

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority and the City
of Brampton

Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Downtown Brampton Flood Protection Project Brampton, Ontario

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Distribution List

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Revision History

Revision #	Date	Revised By:	Revision Description
0	May 5, 2020	E. Game	Initial submission to City of Brampton and TRCA
1	July 3, 2020	E. Game	Submission to City of Brampton and TRCA including results of field survey
2	September 22, 2020	E. Game	Report revision based on City of Brampton and TRCA comments

Executive Summary

AECOM Canada Ltd. (AECOM) was retained by Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA), in partnership with the City of Brampton, to conduct a Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR) as a support document in the Downtown Brampton Flood Protection Project (DBFP Project or the “Project”) Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA). The footprint of the Preferred Alternative is in the City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, within an urban context. Historically, it is located within Lots 4 to 9, Concession I East of Hurontario Street, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy South, historic Peel County in the City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel.

The CHAR was undertaken to identify municipally, provincially, and federally recognized properties, as well as to identify potential cultural heritage resources or properties within the footprint of the Preferred Alternative, in order to evaluate the potential impacts that the flood protection project may have on cultural heritage resources. This study was completed according to the guidelines set out in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit: Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process* (2006).

The background research and data collection, including desktop and field review, conducted for the DBFP project determined that 28 cultural heritage resources are located within and/or adjacent to the footprint of the Preferred Alternative. Therefore, based on the results of the field review, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. It is expected that resources within/adjacent to the footprint of the Preferred Alternative may be subject to impacts as a result of the DBFP. **Table 4** of this report identifies mitigation measures for each of the impacted resources. Mitigation may include completing Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHER) to determine the cultural heritage value or interest of listed and potential heritage properties. For those resources determined to have culture heritage value or interest, a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) or, and employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, should be undertaken. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.
2. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid negative impacts to identified cultural heritage resources (i.e., remain within existing and proposed easements). Suitable mitigation measures include establishing no-go zones adjacent to the identified cultural heritage resources and issuing instructions to construction crews to prevent impacts to existing structures.
3. Should construction activities occur within 50 m of previously identified and potential cultural heritage resources, the impacts of vibrations may need to be determined through an engineering assessment to ensure that there are no negative impacts to these resources. Any resulting mitigation measures should be implemented prior to construction as needed.
4. Should the proposed undertaking be extended beyond the proposed limits as outlined in **Figure 1**, this report should be updated to confirm impacts of the proposed ` on known and potential heritage resources.

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1. Study Purpose

AECOM Canada Ltd. (AECOM) was retained by Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA), in partnership with the City of Brampton to conduct a Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR) as a support document in the Downtown Brampton Flood Protection Project (DBFP Project or the “Project”) Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA). The Project will address the flood risk from extreme events, such as the Regulatory Flood, and provide resilience to climate change. Downtown Brampton is located within a flood-vulnerable area and is subject to land use development restrictions set by the Province of Ontario. More specifically, the Provincial government has designated downtown Brampton as a Special Policy Area (SPA). The SPA designation acknowledges that there is already development in a flood-vulnerable area, and that only limited changes can be made to the development in the floodplain.

Flood risk from extreme flood events, such as the Regulatory Flood, must be managed for the SPA designation to be removed. The concrete By-pass channel between Church Street and the Canadian National (CN) rail bridge currently manages flooding associated with all but the most extreme storm events. However, approximately 31 hectares (ha) of downtown Brampton remain at risk of flooding during extreme storm events, which has resulted in a portion of the downtown being designated at a SPA, which limits development.

Between 2013 and 2018, TRCA and the City conducted feasibility studies that identified possible solutions for eliminating flood hazards and ultimately removing or reducing the SPA designation. Therefore, the objective of the DBFP Project is to identify a Preferred Alternative that will reduce flood risk to the downtown core, while considering opportunities for revitalisation and ecological benefits.

