Milton is located at 10589 Sixth Line, located ± 1.6 km to the west (across the existing quarry).

5.0

Evaluation of the significance of onsite cultural heritage resources

This section of the report reviews the various attributes of the subject lands and includes an identification of the significance of any cultural heritage resources present.

5.1 Evaluation criteria

The evaluation of potential cultural heritage resources should be guided by the criteria outlined in *Ontario Regulation 9/06* pursuant to the *Ontario Heritage Act* in order to determine the cultural heritage value. The regulation provides that:

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, 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.*

In addition to the above, specific guidance and information related to cultural heritage landscapes is contained within the PPS. The PPS defines cultural heritage landscapes as:

Cultural heritage landscape: means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a

community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the Ontario Heritage Act or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms.

As described in guidance from the Province, cultural heritage landscapes may be characterised by three types:

- *Designed landscapes: those which have been intentionally designed e.g. a planned garden or in a more urban setting, a downtown square.*
- *Evolved landscapes: those which have evolved through the use by people and whose activities have directly shaped the landscape or area. This can include a 'continuing' landscape where human activities and uses are still on-going or evolving e.g. residential neighbourhood or mainstreet; or in a 'relict' landscape, where even though an evolutionary process may have come to an end, the landscape remains historically significant e.g. an abandoned mine site or settlement area.*
- *Associative landscapes: those with powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element, as well as with material cultural evidence e.g. a sacred site within a natural environment or a historic battlefield.*

5.2 Built heritage evaluation

As noted above, *Ontario Regulation 9/06* pursuant to the *Ontario Heritage Act* provides direction regarding the evaluation of cultural heritage value.

The subject lands at 10305 Nassagaweya-Esquesing Townline does not contain any built heritage features. The property is broadly associated with the theme of early agricultural settlement of Esquesing Township, which has generally continued in some form on the property up to present day. However, that is not in itself significant or unique to any other agricultural landscape in Ontario. The property is also not a landmark. It is historically linked to the original land patterns and roadways, however, that is not in itself significant or unique to any other agricultural landscape in Ontario. The property is not a landmark.

The below evaluation summarizes the various components of cultural heritage value, per *Ontario Regulation 9/06*.

1. Design/Physical Value

- i. Rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method
- ii. Displays high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit
- iii. Demonstrates high degree of technical or scientific achievement

2. Historical / associative value

- i. Direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, institution that is significant
- ii. Yields, or has potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture
- iii. Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to the community.

3. Contextual value

- i. Important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area
- ii. Physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings
- iii. Is a landmark

Given the above, the property does not have cultural heritage value.

5.3 Cultural Heritage Landscape evaluation

The Town of Halton Hills Official Plan, Region of Halton Official Plan, and Niagara Escarpment Plan all contain policies related to the identification and conservation of cultural heritage landscapes. These policies echo the PPS direction that significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved. The PPS defers to the *Ontario Heritage Act* requirements, and specifically O.Reg. 9/06 as noted above for determining significance.

Specific to the subject lands, the property contains features associated with a typical rural agricultural area that has continued to be altered over time to suit the needs of the owners of the properties. The subject lands have not been identified as being within a designated cultural heritage landscape.

In determining whether an area is a significant cultural heritage landscape, three additional criteria should be met: defined area of cultural heritage value or interest; community value; and historical integrity. The subject lands are not within a defined area that has been demonstrated to be valued by the community, and the historic integrity has been altered such that the field

patterns have been altered and no buildings remain on the subject lands (within or outside the proposed extraction area).

The subject lands would not meet the tests of O.Reg. 9/06 for design, associative or contextual value. In conclusion, the subject lands do not represent a significant cultural heritage landscape.

5.4 **Summary of heritage character**

Given the evaluation undertaken, it is determined that the subject lands do not have cultural heritage value or interest. The subject lands also do not constitute a significant cultural heritage landscape.

6.0 Description of proposed development

The proposed Milton Quarry East Extension to the Dufferin Aggregates Milton Quarry is located to the south of the existing East Cell of the operation. The proposed extension is located at Part of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 1 (former geographic Township of Esquesing), Town of Halton Hills, Region of Halton. The lands have frontage on the east side of Nassagaweya-Esquesing Townline.

The proposed licenced area is 30.2 hectares, with a proposed limit of extraction of 15.9 hectares. Operations will occur in two phases, first proceeding southward from the common boundary with the East Cell, then proceeding eastward to the limit of extraction. **Figure 8** below depicts the proposed extraction sequence.

