

**Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment:
Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes**

Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment Report

**Mount Albert Water Supply Upgrades
Municipal Class Environmental Assessment**

**Town of East Gwillimbury
Region of York, Ontario**

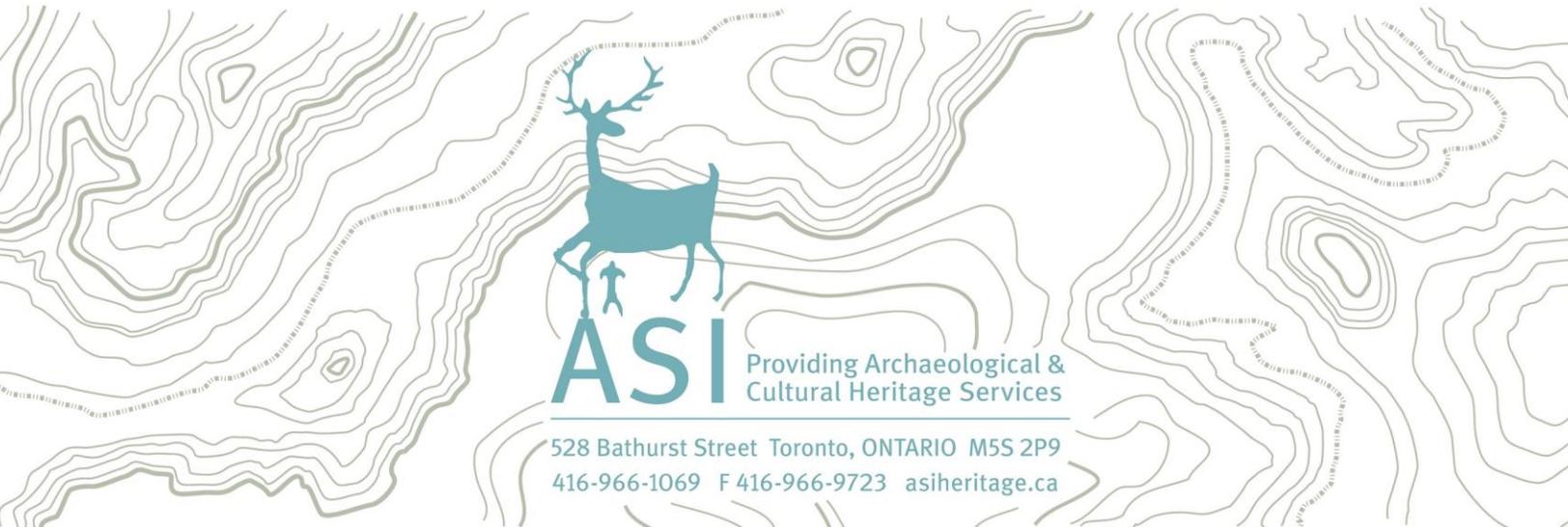
Final Report

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Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment Report

Mount Albert Water Supply Upgrades Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Study

Town of East Gwillimbury Region of York, Ontario

Executive Summary

A.S.I. was contracted by Jacobs, on behalf of the Region of York, to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (C.H.R.A.) as part of the Mount Albert Water Supply Upgrades Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The project involves the improvements to the water supply system and water quality in the community of Mount Albert. A preferred alternative alignment has been identified which follows Centre Street, Hi-View Drive, and Cleverdon Boulevard, south of Mount Albert Road. The Mount Albert Water Supply Upgrades study area is located within a residential development in the Mount Albert community in the Town of East Gwillimbury.

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, indicate a study area with a rural village history dating back to the early nineteenth century. A review of federal, provincial, and municipal registers, inventories, and databases revealed that there are 11 previously identified features of cultural heritage value within the Mount Albert Water Upgrades study area. One additional feature was identified during the fieldwork.

Based on the results of the preliminary impact assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources.
2. To ensure that identified cultural heritage resources are not adversely impacted during construction, baseline vibration monitoring should be undertaken during detailed design. Should this advance monitoring assessment determine that the structures or landscape features within the cultural heritage resources will be



subject to vibrations, a vibration monitoring plan should be prepared and implemented as part of the detailed design phase of the project to lessen vibration impacts related to construction. Baseline vibration monitoring should be conducted for: 19014 Centre Street (B.H.R. 1), 19031 Centre Street (B.H.R. 2), 5623 Mount Albert Road (B.H.R. 3), 5631 Mount Albert Road (B.H.R. 4), 18855 Centre Street (B.H.R. 6), 19015 Centre Street (C.H.L. 1), and 5590 Mount Albert Road (C.H.L. 3)

3. Should future work require an expansion of the study area, then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on known and potential heritage resources.
4. This report should be submitted to by the proponent to planning staff with the Town of East Gwillimbury, the M.H.S.T.C.I., and any other local heritage stakeholders that may have an interest in this project

Project Personnel

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1.0 Introduction

A.S.I. was contracted by Jacobs, on behalf of the Region of York, to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (C.H.R.A.) as part of the Mount Albert Water Supply Upgrades Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The project involves the improvements to the water supply system and water quality in the community of Mount Albert. A preferred alternative alignment has been identified which follows Centre Street, Hi-View Drive, and Cleverdon Boulevard, south of Mount Albert Road and includes a 50 metre buffer around the alignment. The Mount Albert Water Supply Upgrades study area is located within a residential development in the Mount Albert community in the Town of East Gwillimbury (Figure 1).

The purpose of this report is to describe the existing conditions of the study area, present an inventory of above ground built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, assess potential impacts of the proposed undertaking, and propose appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on identified cultural heritage resources. This research was conducted by Kirstyn Allam, Cultural Heritage Technician | Technical Writer, under the project management of John Sleath, Cultural Heritage Specialist, under the senior project management of Annie Veilleux, Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, all of A.S.I.

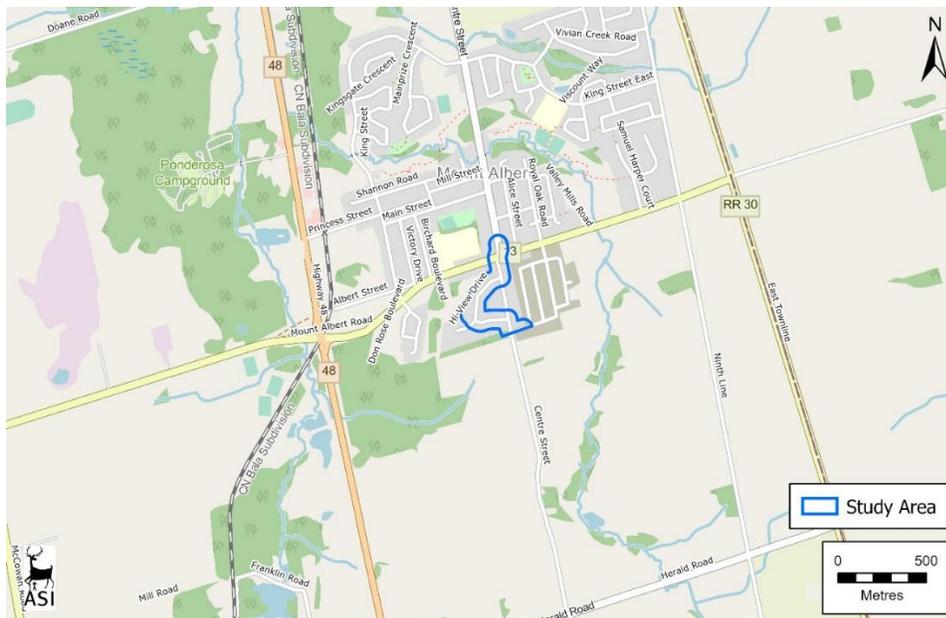


Figure 1: Location of the study area

Base Map: ©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)

2.0 Built Heritage Resource and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment Context

2.1 Legislation and Policy Context

The analysis throughout the study process addresses cultural heritage resources under various pieces of legislation and their supporting guidelines. This cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specific areas, pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act* (E.A.A.). The E.A.A. (1990) provides for the protection, conservation and management of Ontario's environment. Under the E.A.A., "environment" is defined in Subsection 1(c) to include:

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

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (O.H.A.) (Ministry of Culture 1990; now administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries) gives the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (M.H.S.T.C.I.) the responsibility for the conservation, protection, and preservation of Ontario's cultural heritage resources. The M.H.S.T.C.I. is charged under Section 2.0 of the O.H.A. with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities, and programs for the conservation, protection, and preservation of the heritage of Ontario and has published two guidelines to assist in assessing cultural heritage resources as part of an environmental assessment: *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (Ministry of Culture and Communications 1992; now administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries), and *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (Ministry of Culture and Recreation 1980; now administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries). Accordingly, both guidelines have been utilized in this assessment process.

The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (Section 1.0) states the following:

When speaking of man-made heritage, we are concerned with the works of man and the effects of his activities in the environment rather than with movable human artifacts or those environments that are natural and completely undisturbed by man.

In addition, environment may be interpreted to include the combination and interrelationships of human artifacts with all other aspects of the physical environment, as well as with the social, economic, and cultural conditions that influence the life of the people and communities in Ontario. The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* distinguish between two basic ways of



visually experiencing this heritage in the environment, namely as cultural heritage landscapes and as cultural features.

The Ministry of Tourism and Culture also published *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (2010; now administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries) (hereinafter “*Standards and Guidelines*”). These *Standards and Guidelines* apply to properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest. The *Standards and Guidelines* provide a series of guidelines that apply to provincial heritage properties in the areas of identification and evaluation; protection; maintenance; use; and disposal. For the purpose of this C.H.R.A., the *Standards and Guidelines* provide points of reference to aid in determining heritage significance in the evaluation of these properties.

Similarly, the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* (Ministry of Culture 2006a; now administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries) provides a guide to evaluate heritage properties. To conserve a cultural heritage resource, the Ontario Heritage Toolkit states that a municipality or approval authority may require a heritage impact assessment and/or a conservation plan to guide the approval, modification, or denial of a proposed development.

Additionally, the *Planning Act* (1990) and related *Provincial Policy Statement (P.P.S.)* (2020), make a number of provisions relating to heritage conservation. One of the general purposes of the *Planning Act* is to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions. In order to inform all those involved in planning activities of the scope of these matters of provincial interest, Section 2 of the *Planning Act* provides an extensive listing. These matters of provincial interest shall be regarded when certain authorities, including the council of a municipality, carry out their responsibilities under the *Act*. One of these provincial interests is directly concerned with:

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

Part 4.6 of the *PPS* states that:

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

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



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

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

In addition, significance is also more generally defined. It is assigned a specific meaning according to the subject matter or policy context, such as wetlands or ecologically important areas. With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, significant means “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*. While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation”(Government of Ontario 2020).

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

2.2 Municipal Heritage Policies

The study area is located within the Town of East Gwillimbury, in the Region of York. Policies relating to cultural heritage resources were reviewed from the following sources:

- Town of East Gwillimbury’s Official Plan (Town of East Gwillimbury 2018)
- York Region Official Plan (York Region 2019)

3.0 Assessment Methodology

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

For the purposes of this assessment, the term ‘cultural heritage resources’ is used to describe both built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.



A built heritage resource is defined as the following (Government of Ontario 2020:41):

...a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an 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.