The following tasks were undertaken for this CHAR:

- Provide a brief contextual overview of the footprint of the Preferred Alternative and its development using primary and secondary source material;
- A review to identify properties within and/or adjacent to the footprint of the Preferred Alternative that have been designated under Part IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*, or listed on a municipal inventory or heritage register;
- Propose preliminary recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on previously identified resources; and
- Field review conducted on June 15, 2020 by Cultural Heritage Specialist, Victoria Mance, to document the Cultural Heritage Resources adjacent to or within the footprint of the Preferred Alternative; and
- Preparation of the Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.

The footprint of the Preferred Alternative for this CHAR is located in the City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, within an urban context. Historically, it is located within Lots 4 to 9, Concession I East of Hurontario Street, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy South, historic Peel County in the City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel.

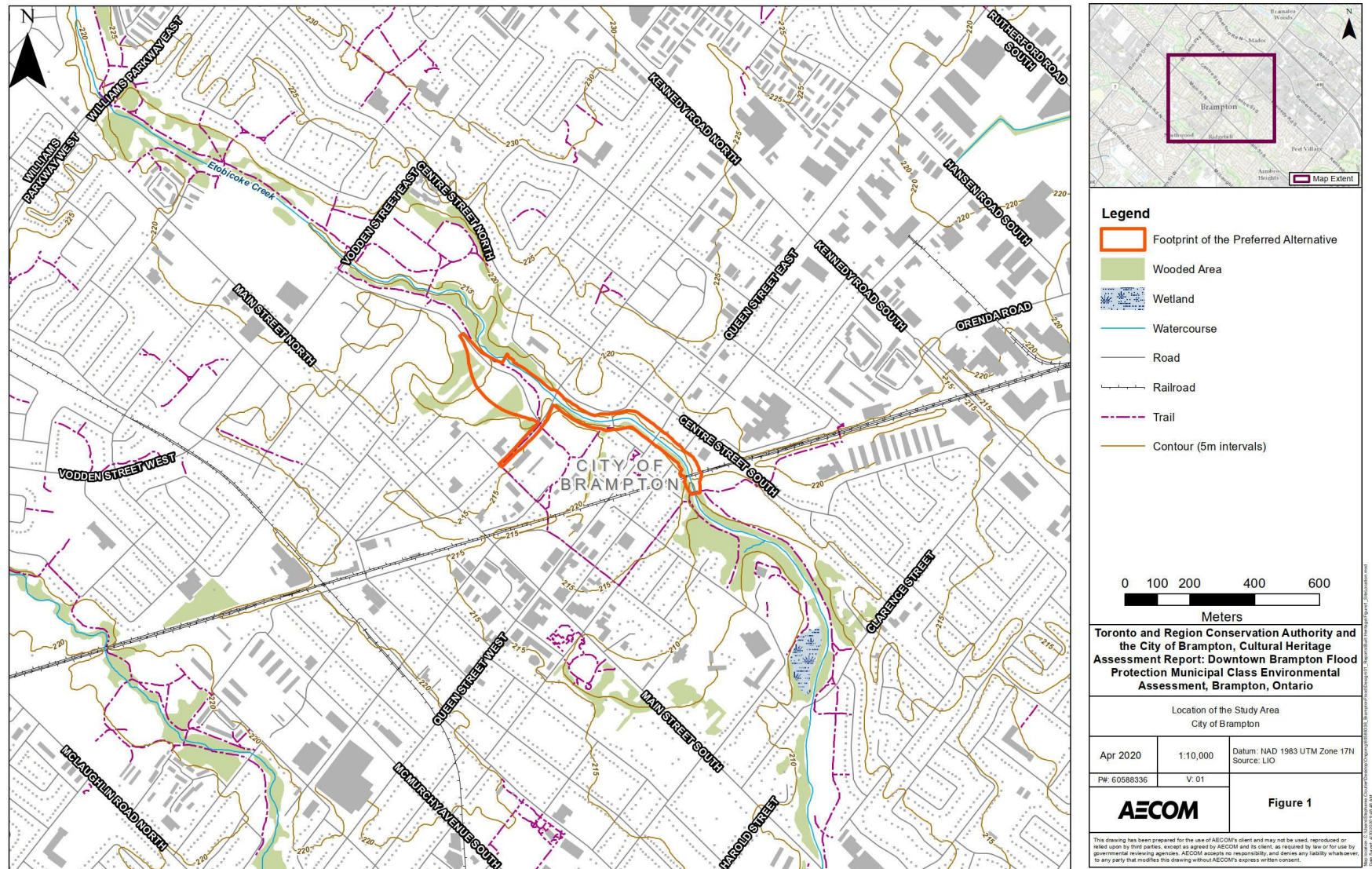


Figure 1: Location of footprint of the preferred alternative, City of Brampton

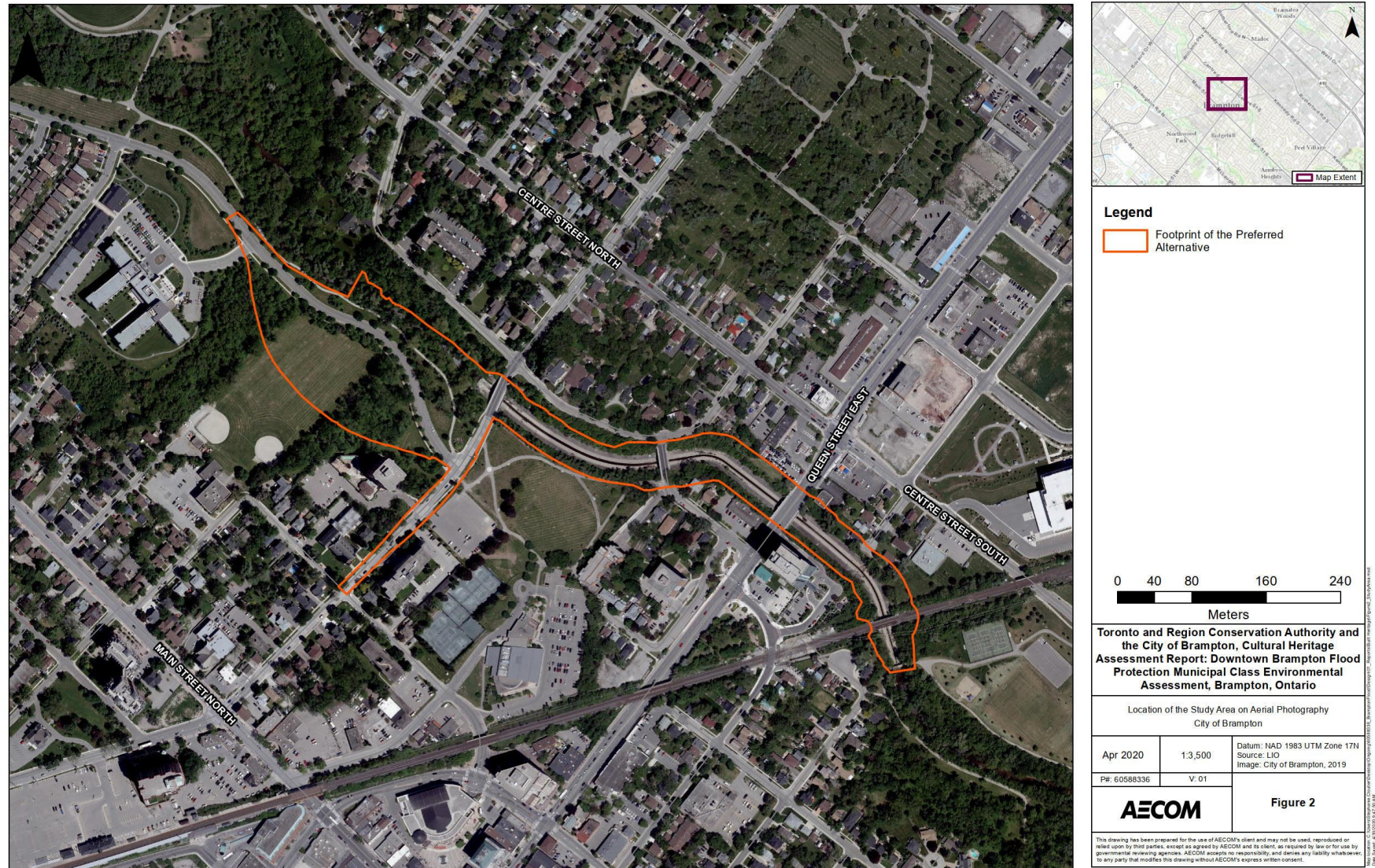


Figure 2: Location of footprint of the preferred alternative on aerial photography, City of Brampton

2. Methodology

2.1 Policy Framework

2.1.1 Provincial Policy Context

The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) is charged under Section 2 of the *OHA* with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario and has published guidelines to assist in assessing cultural heritage resources as part of an Environmental Assessment. The following guideline documents have informed the preparation of this CHAR.

- *Guidelines for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (MHSTCI 1992);
- *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (MHSTCI 1980);