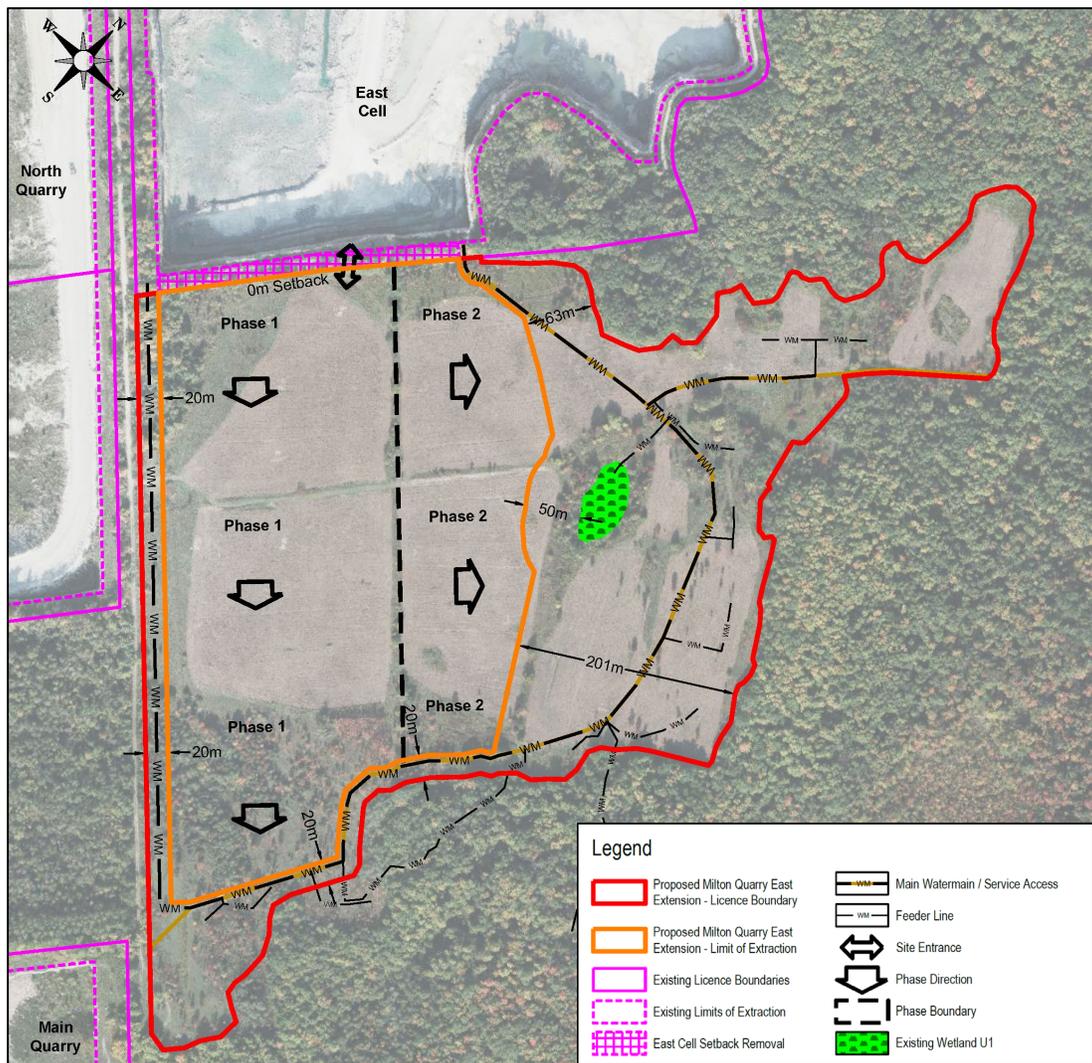


Figure 8 – Proposed sequence of extraction for subject lands (MHBC, 2021)

There will be no processing activities occurring within the proposed extension lands, but rather the existing quarry infrastructure and internal haul routes will continue to be utilized. Aggregate from the proposed extension will either be shipped and processed from the main processing plant (Licence #5481), or a processing plant located within the east cell (Licence #608621) to the north of the proposed extension. The main entrance / exit on Dublin Line will continue to be the access for material transport to market areas.