A cultural heritage landscape is defined as the following (MHSTCI 2010:25):

...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.

3.1 Data Collection

In the course of the cultural heritage assessment, all potentially affected cultural heritage resources are subject to inventory. Generally, when conducting an identification of cultural heritage resources within a study area, three stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for and existence of cultural heritage resources in a geographic area; background research, field review, and identification.

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



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

Several investigative criteria are utilized during the field review to appropriately identify new cultural heritage resources. These investigative criteria are derived from provincial guidelines, definitions, and experience. During the environmental assessment, a built structure or landscape is identified as a cultural heritage resource if it is 40 years or older, and if the resource has potential to meet at least one of the following criteria:

Design/Physical Value:

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

Historical/Associative Value:

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

Contextual Value:

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

If a property within or adjacent to the study area meets one of these criteria it will be identified as a potential cultural heritage resource in this report and is subject to further research where appropriate and when feasible. Typically, detailed archival research, permission to enter lands containing potential heritage resources, and further consultation is required to determine the specific heritage significance of the identified potential cultural heritage resource. The detailed research and analysis required to conduct a heritage evaluation under Ontario Regulation 9/06 is considered beyond the scope of this C.H.R.A. Instead, a preliminary evaluation and justification for inclusion as potential cultural heritage resources based on the criteria above is employed and is presented in this report.

Additional properties within the project study area were encountered and observed during field review, however, they were screened out as potential cultural heritage resources because they were not considered to be 40 years or older, and were not determined to satisfy at least one of the criteria identified above.

For the purpose of this C.H.R.A., the following summarizes the tasks that were undertaken:

- The identification of major historical themes and activities within the study area through background research and review of available historical mapping (Section 4.0);
- A review to identify properties within and/or adjacent to the study area that have been listed on a municipal heritage register or inventory; designated under Part IV or V of the O.H.A.; or included on a federal inventory (Section 5.1);
- Consultation with municipal and/or regional heritage staff, and members of the community as appropriate, with knowledge regarding the community in general or potential cultural heritage resources (Section 5.2);



- A field review to confirm the location and condition of previously identified cultural heritage resources and to identify any new potential cultural heritage resources (Section 5.4);
- A preliminary analysis of potential impacts of the undertaking on identified potential cultural heritage resources (Section 6.0);
- Development of appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on identified cultural heritage resources (Section 8.0);
- Mapping of all cultural heritage resource locations (Section 11.0); and,
- Preparation of the Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment report.

4.0 Summary of Historical Development Within the Study Area

This section provides a brief summary of historical research and a description of identified above-ground cultural heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed undertaking.

A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of physiography, Indigenous land use, and Euro-Canadian settlement.

4.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago. The land now encompassed by the Town of East Gwillimbury has a cultural history which begins approximately 10,000 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a general summary of the history of Indigenous land use and settlement of the area.¹

Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Indigenous History and Lifeways

Period	Archaeological/Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 B.C.E.	Big game hunters

¹ While many types of information can inform the precontact settlement of the Town of East Gwillimbury, this summary table provides information drawn from archaeological research conducted in southern Ontario over the last century. As such, the terminology used in this review related to standard archaeological terminology for the province rather than relating to specific historical events within the region. The chronological ordering of this summary is made with respect to two temporal referents: B.C.E. – before Common Era and C.E. – Common Era.



Period	Archaeological/Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/Attributes
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 B.C.E.	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 B.C.E.	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanley, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BCE	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 B.C.E.	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND PERIOD			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 B.C.E.	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BCE- C.E. 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	C.E. 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	C.E. 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	C.E. 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
POST-CONTACT PERIOD			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	C.E. 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa	C.E. 1650-1800s	
	Euro-Canadian	C.E. 1800-present	European settlement

The study area is within the Williams Treaty with the Chippewa, 1923 which is part of the Johnson-Butler Purchases and in the traditional territory of the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa Nations, collectively known as the Williams Treaties First Nations, including the Mississaugas of Alderville First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation and the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation and the Rama First Nation (Williams Treaties First Nations 2017).

The purpose of the Johnson-Butler Purchases of 1787/1788 was to acquire from the Mississaugas the Carrying Place Trail and lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario from the Trent River to Etobicoke Creek.

As part of the Johnson-Butler Purchases, the British signed a treaty, sometimes referred to as the “Gunshot Treaty” with the Mississaugas in 1787 covering the north shore of Lake Ontario, beginning at the eastern boundary of the Toronto Purchase and



continuing east to the Bay of Quinte, where it meets the Crawford Purchase. It was referred to as the "Gunshot Treaty" because it covered the land as far back from the lake as a person could hear a gunshot. Compensation for the land apparently included "approximately £2,000 and goods such as muskets, ammunition, tobacco, laced hats and enough red cloth for 12 coats" (Surtees 1984:37–45). First discussions about acquiring this land are said to have come about while the land ceded in the Toronto Purchase of 1787 was being surveyed and paid for (Surtees 1984:37–45). During this meeting with the Mississaugas, Sir John Johnson and Colonel John Butler proposed the purchase of lands east of the Toronto Purchase (Fullerton and Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation 2015). However, descriptions of the treaty differ between the British and Mississaugas, including the depth of the boundaries: "Rice Lake and Lake Simcoe, located about 13 miles and 48 miles north of Lake Ontario, respectively, were not mentioned as landmarks in the First Nations' description of the lands to be ceded. Additionally, original descriptions provided by the Chiefs of Rice Lake indicate a maximum depth of ten miles, versus an average of 15-16 miles in Colonel Butler's description" (Fullerton and Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation 2015).

However, records of the acquisition were not clear regarding the extent of lands agreed upon (Surtees 1984). To clarify this, in October and November of 1923, the governments of Canada and Ontario, chaired by A.S. Williams, signed treaties with the Chippewa and Michi Saagiig for three large tracts of land in central Ontario and the northern shore of Lake Ontario, the last substantial portion of land in southern Ontario that had not yet been ceded to the government (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs 2013).

In 2018 the Government of Canada reached a settlement with the Williams Treaties First Nations reaffirming the recognized Treaty harvesting rights in the Williams Treaties territories of each of the seven nations.

4.2 Historical Euro-Canadian Township Survey and Settlement

Historically, the study area is located in the Former Township of East Gwillimbury, County of York in Lots 9 – 11, Concession VIII.

4.2.1 Township of East Gwillimbury

The Township of East Gwillimbury was named by Governor John Graves Simcoe in honour of his wife, whose maiden name was Gwillim. In an attempt to uncover the best route from York to the British naval posts on Georgian Bay, Governor Simcoe commissioned the first survey of the township. East Gwillimbury was first surveyed in 1800 by Stegman, and was followed by a number of other surveyors over the next century: Hambly in 1803, Wilmot in 1811, Lount in 1819, Chewitt in 1824, Lindsay in 1859, Haller in 1864 and Gossage in 1865 (Caniff 1878).



Many of the early settlers in East Gwillimbury were United Empire Loyalists, many of them Quakers, who were lured to the area with the promise of land grants and also the ability to practice their faith in peace. A number of hamlets were established early on in the township, including Holland Landing, River Drive Park, Sharon, Queensville, and Mount Albert (ASI 2012).

4.2.2 Mount Albert

The settlement was originally known as Birchardtown, and its name was later changed to Newlands, and finally Mount Albert in the late nineteenth century (Tweedsmuir n.d.). The area was first settled in 1820 by Quakers and friends of the Family Compact, and by 1850 it was described a struggling hamlet consisting of a few houses, a grist mill, a tannery, a blacksmith shop, and a general store (Tweedsmuir n.d.). The introduction of the Simcoe Junction Railway in 1877, superseded by the building of several hotels in the 1860s, gave Mount Albert the momentum to grow as an industrial and farming community. By 1894, several churches, a schoolhouse, and many industrial businesses such as a woolen factory, post office and several warehouses were added to the now rapidly growing community (Tweedsmuir n.d.). As with many other smaller, isolated communities, the growth of major population centres post World War II sparked the decline in population and industry in Mount Albert.

4.3 Review of Historical Mapping

The 1860 *Map of the County of York* (Tremaine 1860), and the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York* (Miles & Co. 1878), were examined to determine the presence of historical features within the study area during the nineteenth century (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases. For instance, they were often financed by subscription limiting the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases. The use of historical map sources to reconstruct or predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally begins by using common reference points between the various sources. The historical maps are geo-referenced to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on a modern map. The results of this exercise can often be imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources.

Historically, the study area is located in Lots 9 – 11, Concession VIII in the Township of East Gwillimbury, County of York. Details of historical property owners and historical features in the study area are listed in Table 2 and Table 3.



Table 2: Property owner(s) and historical features(s) on the 1860 Map of the County of York

Con #	Lot #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
VIII	9	S. Shuttleworth	Centre Street
VIII	9	H. Shuttleworth	Centre Street
VIII	10	Geo. Stokes	Centre Street Mount Albert Road
VIII	10	Alex. Fletcher	Inn Centre Street Mount Albert Road
VIII	11	T. Rear	Mount Albert Centre Street Mount Albert Road
VIII	11	Geo. Rear	Mount Albert Centre Street Mount Albert Road

Table 3: Property owner(s) and historical features(s) on the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York

Con #	Lot #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
VIII	9	Saml. Shuttleworth	Centre Street
VIII	9	Edmond Shuttleworth	Centre Street
VIII	10	Sidney Stokes	Mount Albert Residence Orchard Centre Street Mount Albert Road
VIII	10	Alex. Fletcher	Mount Albert Residence Centre Street Mount Albert Road
VIII	11	Thos. Rear	Mount Albert Centre Street Mount Albert Road
VIII	11	n/a	Mount Albert Wesleyan Methodist Church Centre Street Mount Albert Road

Nineteenth-century mapping shows that Centre Street and Mount Albert Road are historically surveyed roadways (Figure 2 and Figure 3). The roads are illustrated in their present alignment as early as 1860. An inn (B.H.R. 3) is depicted at the southeast corner of the intersection of Centre Street and Mount Albert Road in 1860. The

community of Mount Albert is also illustrated along both the west and east side of Centre Street north of Mount Albert Road. A residence is illustrated on the west side of Centre Street south of Mount Albert Road. By 1878, the community has grown further northward along Centre Street and south of Mount Albert Road. A Wesleyan Methodist Church is depicted at the northeast corner of the intersection of Centre Street and Mount Albert Road. The church is associated with the extant cemetery in that location (C.H.L. 1). A residence is depicted on the south side of Mount Albert Road east of its intersection with Centre Street. An orchard is now illustrated south of the residence that was depicted on the 1860 mapping west of Centre Street and south of Mount Albert Road.

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historical topographic mapping and aerial photographs from the twentieth century were examined. This report presents maps and aerial photographs from 1929, 1954, 1978, and 1999 (Figure 4 to Figure 7).

The twentieth-century mapping suggest that the study area underwent development from an agricultural context to a residential community in the later twentieth century. The 1929 topographic mapping (Figure 4) demonstrates development to the north of the study area in the early twentieth century, though little growth within the study area itself. Mount Albert Road is illustrated as a second class metalled road and Centre Street as an unmetalled roadway. A cemetery is depicted on the map northeast of the Centre Street and Mount Albert Road intersection. Structures are depicted east of the intersection on both the north and south sides of Mount Albert Road. A residence is on the west side of Centre Street north of the intersection (B.H.R. 1). A residence and barn are now depicted on the west side of Centre Street south of Mount Albert Road, which was depicted on the earlier mapping. Another residence and barn are illustrated east of Centre Street near the southern end of the study area (B.H.R. 6).