- *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (MHSTCI 2010);
- *Environmental Guide for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (MTO 2007); and
- *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (MHSTCI 2006).

The MHSTCI published the *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (MHSTCI 2010; *Standards and Guidelines* hereafter). These *Standards and Guidelines* apply to properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest. The *Standards and Guidelines* were developed to provide a series of guidelines that apply to provincial heritage properties in the areas of identification and evaluation, protection, maintenance, use, and disposal. Despite this, for the purpose of this CHAR and other municipal projects, the *Standards and Guidelines* provide points of reference to aid in determining heritage significance in the evaluation of properties in a wide variety of contexts.

Similarly, the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (MHSTCI 2006) provides a guide to evaluate heritage properties. It states, to conserve a cultural heritage resource 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.

This CHAR considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act*. The *Environmental Assessment Act* (EAA 1990) provides for the protection, conservation and management of Ontario's environment. Under the EAA, "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.

Additionally, the *Planning Act* (1990) and related *Provincial Policy Statement* (MMAH 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 4.7 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 particular relevance for the conservation of heritage features are contained in Section 2- Wise Use and Management of Resources, wherein Subsection 2.6 - Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources, makes the following provisions:

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

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

2.1.1.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06

Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 9/06 provides the *Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990, C. O.18). This regulation was created to ensure a consistent approach to the designation of heritage properties under the *OHA*. All designations under the *OHA* must meet at least one of the criteria outlined in the regulation.

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

1. The property has design value or physical value because it
 - i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;
 - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit;
 - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it
 - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community;
 - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture;
 - iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
3. The property has contextual value because it
 - i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;
 - ii. is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings;
 - iii. is a landmark.

2.2 City of Brampton Municipal Heritage Policies

The City of Brampton provides cultural heritage policies in Section 4.10 of its 2006 *Official Plan* (2015b). The *Official Plan* characterizes the Downtown core of Brampton as “the heart of the city” containing rich built and cultural heritage and character that will be preserved and enhanced to reinforce its place-making role, as the place with its civic, institutional, cultural and entertainment facilities, supported by residential, commercial and employment functions. Cultural heritage policies relevant to this assessment were reviewed as part of this assessment. Selected applicable policies have been included in Appendix A.

2.3 Greater Golden Horseshoe Heritage Policies

The footprint of the Preferred Alternative comprises part of the Downtown core in Brampton. The Provincial *Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe* (GGH), 2016 has defined a significant portion of the Central Area in Brampton (of which Downtown is a part of) as an Urban Growth Centre (UGC).