Rehabilitation of the Milton Quarry East Extension site will be integrated with and complement the rehabilitation plans for the existing approved operations and the adjacent natural features. A large sheltered wetland, open lake, exposed cliff faces, promontory / beach ridge and terrestrial linkages will be created within the area proposed to be extracted. Ecological enhancement of lands within the licence boundary that will not be extracted will also include tree and shrub plantings and creation of other wildlife habitats. The proposed rehabilitation concept is shown below as **Figure 9**.

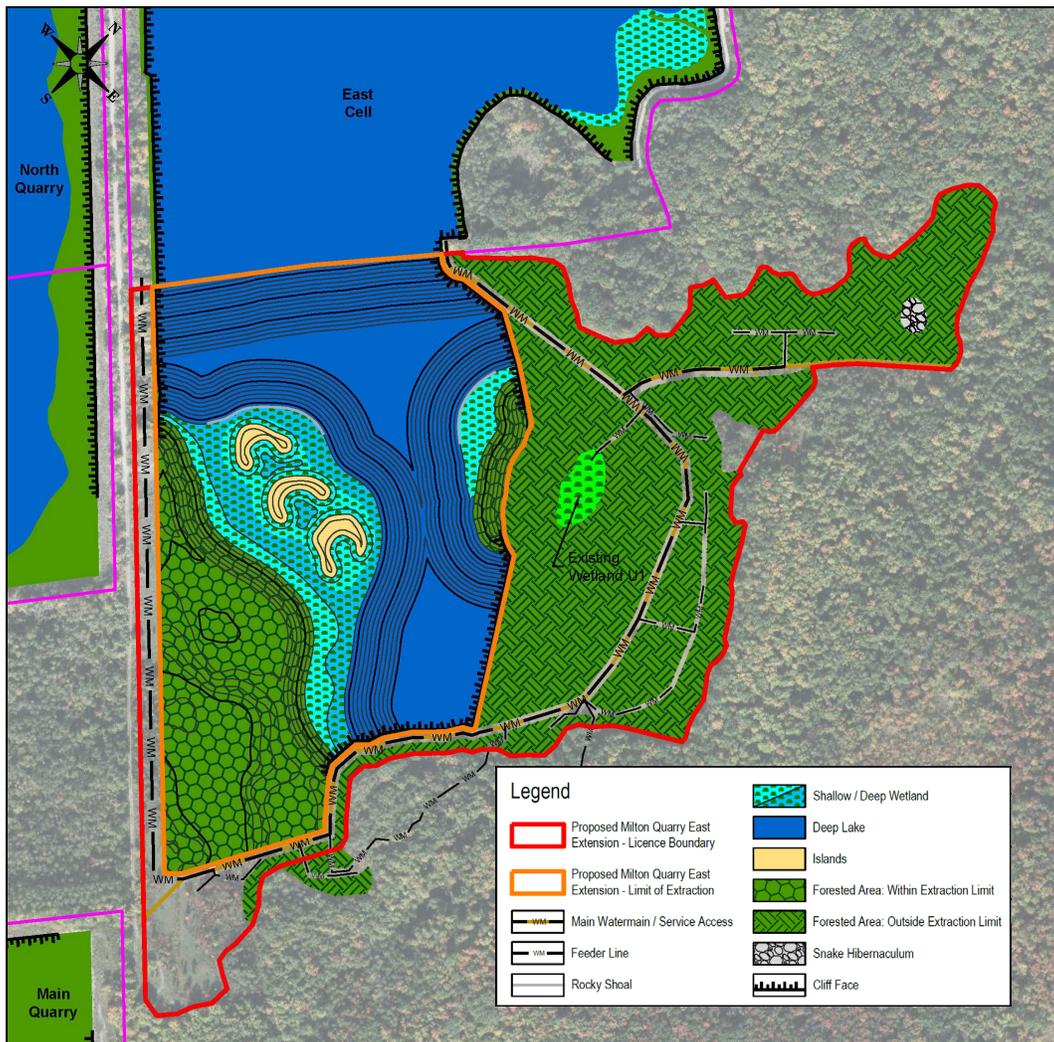


Figure 9 - Proposed rehabilitation concept for subject lands (MHBC, 2021)

7.0 **Impacts of proposed development**

The purpose of this section of the report is to list potential impacts to resources and provide recommendations related to the conservation of the onsite cultural heritage resources.