Aerial imagery from 1954 and 1978 shows the agricultural context of the study area, with the agricultural fields and tree lines clearly visible south of Mount Albert Road along Centre Street (Figure 5 and Figure 6). Some additional development has occurred north of the study area in the community of Mount Albert. By the time of the 1999 aerial photograph the study area has been fully developed into a residential neighbourhood (Figure 7). Hi-View Drive and Cleverdon Boulevard are both visible and follow their present alignments. Houses are depicted along the study area and a water tower is visible to the west of the intersection of Hi-View Drive and Cleverdon Boulevard. The area to the south of the study area remains agricultural.



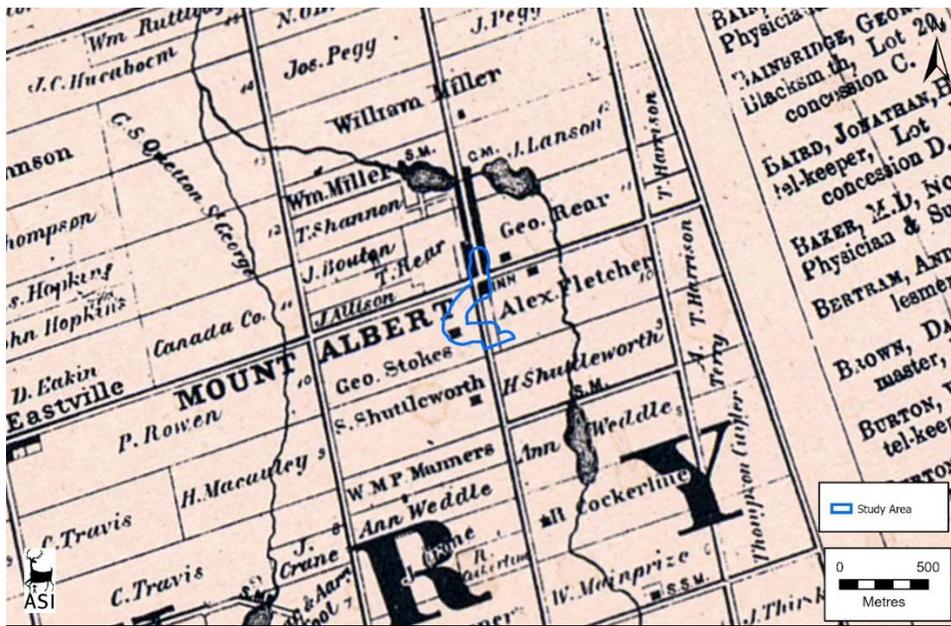


Figure 2: The study area overlaid on the 1860 Tremaine's Map of the County of York.
Base Map: (Tremaine 1860)

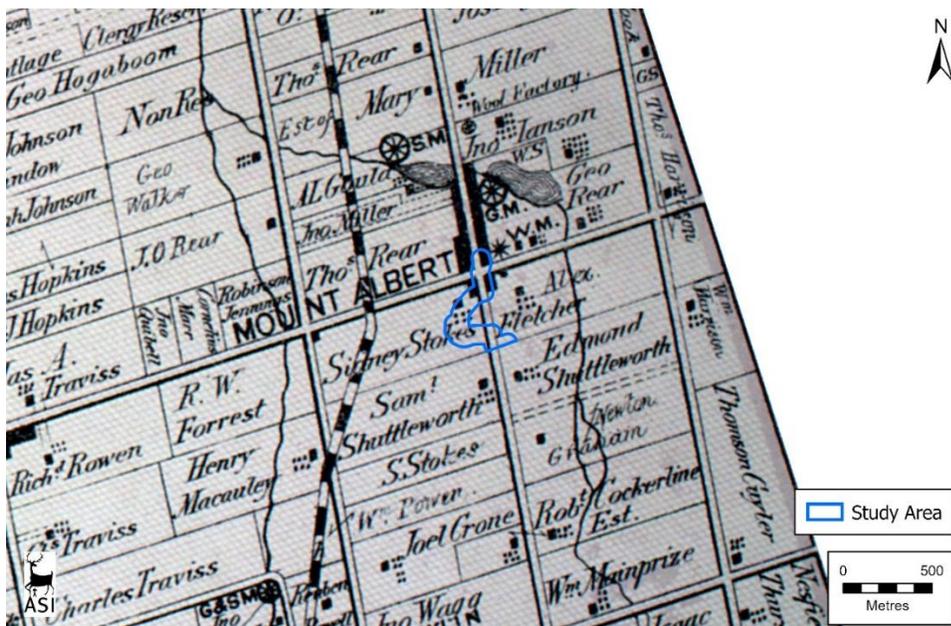


Figure 3: The study area overlaid on the 1878 Historical Atlas of the County of York.
Base Map: (Miles & Co. 1878)

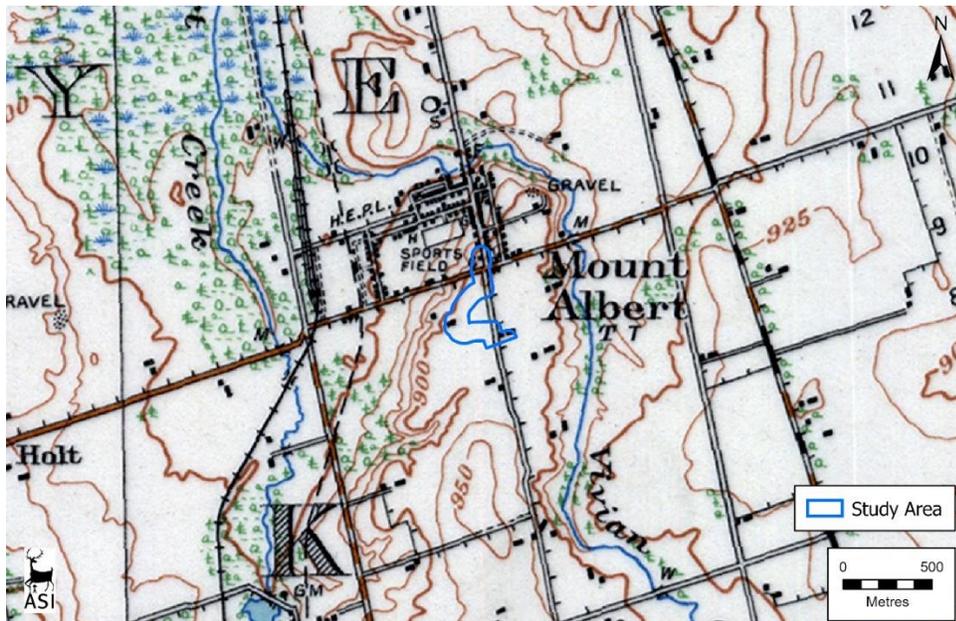


Figure 4: The study area overlaid on the 1929 topographic map of Newmarket. Base Map: Newmarket Sheet No. 109 (Department of National Defence 1929)



Figure 5: The study area overlaid on the 1954 aerial photograph of Mount Albert. Base Map: (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited 1954)



Figure 6: The study area overlaid on the 1978 aerial photograph of Mount Albert.
Base Map: (York Region n.d.)

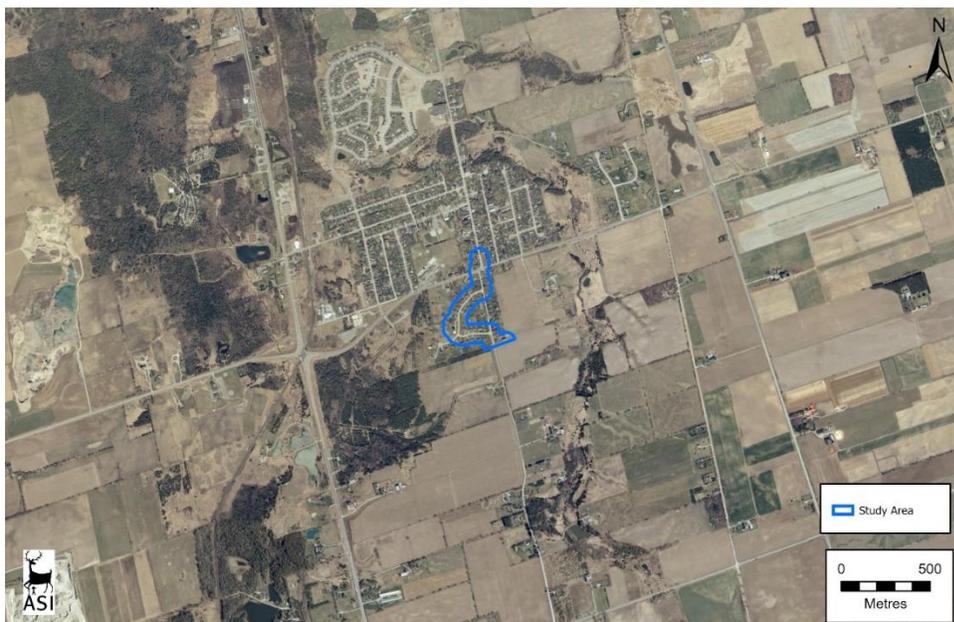


Figure 7: The study area overlaid on the 1999 aerial photograph of Mount Albert.
Base Map: (York Region n.d.)

5.0 Identification of Known and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources

5.1 Review of Existing Heritage Inventories

A number of resources were consulted in order to identify existing cultural heritage resources within the study area². These resources include:

- The East Gwillimbury Register of Cultural Heritage Properties (Town of East Gwillimbury 2019);
- York Region *Built to Last* Interactive Mapping (York Region n.d.);
- East Gwillimbury Heritage Register Review (ASI 2020);
- The *Ontario Heritage Act Register* (Ontario Heritage Trust n.d.);
- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements (Ontario Heritage Trust n.d.);
- The *Places of Worship Inventory* (Ontario Heritage Trust n.d.);
- *Ontario Heritage Plaque Database* (Ontario Heritage Trust n.d.);
- Database of known cemeteries/burial sites curated by the Ontario Genealogical Society (Ontario Genealogical Society n.d.);
- *Canada's Historic Places* website (Parks Canada n.d.);
- *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations* (Parks Canada n.d.);
- Canadian Heritage River System (Canadian Heritage Rivers Board and Technical Planning Committee n.d.); and,
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites (UNESCO World Heritage Centre n.d.).

5.2 Public Consultation

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

- Adam Robb, Senior Planner, Development Services, Town of East Gwillimbury (email communication 10 December 2020). Email correspondence confirmed that there is one property designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act and 10 properties listed in the Town of East Gwillimbury's Register of Cultural Heritage Resources. It should be noted that A.S.I. is currently working with the Town of East Gwillimbury on the review of their heritage register. A Heritage Register Review report was completed in October 2020 and is expected to be reviewed by Council in 2021. The report provides recommendations regarding which properties currently on the Heritage Register have merit for continued inclusion

² Reviewed 7 December 2020

on the Heritage Register. Mr. Robb requested that the Heritage Register Review report be consulted for information on properties within the study area.