The GGH recognizes the importance of cultural heritage resources. The GGH contains important cultural heritage resources that contribute to a sense of identity, support a vibrant tourism industry, and attract investment based on cultural amenities. Accommodating growth can put pressure on these resources through site alteration and development. In general, the Growth Plan strives to conserve and promote *cultural heritage resources* to support the social, economic, and cultural well-being of all communities, including First Nations and Métis communities. Section 4.2.7 of the Growth Plan states that:

1. *Cultural heritage resources* will be conserved in accordance with the policies in the PPS, to foster a sense of place and benefit communities, particularly in *strategic growth areas*.
2. Municipalities will work with stakeholders, as well as First Nations and Métis communities, to develop and implement official plan policies and strategies for the identification, wise use and management of *cultural heritage resources*.
3. Municipalities are encouraged to prepare and consider archaeological management plans and municipal cultural plans in their decision-making.

2.3 Study Method

The CHAR was undertaken according to the guidelines identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit: Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process*. While completing the CHAR, AECOM undertook the following tasks:

- A desktop review of municipal, provincial, and federal heritage registers and inventories, including:
 - The City of Brampton's *Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources* (2019)
 - The City of Brampton's Interactive Maps
 - The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements
 - The Ontario Heritage Trust's *Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide*
 - The Ontario Heritage Trust's *Ontario Heritage Act Register*
 - *Ontario's Historical Plaques* website
 - Inventory of known cemeteries/burial sites in the Ontario Genealogical Society's online databases;
 - Parks Canada's *Historic Places* website
 - Parks Canada's *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations*
 - Canadian Heritage River System
 - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites.

- A field review was conducted on June 15, 2020 by Junior Cultural Heritage Specialist, Victoria Mance, to identify potential cultural heritage resources within or adjacent to the footprint of the Preferred Alternative;
- Preparation of a land use history of the footprint of the Preferred Alternative based on a review of primary and secondary sources;
- Consultation with City of Brampton heritage staff regarding the community in general and potential cultural heritage resources;
- Preparation of preliminary recommendations to identify potential mitigation strategies in order to avoid or minimize impacts to identified or potential heritage properties; and
- Preparation of the Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR).

In addition, several investigative criteria are utilized during the field review to appropriately identify potential above-ground cultural heritage resources. These investigative criteria are derived from provincial guidelines, definitions, and professional experience. During the EA, a built structure or landscape is identified as a cultural heritage resource (CHR) if it is considered to be 40 years or older, and if the resource has potential to meet at least one of the criteria for Design/Physical Value, Historical/Associative Value, and/or Contextual Value under *Ontario Regulation 9/06* (see Section 2.1.1.1). If a resource meets one of these criteria, it will be identified as a cultural heritage resource and is subject to further research where appropriate and when feasible. The use of a 40-year-old threshold is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources (MHSTCI 2016). 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.

2.3.1.1 Public Consultation

The following agencies and stakeholders were contacted to gather information on potential cultural heritage resources within the footprint of the Preferred Alternative.

Table 1: Consultation undertaken as part of the Downtown Brampton Flood Protection Project