7.1 **Potential impacts to onsite heritage resources**

The Ontario Heritage Toolkit includes information regarding potential impacts on adjacent heritage resources that could result from development or site alteration. These types of impacts could include: destruction of a heritage resource, alteration, shadows, isolation, direct or indirect obstruction, a change in land use; and land disturbances.

The area of the site proposed for aggregate extraction does not contain any built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes, therefore there are no direct or indirect impacts anticipated.

7.2 **Potential impacts to adjacent heritage resources**

As noted in Section 4.4 of this report, there are no adjacent properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The nearest potential heritage resources are located more than 1.5 km from the subject lands, and the nearest designated property is located nearly 2.0 km away.

Given the above evaluation, it is not considered that the proposed quarry development will cause direct or indirect impacts to nearby cultural heritage resources.

Existing haul routes for the Milton Quarry will continue to be utilized while the extension lands are being extracted, with the proposed extraction area being integrated into the existing operation . Therefore, there is no potential for impacts related to haul routes.

7.3 **Conclusion**

The potential for direct and indirect impacts has been reviewed in accordance with guidance provided by the Province. A range of matters were reviewed, including potential destruction or alteration to heritage resources, shadows that may impact heritage resources, isolation of a heritage resource, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views, a change in land use that impacts a heritage resource, and land disturbance.

There are no significant built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes located within the proposed extraction area. Given the nature of the proposed development and location of other cultural heritage resources relative to the subject lands, it is not considered that nearby cultural heritage resources will be negatively impacted as a result of the proposed development. As such, the policy direction that significant built heritage resources be conserved has been satisfied.

8.0 **Conservation recommendations**

The purpose of this section of the report is to list potential impacts to resources and provide recommendations related to the conservation of the onsite cultural heritage resources.

8.1 **Alternative approaches to development**

Consideration of alternative development approaches is routinely undertaken through heritage impact assessments as a form of mitigation related to potential impacts on cultural heritage resources. Alternatives can include 'do nothing', proceed with proposed development, or proceed with an alternate form of development.

The 'do nothing' approach would result in no aggregate extraction taking place on the subject lands. This approach is not recommended given that there is no potential for impacts to cultural heritage resources to occur as a result of the proposed operation.

Alternative forms of development would include a different configuration of the area and sequencing of extraction activities proposed for the site. This could include greater separation from retained resources, or exclusion of other buildings from the proposed area of extraction. Since there are no cultural heritage resources within the proposed extraction area, no purpose would be served by altering the proposed development.

Proceeding with the proposed development is recommended, as it has been shown to not result in negative impacts to cultural heritage resources and will make good use of the aggregate resources located on the property. This option also conforms to the PPS requirement and Niagara Escarpment Plan direction that development and site alteration not be permitted on adjacent lands to cultural heritage resources unless it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes will be conserved.

8.2 **Conservation recommendations, implementation and monitoring**

Since there is no potential for negative impacts (either direct or indirect), there are no further conservation recommendations required.

Given the above conclusions, further implementation and monitoring is not required.

9.0 Conclusions

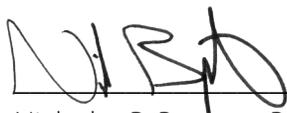
This Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment has provided a summary of the background research and historical development of the subject lands. The report includes an identification and assessment of the cultural heritage resources present on the subject lands, an evaluation of potential impacts as a result of the proposed development, and recommendations for the conservation of the cultural heritage resources onsite.

The proposed development of the subject lands includes an aggregate resource extraction operation that is planned to occupy a portion of the subject lands as described herein. The aggregate operation is planned to operate as a quarry below the water table, with rehabilitation to a naturalized after-use.

There are no built heritage resources located on the subject lands, and the subject lands were found to not contain any significant cultural heritage landscapes. Therefore, there are no direct or indirect impacts as a result of the operation. It is also concluded that the proposed quarry development will have no negative impacts on nearby cultural heritage resources. Given there are no negative impacts as a result of the proposed development, mitigation, implementation and monitoring recommendations have not been provided.

In conclusion, the proposed development of the Milton Quarry East Extension is in conformity with the Provincial, Region of Halton and Town of Halton Hills policy direction that significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes be conserved. The preceding report has also addressed the guidance provided in the Halton Region Aggregate Resources Reference Manual, and the Town of Halton Hills requirements for heritage impact assessments. In addition, the preceding report has also addressed the requirements of the *Aggregate Resources Act* as it relates to the evaluation and consideration of cultural heritage resources.