- The MHSTCI (email communication 9 December 2020)³. At the time of report submission, a response was still outstanding.
- The Ontario Heritage Trust (email communications 9 and 10 December 2020). A response indicated that there are no conservation easements or Trust-owned properties within or adjacent to the study area.

5.3 Summary of Previously Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the review of available municipal, provincial, and federal data, and the results of public consultation, there are 11 previously identified resource within and adjacent to the Mount Albert Water Supply Upgrades study area. These include: one property designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act and 10 properties listed in the Town of East Gwillimbury's Register of Cultural Heritage Properties (Town of East Gwillimbury 2019). A review of the Heritage Register Review report indicates that the 11 properties currently on the Heritage Register are not recommended for removal from the register.

5.4 Field Review

A field review of the study area was undertaken by Kirstyn Allam of A.S.I., on 2 December 2020 to document the existing conditions of the study area from existing rights-of-way. The existing conditions of the study area are described below and captured in Plate 1 to Plate 8. Identified cultural heritage resources are discussed in Section 5.5 and are mapped in Section 11.0 of this report.

The study area is in the community of Mount Albert in the Town of East Gwillimbury and focuses on the preferred alternative alignment for the improvements to the water supply system with a 50 metre buffer around the alignment. The study area is located within a residential development and follows Centre Street, Hi-View Drive, and Cleverdon Boulevard.

The southern terminus of the study area begins approximately 70 metres south of the Centre Street and Cleverdon Boulevard intersection. It then travels northward to the intersection and turns west onto Cleverdon Boulevard. The study area follows Cleverdon Boulevard to its intersection with Hi-View Drive, then travels northward along Hi-View Drive to Centre Street. The study area resumes its route along Centre Street through the intersection with Mount Albert Road and terminates approximately 68 metres north of the Centre Street and Mount Albert Road intersection.

³ Contacted at registrar@ontario.ca.



Centre Street is oriented in a north-south alignment with one lane for northbound vehicular traffic and one lane for southbound vehicular traffic. South of Mount Albert Road, Centre Street has narrow gravel shoulders on both the east and west sides; the road also lacks curbs and sidewalks. North of Mount Albert Road, Centre Street features a sidewalk along the east side and curbs along both sides of the road. Mount Albert Road is generally oriented in an east-west alignment with one lane for eastbound vehicular traffic and one lane for westbound vehicular traffic. The road features sidewalks and curbs along both the north and south sides. Hi-View Drive and Cleverdon Boulevard both have curved alignments and feature two lanes for vehicular traffic, narrow gravel shoulders, and no sidewalks. The roads all feature residences on generally large lots. West of the Hi-View Drive and Cleverdon Road intersection is a water tower and water treatment building.



Plate 1: Centre Street, looking north from the southern limit of the study area.



Plate 2: Looking to Cleverdon Boulevard from Hi-View Drive, looking east.



Plate 3: Hi-View Drive, looking west from Centre Street.



Plate 4: Looking south towards the intersection of Centre Street and Mount Albert Road.



Plate 5: Looking southwest at the intersection of Centre Street and Mount Albert Road. B.H.R. 3 is on the left.



Plate 6: Looking north at the intersection of Centre Street and Mount Albert Road. C.H.L. 1 is on the right.

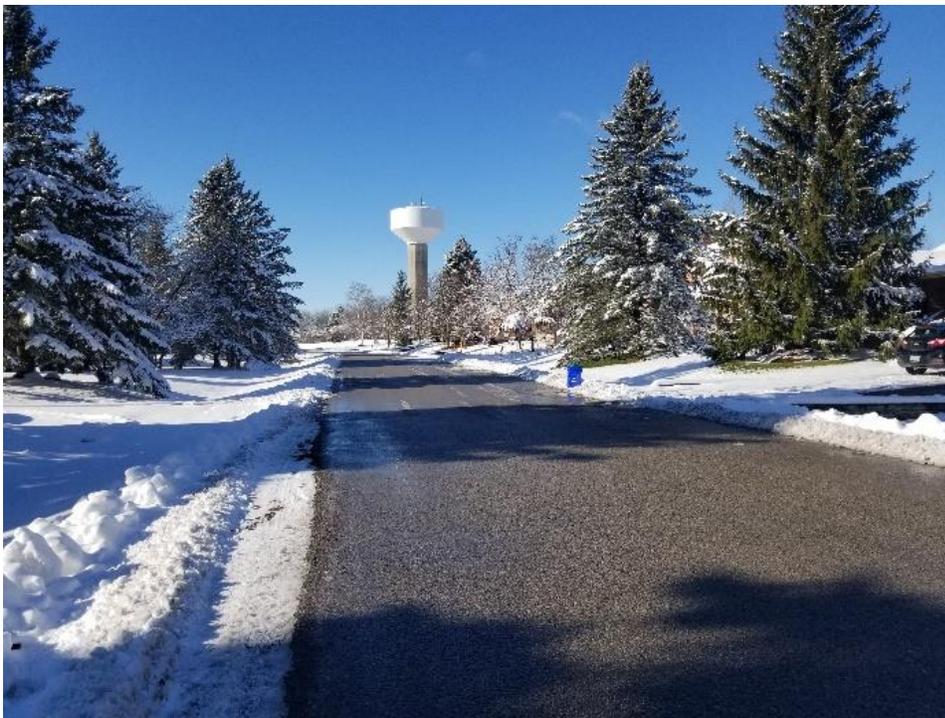


Plate 7: View of the water tower, looking northwest on Cleverdon Boulevard.



Plate 8: View of the water treatment building, looking west.

5.5 Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the results of the background research and field review, 12 cultural heritage resources⁴ were identified within the Mount Albert Water Supply Upgrades study area (see Figure 8 and Table 4). A detailed inventory of these cultural heritage resources within the study area are presented in Section 10.0 and mapping of these features are provided in Section 11.0 of this report.

Table 4: Summary of known and potential built heritage resources (B.H.R.) and cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.) within the study area

Feature I.D.	Location/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description
B.H.R. 1	19014 Centre Street	Listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties	A nineteenth century Gothic Revival residence.
B.H.R. 2	19031 Centre Street	Listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties	A late-nineteenth century red brick residence.

⁴ For the purpose of this assessment, the term ‘cultural heritage resource’ is used to describe both cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources (see Section 3.0 for definitions).

Feature I.D.	Location/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description
B.H.R. 3	5623 Mount Albert Road	Listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties	The former Stokes Hotel, also known as the Royal Oak Hotel. A nineteenth century hotel.
B.H.R. 4	5631 Mount Albert Road	Listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties	A late-nineteenth century residence connected to the Stokes Hotel.
B.H.R. 5	5664 Mount Albert Road	Listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties	A late-nineteenth century Gothic Revival residence.
B.H.R. 6	18855 Centre Street	Listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties	A red brick Gothic Revival residence.
B.H.R. 7	6 Alice Street	Listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties	A late-nineteenth century Gothic Revival residence constructed for Robert Hunter.
B.H.R. 8	10 Alice Street	Listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties	A late-nineteenth century Gothic Revival residence.
B.H.R. 9	5639 Mount Albert Road	Identified during background research and field review	An early-twentieth century residence.
C.H.L. 1	19015 Centre Street	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-Law #2004-20)	Wesleyan Methodist Pioneer Cemetery
C.H.L. 2	18784 Centre Street	Listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties	An early-nineteenth century farmscape.
C.H.L. 3	5590 Mount Albert Road	Listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties	Birchard Family Burying Ground (Centennial Park)



6.0 Screening for Potential Impacts

6.1 Preliminary Impact Assessment Considerations

To assess the potential impacts of the undertaking, identified cultural heritage resources are considered against a range of possible impacts based on the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit, Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process, InfoSheet #5 Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2006, now administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries) which include, but are not limited to:

- Direct impacts:
 - Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features; and
 - Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance.
- Indirect impacts
 - Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden;
 - Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship;
 - Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features;
 - A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces; and
 - Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource.

Indirect impacts from construction-related vibration have the potential to negatively affect built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes depending on the type of construction methods and machinery selected for the project and proximity and composition of the identified resources. Potential vibration impacts are defined as having potential to affect an identified cultural heritage resource where work is taking place within 50 metre of features on the property. A 50 metre buffer is applied in the absence of a project-specific defined vibration zone of influence based on existing secondary source literature and direction provided from the M.H.S.T.C.I. (Wiss 1981; Rainer 1982; Ellis 1987; Crispino and D'Apuzzo 2001; Carman et al. 2012). This buffer accommodates any additional or potential threat from collisions with heavy machinery or subsidence (Randl 2001).

Several additional factors are also considered when evaluating potential impacts on identified cultural heritage resources. These are outlined in a document set out by the Ministry of Culture and Communications (now M.H.S.T.C.I.) and the Ministry of the



Environment entitled *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (1992) and include:

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

The proposed undertaking should endeavor to avoid adversely affecting cultural heritage resources and intervention should be managed in such a way that its impact is sympathetic with the value of the resources. When the nature of the undertaking is such that adverse impacts are unavoidable, it may be necessary to implement management or mitigation strategies that alleviate the deleterious effects on cultural heritage resources. Mitigation is the process of lessening or negating anticipated adverse impacts to cultural heritage resources and may include, but are not limited to, such actions as avoidance, monitoring, protection, relocation, remedial landscaping, and documentation of the cultural heritage landscape and/or built heritage resource if to be demolished or relocated. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid unintended negative impacts to identified cultural heritage resources. Avoidance measures may include, but are not limited to: erecting temporary fencing, establishing buffer zones, issuing instructions to construction crews to avoid identified cultural heritage resources, etc.

Various works associated with infrastructure improvements have the potential to affect cultural heritage resources in a variety of ways, and as such, appropriate mitigation measures for the undertaking need to be considered.

6.2 Potential Impacts of the Preferred Design Concept on Cultural Heritage Resources and Mitigation Strategies

The proposed undertaking for the Mount Albert Water Supply Upgrades Municipal Class E.A. involves the construction of a sanitary forcemain, raw watermain, residual management system, and treatment building. The sanitary forcemain will be constructed along Centre Street from north of the Centre Street and Mount Albert Road intersection to Hi-View Drive and then along Hi-View Drive to the residual management system. The raw watermain will be constructed from the new treatment building south along Hi-View Drive to its intersection with Cleverdon Boulevard, east along Cleverdon Boulevard to Centre Street, and then continue south along Centre Street where it will connect with existing infrastructure. Mapping of the preferred alternative is provided in Figure 8 in Section 11.0, including the study area mapping showing photographic plate locations



and the location of the identified cultural heritage resources. All work relating to the sanitary forcemain and the watermain is expected to be confined to the existing rights-of-way (R.O.W.). The residual management system and the new treatment building will be constructed within the parcel for 20 Hi-View Drive.

Table 5 outlines the potential impacts on all identified cultural heritage resources within and adjacent to the overall study area.