Contact	Contact Information	Notes
Cassandra Jasinski Cultural Heritage Planner, City of Brampton	Cassandra.Jasinski@brampton.ca	<p>Ms. Jasinski was contacted to gather any information on potential cultural heritage resources or concerns within and/or adjacent to the footprint of the Preferred Alternative in the City of Brampton (email communication April 2020). In response, she verified the cultural resources were identified through the background search.</p> <p>Ms. Jasinski also noted that:</p> <p><i>A number of the properties within 50m of the Preferring Alternative were not recommended to have HIAs completed to address impacts. Prior to finalization of this CHAR, it would be in the Project Team's best interest to reach out to Dan Minkin, who provided comments on behalf of the MHSTCI to determine if this approach is acceptable, as he stated under 1. That "HIAs should be carried out based on what properties or structures are of cultural heritage value or interest and stand to be directly or indirectly impacted by the undertaking". I have attached his comments to this email for ease of reference, as he provided his contact information within these comments (email communication, August 2020).</i></p>
Dan Minkin Heritage Planner, Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries	Dan.Minkin@ontario.ca	<p>AECOM contacted Mr. Minkin confirm the approach taken in the CHAR. He noted the following:</p> <p><i>As discussed on the phone, yes, broadly speaking the approach you propose is suitable.</i></p> <p><i>The one thing I would point out is that, as you are no doubt well aware, indirect negative impacts on cultural heritage resources outside the footprint of the proposed undertaking are not necessarily limited to vibration, but could include things like shadows, isolation from contextually linked surroundings, obstruction of views, etc. So for properties adjacent to the footprint, the report should consider the possibility of such indirect impacts. If vibration impacts are the only indirect negative impacts found to be potentially applicable to the properties adjacent to the footprint, then the vibration monitoring recommendation would be enough for them (telephone and email conversation, September 2020).</i></p>

3. Historical Overview

3.1 Natural Environment and Physical Setting

The modern physiography of southern Ontario is largely a product of events of the last major glacial stage and the landscape is a complex mosaic of features and deposits produced during the last series of glacial retreats and advances prior to the withdrawal of the continental glaciers from the area. Southwestern Ontario was finally ice free approximately 12,500 years ago. The landscape of southern Ontario can be subdivided into physiographic regions based on the physiographic characteristics of the geographic areas. These characteristics have played important roles in the evolution of the landscape and settlement within the respective regions (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190).

The footprint of the Preferred Alternative is located in the Peel Plain Physiographic Region of Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 174). This region is composed of clay soils which span across the central portions of York, Peel and Halton Municipalities. The Peel Plains comprise an area of approximately 300 square miles (Chapman & Putnam, 1984: 209). The sediments within the Peel Plain Region typically have been found to be 10 feet deep and heavy in texture. The heavy clays overlay less calcareous shale till in much of the region.

Hardwood forest was the most common type of vegetation before residential and commercial land use development occurred in this area. The better drained parts of the Peel Plain yielded sugar maple, beech, white oak, hickory, basswood and some white pine (Chapman & Putnam 1984: 175). The soil that dominates the region contains differences between horizons. The first 15 centimetres of horizon is typically dominated by dark brown, crumb-structured, stone free soils followed by a brownish grey clay loam that spans approximately 13 centimetres. Subterraneous to these layers is blocky clay that is dark brown and 23-31 centimetres in depth (Chapman & Putnam 1984: 175).

3.2 Historical Context Overview

3.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago. The land now encompassed by the City of Brampton has a cultural history which begins approximately 10,000 years ago and continues to the present. **Table 2** provides a general summary of the history of Indigenous land use and settlement of the area.

Table 2: Cultural Chronology for Indigenous Settlement in Southern Ontario

Archaeological Period	Time Period	Characteristics
Early Paleo	9000-8400 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluted Points Arctic tundra and spruce parkland, caribou hunters
Late Paleo	8400-8000 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate Points Slight reduction in territory size
Early Archaic	8000-6000 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notched and Bifurcate base Points Growing populations

Archaeological Period	Time Period	Characteristics
Middle Archaic	6000-2500 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stemmed and Brewerton Points, Laurentian Development Increasing regionalization
Late Archaic	2000-1800 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrow Point Environment similar to present
	1800-1500 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broad Point Large lithic tools
	1500-1100 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small Point Introduction of bow
Terminal Archaic	1100-950 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hind Points, Glacial Kame Complex Earliest true cemeteries
Early Woodland	950-400 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meadowood Points Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	400 BC – AD 500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dentate/Pseudo-scallop Ceramics Increased sedentism
	AD 550-900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Princess Point Introduction of corn horticulture
Late Woodland	AD 900-1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural villages
	AD 1300-1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased longhouse sizes
	AD 1400-1650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warring nations and displacement
Contact Period	AD 1600-1875	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early written records and treaties
Historic	AD 1749-present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European settlement (French and English)

3.2.2 Township Survey and Settlement

Historically, the Downtown Brampton Flood Protection footprint of the Preferred Alternative was located within Lots 4 to 9, Concession I East of Hurontario Street, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy South, Historic Peel County in the City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel.