Report prepared by:



Nicholas P. Bogaert, BES, MCIP, RPP, CAHP
Associate

Reviewed by:



Dan Currie, MA, MCIP, RPP, CAHP
Partner

10.0 Bibliography

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Appendix A

Curriculum vitae



CURRICULUM VITAE

Nicholas P. Bogaert, BES, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

EDUCATION

2004
Bachelor of Environmental Studies,
Honours Urban and Regional
Planning, University of Waterloo

Nicholas Bogaert joined MHBC as a Planner in 2004 after graduating from the University of Waterloo with a Bachelor of Environmental Studies Degree (Honours Planning – Co-operative Program).

Mr. Bogaert provides urban and rural planning, analysis for all aspects of the firm's activities. He has experience in providing planning consulting services to municipalities and private sector clients, aggregate site planning and licensing processes related to aggregate applications, and conducting aggregate production research for a variety of clients. He also has experience related to the approval and registration of plans of subdivision, the re-development of brownfield and greyfield sites, providing planning services to a rural municipality, and various projects related to cultural heritage planning matters.

Mr. Bogaert is a full member of the Canadian Institute of Planners and the Ontario Professional Planners Institute. He is also a Professional Member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.

Mr. Bogaert is a member of the Cultural Heritage Division of MHBC, and Chair of the Heritage Wilmot Advisory Committee.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Full Member, Canadian Institute of Planners
Full Member, Ontario Professional Planners Institute
Professional Member, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

2012-Present Chairperson, Heritage Wilmot Advisory Committee
2011-2012 Vice-Chair, Heritage Wilmot Advisory Committee

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

Jan. 2019 - Present Associate, MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson
Planning Limited

Jan. 2004 – Jan. 2019 Planner / Senior Planner, MacNaughton Hermsen
Britton Clarkson Planning Limited

CONTACT

540 Bingemans Centre Drive,
Suite 200
Kitchener, ON N2B 3X9
T 519 576 3650 x719
F 519 576 0121
nbogaert@mhbcplan.com
www.mhbcplan.com

CURRICULUM **VITAE**

Nicholas P. Bogaert, BES, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE – CULTURAL HERITAGE

Involved in the preparation of Cultural Heritage Action Plan for the City of Guelph.

Involved in the preparation of an updated Heritage Conservation District Plan for the Port Credit Heritage Conservation District (City of Mississauga).

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment for the redevelopment of the Queenston Quarry (Niagara-on-the-Lake).

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment for the redevelopment of a portion of the Huronia Regional Centre (Orillia).

Involved in the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Survey for a proposed aggregate extraction operation in the Town of Caledon.

Involved in the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Study for a proposed aggregate extraction operation in Melancthon Township.

Involved in the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report for the 6th Line overpass in the Town of Innisfil.

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment for the redevelopment of a vacant property in the City of London.

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment for the redevelopment of a portion of Bob-lo Island in the Town of Amherstburg.

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan for Rondeau Provincial Park cottages (Municipality of Chatham-Kent).

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Master Plan and updated Heritage Conservation District Plans for the Town of Cobourg.

Involved in the preparation of an updated Heritage Conservation District Plan for the Village of Barriefield (City of Kingston).

CONTACT

540 Bingemans Centre Drive,
Suite 200
Kitchener, ON N2B 3X9
T 519 576 3650 x719
F 519 576 0121
nbogaert@mhbcplan.com
www.mhbcplan.com

CURRICULUM VITAE

Nicholas P. Bogaert, BES, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment for a rural farmhouse in the City of Kitchener.

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Conservation District Study for the Victoria Square area (City of Markham).

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan for the Village of Bala (Township of Muskoka Lakes).

Involved in a pilot project to work on integrating heritage attributes into building inspection reports for provincially significant heritage properties (Infrastructure Ontario).

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan for the Garden District (City of Toronto).

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan for Downtown Meaford.

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Conservation District Plan for the Village of Port Stanley (Municipal of Central Elgin).

Involved in the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Study related to a proposed Sand and Gravel Pit (Manvers Township).

Involved in the preparation of a Background and Issues Identification Report and Management Plan for the Burlington Heights Heritage Lands (Hamilton / Burlington).

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan for Downtown Oakville.

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan for the Brooklyn and College Hill areas in the City of Guelph.

Involved in a Cultural Heritage Landscape Study for Rondeau Provincial Park.

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment for a rural farmstead in City of Cambridge.