Table 5: Potential Impacts of the Proposed Undertaking

Feature I.D.	Potential Impact(s)	Proposed Mitigation Measures
B.H.R. 1	It is understood that the limits of the preferred alternative alignment will be confined to the existing R.O.W. No direct impacts to this property are anticipated. Construction activities associated with the preferred alternative alignment have the potential to create vibrations that may have an indirect impact on the property.	To ensure this property is not adversely impacted during construction, baseline vibration monitoring should be undertaken during detailed design. Should this advance monitoring assessment conclude that the structure on this property will be subject to vibrations, prepare and implement a vibration monitoring plan as part of the detailed design phase of the project to lessen vibration impacts related to construction.
B.H.R. 2	It is understood that the limits of the preferred alternative alignment will be confined to the existing R.O.W. No direct impacts to this property are anticipated. Construction activities associated with the preferred alternative alignment have the potential to create vibrations that may have an indirect impact on the property.	To ensure this property is not adversely impacted during construction, baseline vibration monitoring should be undertaken during detailed design. Should this advance monitoring assessment conclude that the structure on this property will be subject to vibrations, prepare and implement a vibration monitoring plan as part of the detailed design phase of the project to lessen vibration impacts related to construction.
B.H.R. 3	It is understood that the limits of the preferred alternative alignment will be confined to the existing R.O.W. No direct impacts to this property are anticipated. Construction activities associated with the preferred alternative alignment	To ensure this property is not adversely impacted during construction, baseline vibration monitoring should be undertaken during detailed design. Should this advance monitoring assessment conclude that the structure on this property will be subject to vibrations,



Feature I.D.	Potential Impact(s)	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	have the potential to create vibrations that may have an indirect impact on the property.	prepare and implement a vibration monitoring plan as part of the detailed design phase of the project to lessen vibration impacts related to construction.
B.H.R. 4	It is understood that the limits of the preferred alternative alignment will be confined to the existing R.O.W. No direct impacts to this property are anticipated. Construction activities associated with the preferred alternative alignment have the potential to create vibrations that may have an indirect impact on the property.	To ensure this property is not adversely impacted during construction, baseline vibration monitoring should be undertaken during detailed design. Should this advance monitoring assessment conclude that the structure on this property will be subject to vibrations, prepare and implement a vibration monitoring plan as part of the detailed design phase of the project to lessen vibration impacts related to construction.
B.H.R. 5	It is understood that the limits of the preferred alternative alignment will be confined to the existing ROW. As this work is located more than 50 metres from the structure within B.H.R. 5, no impacts are anticipated.	No further work required.
B.H.R. 6	It is understood that the limits of the preferred alternative alignment will be confined to the existing R.O.W. No direct impacts to this property are anticipated. Construction activities associated with the preferred alternative alignment have the potential to create vibrations that may have an indirect impact on the property.	To ensure this property is not adversely impacted during construction, baseline vibration monitoring should be undertaken during detailed design. Should this advance monitoring assessment conclude that the structure on this property will be subject to vibrations, prepare and implement a vibration monitoring plan as part of the detailed design phase of the project to lessen vibration impacts related to construction.
B.H.R. 7	It is understood that the limits of the preferred alternative alignment will be confined to the existing R.O.W. As this work is located more than 50 metres	No further work required.

Feature I.D.	Potential Impact(s)	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	from the structure within B.H.R. 7, no impacts are anticipated.	
B.H.R. 8	It is understood that the limits of the preferred alternative alignment will be confined to the existing R.O.W. As this work is located more than 50 metres from the structure within B.H.R. 8, no impacts are anticipated.	No further work required.
B.H.R. 9	It is understood that the limits of the preferred alternative alignment will be confined to the existing R.O.W. As this work is located more than 50 metres from the structure within B.H.R. 9, no impacts are anticipated.	No further work required.
C.H.L. 1	It is understood that the limits of the preferred alternative alignment will be confined to the existing R.O.W. No direct impacts to this property are anticipated. Construction activities associated with the preferred alternative alignment have the potential to create vibrations that may have an indirect impact on the property.	To ensure this property is not adversely impacted during construction, baseline vibration monitoring should be undertaken during detailed design. Should this advance monitoring assessment conclude that any structures or landscape features on this property will be subject to vibrations, prepare and implement a vibration monitoring plan as part of the detailed design phase of the project to lessen vibration impacts related to construction.
C.H.L. 2	It is understood that the limits of the preferred alternative alignment will be confined to the existing R.O.W. As this work is located more than 50 metres from the structures within C.H.L. 2, no impacts are anticipated.	No further work required.
C.H.L. 3	The property parcel currently extends into the existing paved roadway. It is understood that the limits of the preferred alternative alignment will be confined to the existing paved	To ensure this property is not adversely impacted during construction, baseline vibration monitoring should be undertaken during detailed design. Should this advance monitoring assessment

Feature I.D.	Potential Impact(s)	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	roadway. No direct impacts to this property are anticipated. Construction activities associated with the preferred alternative alignment have the potential to create vibrations that may have an indirect impact on the property.	conclude that any structures or landscape features on this property will be subject to vibrations, prepare and implement a vibration monitoring plan as part of the detailed design phase of the project to lessen vibration impacts related to construction.

No direct impacts to identified cultural heritage resources are anticipated as a result of the preferred alternative.

Indirect impacts to B.H.R. 1 – B.H.R. 4, B.H.R. 6, C.H.L. 1, and C.H.L. 3 may occur as a result of their location adjacent to the preferred alternative alignment. To ensure that the identified cultural heritage resources are not adversely impacted during construction, baseline vibration monitoring should be undertaken during detailed design. Should this advance monitoring assessment determine that the structures or landscape features within the cultural heritage resources will be subject to vibrations, a vibration monitoring plan should be prepared and implemented as part of the detailed design phase of the project to lessen vibration impacts related to construction. Baseline monitoring should be conducted for: 19014 Centre Street (B.H.R. 1), 19031 Centre Street (B.H.R. 2), 5623 Mount Albert Road (B.H.R. 3), 5631 Mount Albert Road (B.H.R. 4), 18855 Centre Street (B.H.R. 6), 19015 Centre Street (C.H.L. 1), and 5590 Mount Albert Road (C.H.L. 3).

7.0 Conclusions

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, indicate a study area with a rural village history dating back to the early nineteenth century. A review of federal, provincial, and municipal registers, inventories, and databases revealed that there are 11 previously identified features of cultural heritage value within and adjacent to the Mount Albert Water Upgrades study area. One additional feature was identified during the fieldwork.

Key Findings

- A total of 12 cultural heritage resources were identified within and adjacent to the study area.
- A total of nine built heritage resources (B.H.R.s) and three cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s) were identified within and adjacent to the study area. One property is designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (C.H.L. 1), ten properties are listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties (Town of East Gwillimbury 2019) (B.H.R. 1 – 8 and C.H.L. 2 – 3). One property was identified during background research and field review (B.H.R. 9).
- Identified cultural heritage resources are historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with land use patterns in the community of Mount Albert in the Town of East Gwillimbury.

Results of Preliminary Impact Assessment

- No direct impacts to any potential cultural heritage resources are anticipated as a result of the preferred alternative.
- The preferred alternative may result in indirect impacts to seven known cultural heritage resources:
 - 19014 Centre Street (B.H.R. 1);
 - 19031 Centre Street (B.H.R. 2);
 - 5623 Mount Albert Road (B.H.R. 3);
 - 5631 Mount Albert Road (B.H.R. 4);
 - 18855 Centre Street (B.H.R. 6);
 - 19015 Centre Street (C.H.L. 1); and,
 - 5590 Mount Albert Road (C.H.L. 3).
- No indirect impacts are anticipated to the remaining four known and one potential cultural heritage resources:
 - 5664 Mount Albert Road (B.H.R. 5);
 - 6 Alice Street (B.H.R. 7);



- 10 Alice Street (B.H.R. 8);
- 5639 Mount Albert Road (B.H.R. 9); and,
- 18784 Centre Street (C.H.L. 2).

8.0 Recommendations

The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the study area determined that 12 cultural heritage resources are located within or adjacent to the Mount Albert Water Upgrades Street study area. Based on the results of the preliminary impact assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources.
2. To ensure that identified cultural heritage resources are not adversely impacted during construction, baseline vibration monitoring should be undertaken during detailed design. Should this advance monitoring assessment determine that the structures or landscape features within the cultural heritage resources will be subject to vibrations, a vibration monitoring plan should be prepared and implemented as part of the detailed design phase of the project to lessen vibration impacts related to construction. Baseline vibration monitoring should be conducted for: 19014 Centre Street (B.H.R. 1), 19031 Centre Street (B.H.R. 2), 5623 Mount Albert Road (B.H.R. 3), 5631 Mount Albert Road (B.H.R. 4), 18855 Centre Street (B.H.R. 6), 19015 Centre Street (C.H.L. 1), and 5590 Mount Albert Road (C.H.L. 3)
3. Should future work require an expansion of the study area, then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on known and potential heritage resources.
4. This report should be submitted to by the proponent to planning staff with the Town of East Gwillimbury, the M.H.S.T.C.I., and any other local heritage stakeholders that may have an interest in this project.

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SEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/#.W0e3D9JKiUk.



10.0 Cultural Heritage Resource Inventory

Feature I.D.

B.H.R. 1

Property Type

Residence

Address or Location

19014 Centre Street

Level of Heritage Recognition

Listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties

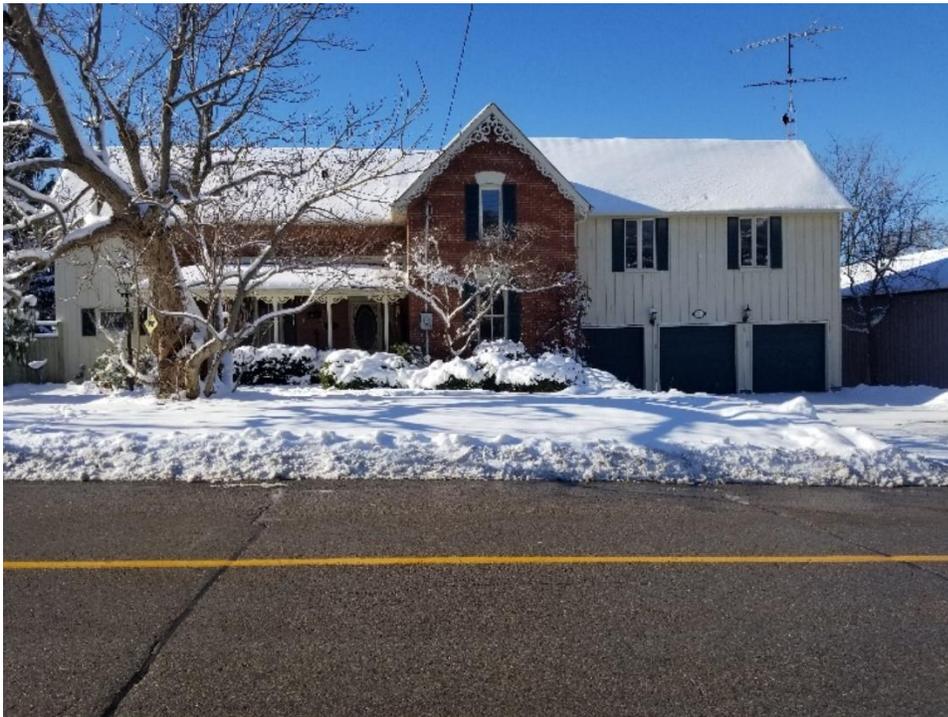
Property Description

- Nineteenth-century mapping indicates that the property was owned by Thos. Rear in both 1860 and 1878 (Figure 2 and Figure 3).
- The community of Mount Albert in the vicinity of the extant structure is depicted as developed as early as 1860 (Figure 2).
- According to the Register (2019), the residence was constructed circa 1875.
- The residence is a representative example of a regional variation of the Gothic Revival architectural style (ASI 2020). The house is a one-and-a-half storey red brick building with northern and southern modern additions on the residence. The red brick house has a gable roof with vergeboarding along the centre gable and the porch.
- Located on the west side of Centre Street, an early transportation route, set back from the road.
- Reflects settlement patterns along Centre Street and the development of the community of Mount Albert in the Town of East Gwillimbury, and supports the village character of the area.