3.2.2.1 Peel County

Originally formed in 1788, as part of the “Nassau District”, an extensive area later known as the “Home District”, Peel extended “so far westerly as to a north and south line intersecting the extreme projection of Long Point into Lake Erie” (Walker and Miles 1877:84). Prior to European settlement, this area had been occupied by the Mississauga Nation of the River Credit. In 1797, Governor Simcoe purchased land (3,450 acres) at the head of Lake Ontario from the Mississaugas that Chief Joseph Brant had chosen in payment for his service to the Crown during the American Revolutionary War, but it proved more difficult to negotiate a price for the Mississauga Tract. This was finally accomplished in 1805-06, with the Toronto Purchase and the Head of the Lake Purchase, securing the townships of Nelson, Trafalgar, Toronto, Etobicoke and York (Surtees 1994:109). The County was mostly settled by 1819, with settlers from New Brunswick, the United States and parts of Upper Canada. They settled in the front of Toronto Township, otherwise known as the ‘Old Survey’ (Walker and Miles 1877:85). In the New Survey portion of the Toronto Township, a large colony of Irish from New York settled in 1819, while Chinguacousy was primarily settled by United Empire Loyalists.

Formed in 1852 from portions of York County after the abolishment of Districts alongside the Counties of York and Ontario, Peel County did not become separate until 1865. With a population of 12,993 in 1841, the number of inhabitants had increased to 25,011 by 1871. By 1877, several Townships were found within the County, including Albion, Caledon, Chinguacousy, Gore of Toronto, Toronto, as well as the incorporated Town of Brampton and Villages

of Streetsville and Bolton. Found on the shore of Lake Ontario, Port Credit was the harbour. Several major waterways are located within the County, including the Credit and Humber, which allowed the development of many mills.

3.2.2.2 Chinguacousy

The largest Township in Peel, Chinguacousy is located south of Caledon Township, north of Toronto Township, east of Halton and west of Albion and Toronto Gore (Walker and Miles 1877:90). First settled by part of the same group of Irish that arrived from New York to settle in the New Survey of Toronto in 1819, others came from areas of New Brunswick, the United States and parts of Upper Canada. In 1821, only 230 acres (93 hectares) had been cultivated and the population was low at 412. By 1871, the number of inhabitants had risen to 6,129. The Credit River is found only in the most southwesterly portion of the Township, although the Etobicoke Creek runs through the center, as well as several small streams and branches of the Humber and Mimico. There are several small villages and towns, including Brampton, Cheltenham, Edmonton, Sand Hill, Huttonville, Campbell's. Cross, Springbrook, Claude, Boston Mills, Tullamore, Mayfield, and Salmonville. Brampton, incorporated as a village in 1852, and a town in 1873, had a population of 1,288 in 1871. Brampton grew rapidly, due to its location on the Etobicoke River, and the presence of both the Grand Trunk and Credit Valley Railway, (Loverseed 1987:40).

3.2.2.3 Brampton

Prior to the 1830s, the area surrounding the present-day City of Brampton remained sparsely populated. The land comprising what is now the downtown core of the city was originally owned by Samuel Kenney. In the early-1820s, Kenney's property was purchased by John Elliott, who began clearing the land and laying out village lots (Kirkwood 1967: 278). In 1822, Martin Salisbury opened a tavern on Main Street (then part of Hurontario Street) near the present "Four Corners" intersection at Queen Street. Salisbury's tavern served as the business and social center of Chinguacousy Township and Toronto Gore Township. Ten years later, William Buffey opened a second tavern at the intersection and the crossroads community became known as "Buffey's Corners" (Kirkwood 1967: 278).