Involved in a Commemorative Integrity Statement Workshop for Oil Heritage District, and assisted in preparation of Commemorative Integrity Statement (Lambton County).

CONTACT

540 Bingemans Centre Drive,
Suite 200
Kitchener, ON N2B 3X9
T 519 576 3650 x719
F 519 576 0121
nbogaert@mhbcplan.com
www.mhbcplan.com

CURRICULUM VITAE

Nicholas P. Bogaert, BES, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

Involved in an assessment of feasibility of acquiring Federal surplus land for development as affordable housing within a Heritage Conservation District (Kingston - Barriefield).

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COURSES / CONFERENCES

- | | |
|------|--|
| 2004 | Course: 'Plain Language for Planners', Ontario Professional Planners Institute, Toronto. |
| 2004 | Conference: 'Leading Edge – The Working Biosphere', Niagara Escarpment Commission, Burlington. |
| 2011 | Conference: 'Ontario Heritage Conference – Creating the Will', Cobourg. |
| 2012 | Workshop: 'Heritage Conservation District Workshop', University of Waterloo Heritage Resources Centre, Stratford. |
| 2012 | Conference: 'Ontario Heritage Conference - Beyond Borders: Heritage Best Practices, Kingston. |
| 2012 | Conference: 'National Heritage Summit - Heritage Conservation in Canada: What's Working?; What's Not?; And What Needs to Change?', Heritage Canada Foundation, Montreal. |
| 2012 | Conference presentation: Heritage Conservation District Misconceptions, Heritage Canada Conference, Montreal. |
| 2013 | Course: 'Planner at the Ontario Municipal Board', Ontario Professional Planners Institute, Waterloo. |
| 2013 | Conference presentation: Ideas for Effective Community Engagement – Case Study: Downtown Oakville Heritage Conservation District, OPPI Conference, London. |
| 2013 | Conference: 'Regeneration – Heritage Leads the Way', Heritage Canada Foundation, Ottawa. |
| 2013 | Conference presentation: Rondeau Provincial Park: A Cultural Heritage Landscape?, Heritage Canada Conference, Ottawa (with Peter Stewart, George Robb Architect). |

CONTACT

540 Bingham Centre Drive,
 Suite 200
 Kitchener, ON N2B 3X9
 T 519 576 3650 x719
 F 519 576 0121
 nbogaert@mhbcplan.com
 www.mhbcplan.com

CURRICULUM **VITAE**

Nicholas P. Bogaert, BES, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

- 2014 Conference: 'Ontario Heritage Conference' – Bridging the Past, Crossing into the Future, Cornwall.
- 2015 Conference: 'Ontario Heritage Conference' – Ontario Heritage: An Enriching Experience, Niagara-on-the-Lake.
- 2015 Conference presentation: Heritage Conservation and Urban Design: Challenges, Success, Balance, OPPI Conference, Toronto (with Dan Currie and Lashia Jones, MHBC).
- 2016 Conference: 'Ontario Heritage Conference' – Preservation in a Changing World, Stratford-St. Marys.
- 2019 Conference: 'Ontario Heritage Conference', Bluewater & Goderich.

CONTACT

540 Bingemans Centre Drive,
Suite 200
Kitchener, ON N2B 3X9
T 519 576 3650 x719
F 519 576 0121
nbogaert@mhbcplan.com
www.mhbcplan.com



CURRICULUMVITAE

Dan Currie, MA, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

Dan Currie, a Partner and Managing Director of MHBC's Cultural Heritage Division, joined MHBC Planning in 2009, after having worked in various positions in the public sector since 1997. Dan provides a variety of planning services for public and private sector clients including a wide range of cultural heritage policy and planning work including strategic planning, heritage policy, heritage conservation district studies and plans, heritage master plans, cultural heritage evaluations, heritage impact assessments and cultural heritage landscape studies.