Known Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and associated heritage attributes

This property is listed on the register for its potential to retain cultural heritage value but has not been formally evaluated against the criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06. The property has potential design and contextual value as a representative example of a Gothic Revival residence within the Mount Albert community in the Town of East Gwillimbury. For additional information, please see the listing available at the [Register of Cultural Heritage Properties webpage](#).

Photos



Looking west to the residence at 19014 Centre Street (A.S.I. 2020).

Feature I.D.

B.H.R. 2

Property Type

Residence

Address or Location

19031 Centre Street

Level of Heritage Recognition

Listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties

Property Description

- Nineteenth-century mapping indicates that the property was owned by Geo. Rear in both 1860 and 1878 (Figure 2 and Figure 3).
- The community of Mount Albert in the vicinity of the extant structure is depicted as developed as early as 1860 (Figure 2).
- According to the Register (2019), the residence was constructed circa 1870.
- The residence is a one-and-a-half storey brick house with an eastern addition, rectangular footprint, gable roof, and a covered front porch with vergeboarding.
- Located on the east side of Centre Street, an early transportation route, set back from the road on a rise in the topography.
- Reflects settlement patterns along Centre Street and the development of the community of Mount Albert in the Town of East Gwillimbury, and supports the village character of the area.

Known Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and associated heritage attributes

This property is listed on the register for its potential to retain cultural heritage value but has not been formally evaluated against the criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06. The property has potential design, historical, and contextual value as a late-nineteenth century red brick residence within the Mount Albert community in the Town of East Gwillimbury. For additional information, please see the listing available at the [Register of Cultural Heritage Properties webpage](#).



Photos



Looking northeast towards the residence at 19031 Centre Street (A.S.I. 2020).

Feature I.D.

B.H.R. 3

Property Type

Residence (Former Hotel)

Address or Location

5623 Mount Albert Road

Level of Heritage Recognition

Listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties

Property Description

- The Stokes Hotel, also known as the Royal Oak Hotel, was constructed by John Stokes, a well-known local architect in 1854. For many years, Stokes was also a municipal servant in York County (ASI 2020).
- An inn is depicted in the location of the extant structure on 1860 mapping (Figure 2) and an undated photo below depicts what the building looked like before it was converted into a house. According to the Register (2019), the southern portion of the hotel was moved to the neighbouring property of 5631 Mount Albert Road (B.H.R. 4).
- The house is a two-storey regional variation of Georgian style architecture. The house features red brick with buff brick accents and a hipped roof with brackets beneath the eaves. It is three bays wide along the north elevation and two along the western elevation. Along the northern elevation by the front door is a plaque with "Royal Oak Hotel 1860".
- Located on the southeast corner of Centre Street and Mount Albert Road, both early transportation routes, with a limited setback.
- Reflects settlement patterns and economic development along both Centre Street and Mount Albert Road; and the development of the community of Mount Albert in the Town of East Gwillimbury. The property also supports the village character of the area.

Known Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and associated heritage attributes

This property is listed on the register for its potential to retain cultural heritage value but has not been formally evaluated against the criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06. The property has potential design, historical, and contextual value as a two-storey Georgian style hotel associated with John Stokes within the community of Mount Albert in the Town of East Gwillimbury. For additional information, please see the listing available at the [Register of Cultural Heritage Properties webpage](#).

Photos



Looking southeast towards the former hotel at 5623 Mount Albert Road (A.S.I. 2020).



Historical photograph of the hotel (York Region n.d.).

Feature I.D.

B.H.R. 4

Property Type

Residence

Address or Location

5631 Mount Albert Road

Level of Heritage Recognition

Listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties

Property Description

- Nineteenth-century mapping indicates the property was owned by Alex. Fletcher in 1860 and 1878 (Figure 2 and Figure 3).
- A residence is illustrated in the vicinity of the extant structure in 1878 (Figure 3).
- According to the Register (2019), the residence was constructed circa 1870 and the southern portion of the Royal Oak Hotel (B.H.R. 3) was moved to this property to create the extant residence.
- The residence is a two-storey house with rectangular footprint a hipped roof and clad in siding. The house has a covered front door on the east side of the northern elevation with a tall rectangular window to the west. The second floor has two tall rectangular windows.
- Located on the south side of Mount Albert Road, southeast of its intersection with Centre Street, both are early transportation routes, with a limited setback.
- Reflects settlement patterns and economic development along both Centre Street and Mount Albert Road; and the development of the community of Mount Albert in the Town of East Gwillimbury. The property also supports the village character of the area.

Known Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and associated heritage attributes

This property is listed on the register for its potential to retain cultural heritage value but has not been formally evaluated against the criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06. The property has potential design and contextual value as a late-nineteenth century residence associated with the Royal Oak Hotel within the community of Mount Albert in the Town of East Gwillimbury. For additional information, please see the listing available at the [Register of Cultural Heritage Properties webpage](#).



Photos



Looking southeast towards the residence at 5631 Mount Albert Road (A.S.I. 2020).

Feature I.D.

B.H.R. 5

Property Type

Residence

Address or Location

5664 Mount Albert Road

Level of Heritage Recognition

Listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties

Property Description

- Nineteenth-century mapping indicates the property was owned by Geo. Rear in both 1860 and 1878 (Figure 2 and Figure 3).
- A residence is illustrated in the vicinity of the extant structure in 1860 (Figure 2).
- According to the Register (2019), the residence was constructed circa 1880.
- The residence is a representative example of a regional variation of the Gothic Revival architectural style (ASI 2020). The house is a one-and-a-half storey residence with an L-shaped footprint and gable roof. The southern elevation features a finial and an arched window beneath the gable. The house also features a covered front porch.
- Located on the north side of Mount Albert Road, an early transportation route, with a limited setback.
- Reflects settlement patterns along Mount Albert Road and the development of the community of Mount Albert in the Town of East Gwillimbury, and supports the village character of the area.

Known Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and associated heritage attributes

This property is listed on the register for its potential to retain cultural heritage value but has not been formally evaluated against the criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06. The property has potential to meet design and contextual value as a representative example of a Gothic Revival residence within the Mount Albert community in the Town of East Gwillimbury. For additional information, please see the listing available at the [Register of Cultural Heritage Properties webpage](#).



Photos



Looking north towards the residence at 5664 Mount Albert Road (A.S.I. 2019).

Feature I.D.

B.H.R. 6

Property Type

Residence

Address or Location

18855 Centre Street

Level of Heritage Recognition

Listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties

Property Description

- Nineteenth-century mapping indicates the property was owned by Alex. Fletcher in both 1860 and 1878 (Figure 2 and Figure 3).
- A residence is illustrated in the vicinity of the extant structure on the 1929 mapping (Figure 4).
- The residence is a representative example of a regional variation of the Gothic Revival architectural style (ASI 2020). The house is a one-and-a-half storey red brick residence with an L-shaped footprint, gable roof, and centre gable. The western elevation features a covered front door and arched windows.
- Located on the east side of Centre Street, an early transportation route, with a limited setback.
- Reflects settlement patterns along Centre Street and the development of the community of Mount Albert in the Town of East Gwillimbury, and supports the village character of the area.

Known Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and associated heritage attributes

This property is listed on the register for its potential to retain cultural heritage value but has not been formally evaluated against the criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06. The property has potential to meet design and contextual value as a representative example of a Gothic Revival residence within the Mount Albert community in the Town of East Gwillimbury. For additional information, please see the listing available at the [Register of Cultural Heritage Properties](#) webpage.

Photos



Looking east towards the residence at 18855 Centre Street (A.S.I. 2020).

Feature I.D.

B.H.R. 7

Property Type

Residence

Address or Location

6 Alice Street

Level of Heritage Recognition

Listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties

Property Description

- Nineteenth-century mapping indicates the property was owned by Geo. Rear in both 1860 and 1878 (Figure 2 and Figure 3).
- A residence is illustrated in the vicinity of the extant structure on the 1929 mapping (Figure 4).
- According to the Register (2019), the residence was constructed circa 1884 and is associated with Robert Hunter, a local postmaster and significant member of the community in the late-nineteenth century (ASI 2020).
- The residence is a representative example of a regional variation of the Gothic Revival architectural style (ASI 2020). The house is a one-and-a-half storey red brick residence with an L-shaped footprint, gable roof, and centre gable with finials and vergeboarding. The house also features a covered front porch, three-bay projecting window, and tall arched windows.
- Located on the west side of Alice Street, an early transportation route, setback from the road.
- Reflects settlement patterns along Alice Street and the development of the community of Mount Albert in the Town of East Gwillimbury, and supports the village character of the area.

Known Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and associated heritage attributes

This property is listed on the register for its potential to retain cultural heritage value but has not been formally evaluated against the criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06. The property has potential design and contextual value as a representative example of a Gothic Revival residence associated with Robert Hunter within the community of Mount Albert in the Town of East Gwillimbury. For additional information, please see the listing available at the [Register of Cultural Heritage Properties](#) webpage.

Photos



Looking west towards the residence at 6 Alice Street (A.S.I. 2019).

Feature I.D.

B.H.R. 8

Property Type

Residence

Address or Location

10 Alice Street

Level of Heritage Recognition

Listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties

Property Description

- Nineteenth-century mapping indicates the property was owned by Geo. Rear in both 1860 and 1878 (Figure 2 and Figure 3).
- A residence is visible in the location of the extant structure on the 1954 aerial (Figure 5).
- According to the Register (2019), the residence was constructed circa 1890.
- The residence is a unique example of a regional variation of the Gothic Revival architectural style (ASI 2020). The house is a one-and-a-half storey buff brick residence with an L-shaped footprint, gable roof, and steep centre gable. The house also features a covered front porch, three-bay window projection from the first to the second storey, and tall arched windows.
- Located on the west side of Alice Street, an early transportation route, setback from the road.
- Reflects settlement patterns along Alice Street and the development of the community of Mount Albert in the Town of East Gwillimbury, and supports the village character of the area.

Known Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and associated heritage attributes

This property is listed on the register for its potential to retain cultural heritage value but has not been formally evaluated against the criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06. The property has potential to meet design and contextual value as a unique example of a Gothic Revival residence within the community of Mount Albert in the Town of East Gwillimbury. For additional information, please see the listing available at the [Register of Cultural Heritage Properties](#) webpage.



Photos



Looking west towards the residence at 10 Alice Street (A.S.I. 2019).

Feature I.D.