EDUCATION

2006

Masters of Arts (Planning)
University of Waterloo

1998

Bachelor of Environmental Studies
University of Waterloo

1998

Bachelor of Arts (Art History)
University of Saskatchewan

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Full Member, Canadian Institute of Planners

Full Member, Ontario Professional Planners Institute

Professional Member, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Heritage Conservation District Studies and Plans

Alton Heritage Conservation District Study, Caledon (underway)

Port Stanley Heritage Conservation District Plan (underway)

Port Credit Heritage Conservation District Plan, Mississauga

Town of Cobourg Heritage Conservation District Plan updates

Rondeau Heritage Conservation District Study & Plan, Chatham Kent,

Barriefield Heritage Conservation District Plan Update, Kingston

Victoria Square Heritage Conservation District Study, Markham

Bala Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan, Township of Muskoka Lakes

Downtown Meaford Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan

Brooklyn and College Hill Heritage Conservation District Plan, Guelph

Garden District Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan, Toronto

Heritage Master Plans and Management Plans

City of Guelph Cultural Heritage Action Plan

Town of Cobourg Heritage Master Plan

Burlington Heights Heritage Lands Management Plan

City of London Western Counties Cultural Heritage Plan

Cultural Heritage Evaluations

MacDonald Mowatt House, University of Toronto

CONTACT

540 Bingemans Centre Drive,
Suite 200
Kitchener, ON N2B 3X9
T 519 576 3650 x 744
F 519 576 0121
dcurrie@mhbcplan.com
www.mhbcplan.com

CURRICULUMVITAE

Dan Currie, MA, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

City of Kitchener Heritage Property Inventory Update
Niagara Parks Commission Queen Victoria Park Cultural Heritage Evaluation
Designation of Main Street Presbyterian Church, Town of Erin
Designation of St Johns Anglican Church, Norwich
Cultural Heritage Landscape evaluation, former Burlingham Farmstead, Prince Edward County

Heritage Impact Assessments

Heritage Impact Assessment for Pier 8, Hamilton
Homer Watson House Heritage Impact Assessment, Kitchener
Expansion of Schneider Haus National Historic Site, Kitchener
Redevelopment of former industrial facility, 57 Lakeport Road, Port Dalhousie
Redevelopment of former amusement park, Boblo Island
Redevelopment of historic Waterloo Post Office
Redevelopment of former Brick Brewery, Waterloo
Redevelopment of former American Standard factory, Cambridge
Redevelopment of former Goldie and McCullough factory, Cambridge
Mount Pleasant Islamic Centre, Brampton
Demolition of former farmhouse at 10536 McCowan Road, Markham

Heritage Assessments for Infrastructure Projects and Environmental Assessments

Heritage Assessment of 10 Bridges within Rockcliffe Special Policy Area, Toronto
Blenheim Road Realignment Collector Road EA, Cambridge
Badley Bridge EA, Elora
Black Bridge Road EA, Cambridge
Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment of Twenty Mile Creek Arch Bridge, Town of Lincoln
Heritage Evaluation of Deer River, Girven, Burnt Dam and MacIntosh Bridges, Peterborough County

Conservation Plans

Black Bridge Strategic Conservation Plan, Cambridge
Conservation Plan for Log house, Beurgetz Ave, Kitchener
Conservation and Construction Protection Plan - 54 Margaret Avenue, Kitchener

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Tribunal Hearings: Local Planning Appeal Tribunal & Conservation Review Board

- Port Credit Heritage Conservation District (LPAT)
- Demolition 174 St Paul Street (Collingwood Heritage District) (LPAT)
- Brooklyn and College Hill HCD Plan (LPAT)
- Rondeau HCD Plan (LPAT)
- Designation of 108 Moore Street, Bradford (CRB)
- Redevelopment of property at 64 Grand Ave, Cambridge (LPAT)
- Youngblood subdivision, Elora (LPAT)
- Designation of St Johns Church, Norwich (CRB - underway)

MASTER PLANS, GROWTH MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND POLICY STUDIES

- Township of West Lincoln East Smithville Secondary Plan
- Town of Frontenac Islands Marysville Secondary Plan
- Niagara-on-the-Lake Corridor Design Guidelines
- Cambridge West Master Environmental Servicing Plan
- Township of West Lincoln Settlement Area Expansion Analysis
- Ministry of Infrastructure Review of Performance Indicators for the Growth Plan
- Township of Tiny Residential Land Use Study
- Port Severn Settlement Area Boundary Review
- City of Cambridge Green Building Policy
- Township of West Lincoln Intensification Study & Employment Land Strategy
- Ministry of the Environment Review of the D-Series Land Use Guidelines
- Meadowlands Conservation Area Management Plan
- City of Cambridge Trails Master Plan
- City of Kawartha Lakes Growth Management Strategy

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Provide consulting services and prepare planning applications for private sector clients for:

- Draft plans of subdivision
- Consent
- Official Plan Amendment
- Zoning By-law Amendment
- Minor Variance
- Site Plan

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