B.H.R. 9

Property Type

Residence

Address or Location

5639 Mount Albert Road

Level of Heritage Recognition

Identified during background research and field review

Property Description

- Nineteenth-century mapping indicates the property was owned by Alex. Fletcher in 1860 and 1878 (Figure 2 and Figure 3).
- A residence is illustrated in the vicinity of the extant structure on the 1929 mapping (Figure 4).
- The one-and-a-half storey residence has a rectangular footprint and a southern addition. The house has a Dutch Colonial roof and is clad in siding. The house also has an enclosed front porch.
- Located on the south side of Mount Albert Road, an early transportation route, with a limited setback.
- Reflects settlement patterns along Mount Albert Road and the development of the community of Mount Albert in the Town of East Gwillimbury, and supports the village character of the area.

Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and associated heritage attributes

The property has the potential to meet design and contextual value as an early-twentieth century residence within the community of Mount Albert in the Town of East Gwillimbury.



Photos



Looking southeast towards the residence at 5639 Mount Albert Road (Google Streetview 2018).

Feature I.D.

C.H.L. 1

Property Type

Cemetery

Address or Location

19015 Centre Street

Level of Heritage Recognition

Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-Law #2004-20)

Property Description

- Nineteenth-century mapping indicates the property was owned by Geo. Rear in both 1860 and 1878 (Figure 2 and Figure 3).
- The property is known as the Mount Albert Wesleyan Methodist Pioneer Cemetery.
- In 1857 the land was granted to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church who established a church on the site (Town of East Gwillimbury 2004).
- A Wesleyan Methodist church is illustrated on the 1878 mapping (Figure 3).
- From the 1850s to 1892, reports indicate that burials occurred on the property and many of the community's early families and historical figures are buried in the cemetery.
- The tombstones display an unusual variety of grave marker designs from the late 1800s.
- Located on the northeast corner of Centre Street and Mount Albert Road, both early transportation routes.
- Reflects nineteenth century burial practices in the community of Mount Albert in the Town of East Gwillimbury, and supports the village character of the area.

Known Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and associated heritage attributes

The property has historical and architectural value as a mid- to late-nineteenth century cemetery, and through its connection to the Methodist church and the community of Mount Albert in the Town of East Gwillimbury. For additional information, please see the by-law information available at the [Wesleyan Methodist Pioneer Cemetery by-law webpage](#).



Photos



Looking north-northeast towards the cemetery at 19015 Centre Street (A.S.I. 2020).



Looking east towards the dedication stone in the cemetery (A.S.I. 2020).

Feature I.D.

C.H.L. 2

Property Type

Farmscape

Address or Location

18784 Centre Street

Level of Heritage Recognition

Listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties

Property Description

- Nineteenth-century mapping indicates the property was owned by Saml. Shuttleworth in both 1860 and 1878 (Figure 2 and Figure 3).
- A residence is illustrated in the vicinity of the extant structure on 1860 mapping (Figure 2).
- According to the Register (2019), the residence was constructed circa 1830.
- The property features a one-and-a-half storey frame residence with a single storey western addition, barn, driveway, mature trees, and agricultural fields. The residence features a covered front porch, gable roof, and large eastern dormer window.
- A long driveway, circulation routes, and agricultural fields are consistent with early twentieth-century agricultural practices.
- Located west of Centre Street, an early transportation route, set back from the road.
- Reflects early-nineteenth century settlement patterns and agricultural practices in the Town of East Gwillimbury and supports the rural character of the area.

Known Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and associated heritage attributes

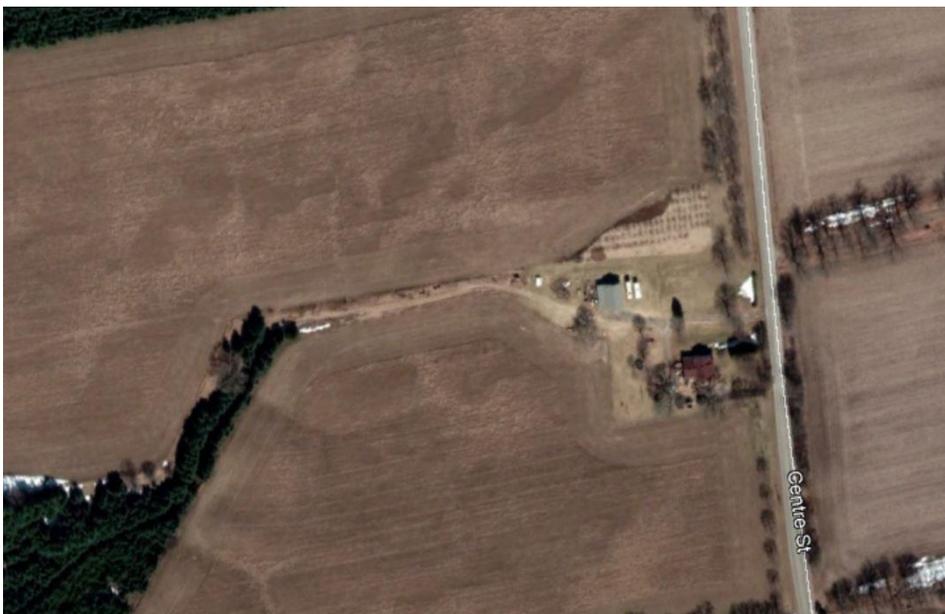
This property is listed on the register for its potential to retain cultural heritage value but has not been formally evaluated against the criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06. The property has potential to meet design and contextual value as an early-nineteenth century farmscape in the Town of East Gwillimbury. For additional information, please see the listing available at the [Register of Cultural Heritage Properties](#) webpage.



Photos



Looking northwest towards the residence at 18784 Centre Street (A.S.I. 2019).



Aerial view of the property at 18784 Centre Street (Google Earth 2020).

Feature I.D.

C.H.L. 3

Property Type

Former Cemetery (Presently a Park)

Address or Location

5590 Mount Albert Road

Level of Heritage Recognition

Listed on the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties

Property Description

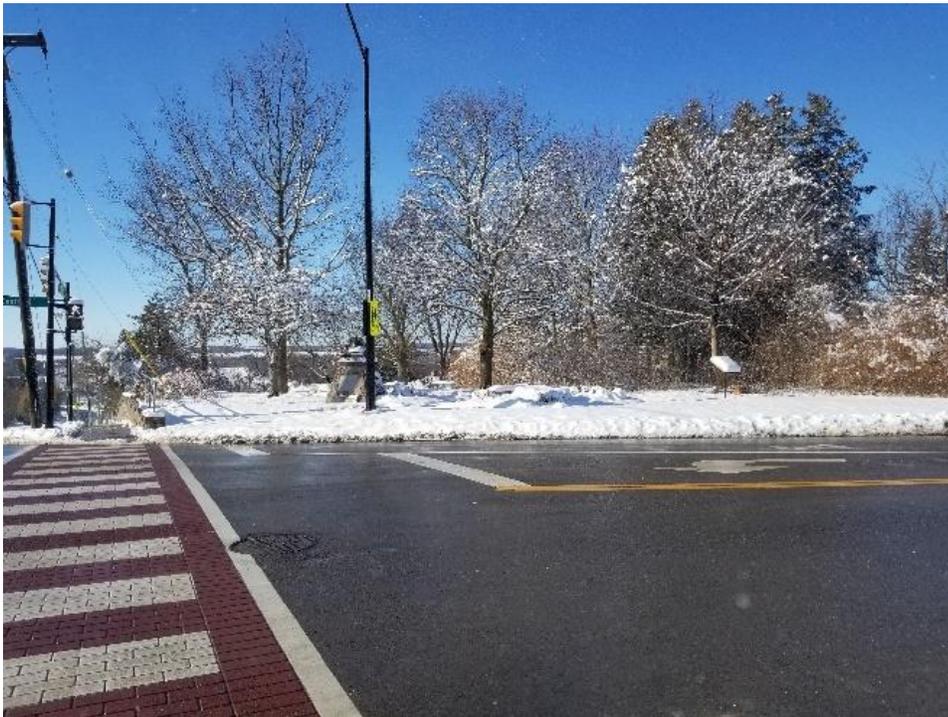
- Nineteenth century mapping indicates that the property was owned by Thos. Rear in both 1860 and 1878 (Figure 2 and Figure 3).
- A cemetery is illustrated in the location of the property on the 1929 mapping (Figure 4).
- According to the Register (2019), the property was the Birchard Family Burying Ground and is now the Centennial Park.
- The property features landscaped gardens, walking paths, a plaque, and a stone commemoration feature with a bell. The commemoration feature is to mark the location of the first schoolhouse that was constructed about 1830 and the bell is from the Mount Albert School constructed in 1890.
- Located at the northwest corner of Centre Street and Mount Albert Road, both early transportation routes.
- Reflects settlement patterns along Mount Albert Road and the development of the community of Mount Albert in the Town of East Gwillimbury.

Known Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and associated heritage attributes

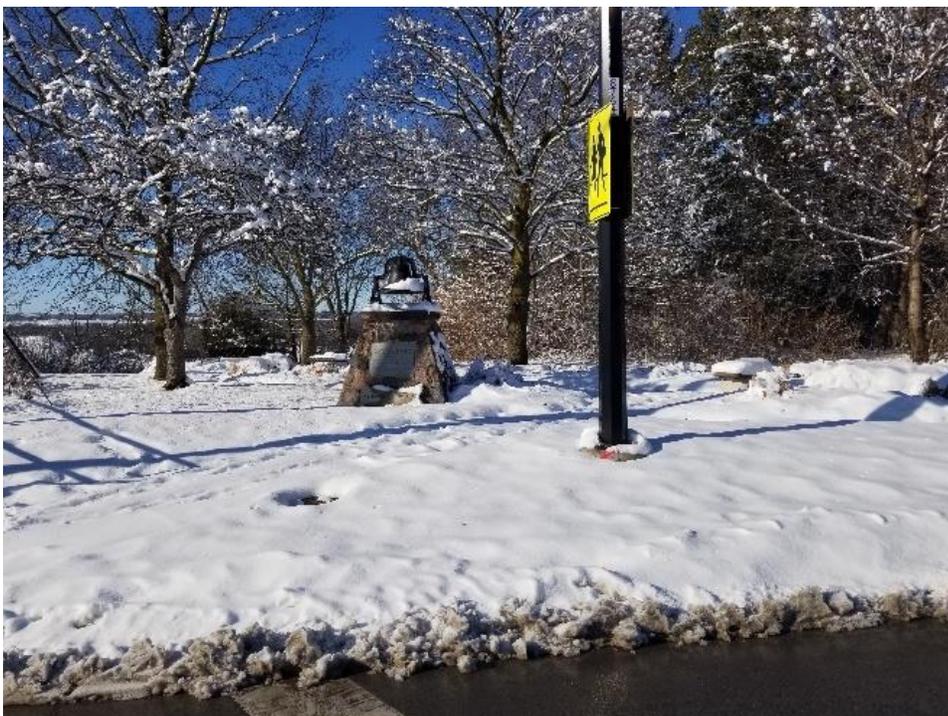
This property is listed on the register for its potential to retain cultural heritage value but has not been formally evaluated against the criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06. The property has potential design, historical, and contextual value as a former cemetery and location for commemoration within the community of Mount Albert in the Town of East Gwillimbury. For additional information, please see the listing available at the [Register of Cultural Heritage Properties](#) webpage.



Photos



Looking west towards the park at 5590 Mount Albert Road (A.S.I. 2020).



Looking northwest to the commemoration feature in the park (A.S.I. 2020).

11.0 Cultural Heritage Resource Location Mapping



Figure 8: Location of known and potential cultural heritage resources and photographic plates in the Mount Albert Water Supply Upgrades study area with the preferred alternative alignment

Appendix A: MHSTCI Screening Checklist



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

- if a property(ies) or project area:
 - is a recognized heritage property
 - may be of cultural heritage value
- it includes all areas that may be impacted by project activities, including – but not limited to:
 - the main project area
 - temporary storage
 - staging and working areas
 - temporary roads and detours

Processes covered under this checklist, such as:

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

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

If you are not sure how to answer one or more of the questions on the checklist, you may want to hire a qualified person(s) (see page 5 for definitions) to undertake a cultural heritage evaluation report (CHER).

The CHER will help you:

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

Other checklists

Please use a separate checklist for your project, if:

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

Please refer to the Instructions pages for more detailed information and when completing this form.

Project or Property Name

Project or Property Location (upper and lower or single tier municipality)

Proponent Name

Proponent Contact Information

[Luis Carvalho, Regional Municipality of York, luis.carvalho@york.ca](mailto:luis.carvalho@york.ca)

Screening Questions

	Yes	No
1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If Yes, please follow the pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process.

If No, continue to Question 2.

Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value

	Yes	No
2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found not to be of cultural heritage value?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If Yes, do **not** complete the rest of the checklist.

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

- summarize the previous evaluation and
- add this checklist to the project file, with the appropriate documents that demonstrate a cultural heritage evaluation was undertaken

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

If No, continue to Question 3.

	Yes	No
3. Is the property (or project area):		
a. identified, designated or otherwise protected under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> as being of cultural heritage value?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. a National Historic Site (or part of)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. designated under the <i>Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act</i> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. designated under the <i>Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act</i> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If Yes to any of the above questions, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, if a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value has not previously been prepared or the statement needs to be updated

If a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value has been prepared previously and if alterations or development are proposed, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – the report will assess and avoid, eliminate or mitigate impacts

If No, continue to Question 4.

Part B: Screening for Potential Cultural Heritage Value

	Yes	No
4. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that:		
a. is the subject of a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Part C: Other Considerations

	Yes	No
5. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area):		
a. is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important in defining the character of the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. has a special association with a community, person or historical event?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If Yes to one or more of the above questions (Part B and C), there is potential for cultural heritage resources on the property or within the project area.

You need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

If the property is determined to be of cultural heritage value and alterations or development is proposed, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – the report will assess and avoid, eliminate or mitigate impacts

If No to all of the above questions, there is low potential for built heritage or cultural heritage landscape on the property.

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

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

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

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

Instructions

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

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

For more information, see the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's [Ontario Heritage Toolkit](#) or [Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties](#).

In this context, the following definitions apply:

- **qualified person(s)** means individuals – professional engineers, architects, archaeologists, etc. – having relevant, recent experience in the conservation of cultural heritage resources.
- **proponent** means a person, agency, group or organization that carries out or proposes to carry out an undertaking or is the owner or person having charge, management or control of an undertaking.

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

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

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

Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value

2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found not to be of cultural heritage value?

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

A property can be considered not to be of cultural heritage value if:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) - or equivalent - has been prepared for the property with the advice of a qualified person and it has been determined not to be of cultural heritage value and/or
- the municipal heritage committee has evaluated the property for its cultural heritage value or interest and determined that the property is not of cultural heritage value or interest

A property may need to be re-evaluated, if:

- there is evidence that its heritage attributes may have changed
- new information is available
- the existing Statement of Cultural Heritage Value does not provide the information necessary to manage the property
- the evaluation took place after 2005 and did not use the criteria in Regulations 9/06 and 10/06

Note: Ontario government ministries and public bodies [prescribed under Regulation 157/10] may continue to use their existing evaluation processes, until the evaluation process required under section B.2 of the Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties has been developed and approved by MTCS.

To determine if your property or project area has been evaluated, contact:

- the approval authority
- the proponent
- the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

3a. Is the property (or project area) identified, designated or otherwise protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act* as being of cultural heritage value e.g.:

- i. designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*
 - individual designation (Part IV)
 - part of a heritage conservation district (Part V)

Individual Designation – Part IV

A property that is designated:

- by a municipal by-law as being of cultural heritage value or interest [s.29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- by order of the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as being of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance [s.34.5]. **Note:** To date, no properties have been designated by the Minister.

Heritage Conservation District – Part V

A property or project area that is located within an area designated by a municipal by-law as a heritage conservation district [s. 41 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*].

For more information on Parts IV and V, contact:

- municipal clerk
 - [Ontario Heritage Trust](#)
 - local land registry office (for a title search)
-

ii. subject of an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under Parts II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

An agreement, covenant or easement is usually between the owner of a property and a conservation body or level of government. It is usually registered on title.

The primary purpose of the agreement is to:

- preserve, conserve, and maintain a cultural heritage resource
- prevent its destruction, demolition or loss

For more information, contact:

- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#) - for an agreement, covenant or easement [clause 10 (1) (c) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
 - municipal clerk – for a property that is the subject of an easement or a covenant [s.37 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
 - local land registry office (for a title search)
-

iii. listed on a register of heritage properties maintained by the municipality

Municipal registers are the official lists - or record - of cultural heritage properties identified as being important to the community.

Registers include:

- all properties that are designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Part IV or V)
- properties that have not been formally designated, but have been identified as having cultural heritage value or interest to the community

For more information, contact:

- municipal clerk
 - municipal heritage planning staff
 - municipal heritage committee
-

iv. subject to a notice of:

- intention to designate (under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)
- a Heritage Conservation District study area bylaw (under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)

A property that is subject to a **notice of intention to designate** as a property of cultural heritage value or interest and the notice is in accordance with:

- section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*
- section 34.6 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. **Note:** To date, the only applicable property is Meldrum Bay Inn, Manitoulin Island. [s.34.6]

An area designated by a municipal by-law made under section 40.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a **heritage conservation district study area**.

For more information, contact:

- municipal clerk – for a property that is the subject of notice of intention [s. 29 and s. 40.1]
 - [Ontario Heritage Trust](#)
-

v. included in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's list of provincial heritage properties

Provincial heritage properties are properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) maintains a list of all provincial heritage properties based on information provided by ministries and prescribed public bodies. As they are identified, MTCS adds properties to the list of provincial heritage properties.

For more information, contact the MTCS Registrar at registrar@ontario.ca.

3b. Is the property (or project area) a National Historic Site (or part of)?

National Historic Sites are properties or districts of national historic significance that are designated by the Federal Minister of the Environment, under the *Canada National Parks Act*, based on the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

For more information, see the [National Historic Sites website](#).

3c. Is the property (or project area) designated under the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act*?

The *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act* protects heritage railway stations that are owned by a railway company under federal jurisdiction. Designated railway stations that pass from federal ownership may continue to have cultural heritage value.

For more information, see the [Directory of Designated Heritage Railway Stations](#).

3d. Is the property (or project area) designated under the *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*?

The *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act* helps preserve historically significant Canadian lighthouses. The Act sets up a public nomination process and includes heritage building conservation standards for lighthouses which are officially designated.

For more information, see the [Heritage Lighthouses of Canada](#) website.

3e. Is the property (or project area) identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office?

The role of the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO) is to help the federal government protect the heritage buildings it owns. The policy applies to all federal government departments that administer real property, but not to federal Crown Corporations.

For more information, contact the [Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office](#).

See a [directory of all federal heritage designations](#).

3f. Is the property (or project area) located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?

A UNESCO World Heritage Site is a place listed by UNESCO as having outstanding universal value to humanity under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. In order to retain the status of a World Heritage Site, each site must maintain its character defining features.

Currently, the Rideau Canal is the only World Heritage Site in Ontario.

For more information, see Parks Canada – [World Heritage Site website](#).

Part B: Screening for potential Cultural Heritage Value

4a. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that has a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?

Heritage resources are often recognized with formal plaques or markers.

Plaques are prepared by:

- municipalities
- provincial ministries or agencies
- federal ministries or agencies
- local non-government or non-profit organizations

For more information, contact:

- [municipal heritage committees](#) or local heritage organizations – for information on the location of plaques in their community
- Ontario Historical Society's [Heritage directory](#) – for a list of historical societies and heritage organizations
- Ontario Heritage Trust – for a [list of plaques](#) commemorating Ontario's history
- Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada – for a [list of plaques](#) commemorating Canada's history

4b. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?

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

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

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

4c. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?

The Canadian Heritage River System is a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage.

Canadian Heritage Rivers must have, and maintain, outstanding natural, cultural and/or recreational values, and a high level of public support.

For more information, contact the [Canadian Heritage River System](#).

If you have questions regarding the boundaries of a watershed, please contact:

- your conservation authority
- municipal staff

4d. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?

A 40 year 'rule of thumb' is typically used to indicate the potential of a site to be of cultural heritage value. The approximate age of buildings and/or structures may be estimated based on:

- history of the development of the area
- fire insurance maps
- architectural style
- building methods

Property owners may have information on the age of any buildings or structures on their property. The municipality, local land registry office or library may also have background information on the property.

Note: 40+ year old buildings or structure do not necessarily hold cultural heritage value or interest; their age simply indicates a higher potential.

A building or structure can include:

- residential structure
- farm building or outbuilding
- industrial, commercial, or institutional building
- remnant or ruin
- engineering work such as a bridge, canal, dams, etc.

For more information on researching the age of buildings or properties, see the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit Guide [Heritage Property Evaluation](#).

Part C: Other Considerations

5a. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important to defining the character of the area?

Local or Aboriginal knowledge may reveal that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has potential landmarks or defining structures and sites, for instance:

- buildings or landscape features accessible to the public or readily noticeable and widely known
- complexes of buildings
- monuments
- ruins

5b. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) has a special association with a community, person or historical event?

Local or Aboriginal knowledge may reveal that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has a special association with a community, person or event of historic interest, for instance:

- Aboriginal sacred site
- traditional-use area
- battlefield
- birthplace of an individual of importance to the community

5c. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?

Landscapes (which may include a combination of archaeological resources, built heritage resources and landscape elements) may be of cultural heritage value or interest to a community.

For example, an Aboriginal trail, historic road or rail corridor may have been established as a key transportation or trade route and may have been important to the early settlement of an area. Parks, designed gardens or unique landforms such as waterfalls, rock faces, caverns, or mounds are areas that may have connections to a particular event, group or belief.

For more information on Questions 5.a., 5.b. and 5.c., contact:

- Elders in Aboriginal Communities or community researchers who may have information on potential cultural heritage resources. Please note that Aboriginal traditional knowledge may be considered sensitive.
- [municipal heritage committees](#) or local heritage organizations
- Ontario Historical Society's "[Heritage Directory](#)" - for a list of historical societies and heritage organizations in the province

An internet search may find helpful resources, including:

- historical maps
- historical walking tours
- municipal heritage management plans
- cultural heritage landscape studies
- municipal cultural plans

Information specific to trails may be obtained through [Ontario Trails](#).