Between 1834 and 1835, John Elliott further subdivided his property and named the settlement Brampton, after his hometown in Cumberland, England. Three years later, George Walton's *City of Toronto and Home District Commercial Directory* identified eighteen residents (Pope 1878: 87). The first commercial establishments in the settlement was constructed by John Scott, who operated a store, grist-mill and potash refinery. By 1846, Brampton consisted of two stores, a tannery, a cabinetmaker, and two blacksmiths. The settlement grew from 150 residents in 1846, to over 500 by 1853, at which point it was incorporated as the Village of Brampton (Brampton History 2020).

The Grand Trunk Railway (GTR) arrived in Brampton in 1856, creating further economic opportunities. Among the new industries established in the Village was a flower nursery operated by Edward Dale. Dale's Nursery became the largest employer in Brampton and earned the Village its nineteenth-century nickname "Flowertown of Canada" (Brampton History 2020).

In 1867, Brampton was chosen as the county seat of Peel County when it was separated from York County. The county courthouse and jail were constructed that year on the south side of Wellington Street, east of Main Street (Brampton History 2020). In 1873, the village was incorporated as the Town of Brampton. That same year, a water supply and fire hydrant system was installed, drawing water from Heart Lake (then known as Snell's Lake). Telephone service and electricity both arrived in 1885, and the first electric streetlights were installed (Kirkwood 1967: 282).

Economic prosperity continued into the early-twentieth century. Industrial facilities were at this time mostly situated along the railway; these included the Williams Shoe Factory, and the Copeland-Chatterson Loose-Leaf Binder Company. A public library was constructed in 1907, financed by American industrialist Andrew Carnegie, and by 1910 the population had grown to over 4,000. The Great Depression and the Second World War slowed

Brampton's development considerably, however the postwar boom caused unprecedented growth in the area (Brampton History 2020).

During the 1950s and 1960s, large commercial and residential developments were constructed in the area surrounding the Town of Brampton, the most notable of these being Bramalea. Constructed between 1959 and 1967 and promoted as Canada's first "Satellite City", Bramalea was a planned community of 50,000 people, integrating residential communities, office space, shopping centres, and industry. Several large-scale manufacturing plants were constructed in Brampton at this time, employing more than 13,000 people. These included Northern Telecom, and American Motors of Canada (Fix 1967: 63).

When Peel County was reorganised as the Regional Municipality of Peel in 1974, the Town of Brampton merged with Chinguacousy Township, Toronto Gore Township, and part of the Town of Mississauga to become the new City of Brampton (Brampton History 2020).

3.2.3 Historical Mapping Review

The *1859 Map of the County of Peel* and the *1877 Illustrated Atlas of the County of Peel* were reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of cultural heritage resources within the footprint of the Preferred Alternative from the 19th century.

The 1859 Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel illustrates the community of Brampton as a growing settlement around Queen and Main Streets, southwest of the Downtown Brampton Flood Protection footprint of the Preferred Alternative. The county map illustrates the density of the urban centre (**Figure 3**). The 1859 Tremaine Plan of Brampton, however, illustrates the individual structures that were extant in the 19th century (**Figure 4**).

The Etobicoke River is also illustrated on the 1859 Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, running in an approximately northwest to southeast direction through the footprint of the Preferred Alternative. In addition, the Grand Trunk railway is shown running through the urban centre.

In summary, a review of historical mapping reveals that there was considerable urban growth in the community of Brampton during the latter part of the 20th century (**Figures 5-6**). The mapping suggests that much of the historic urban settlement of Brampton is extant and has the potential to yield additional cultural heritage resources that are not yet listed on the Register.



Figure 3: The footprint of the Preferred Alternative overlaid on the 1859 map of the County of Peel

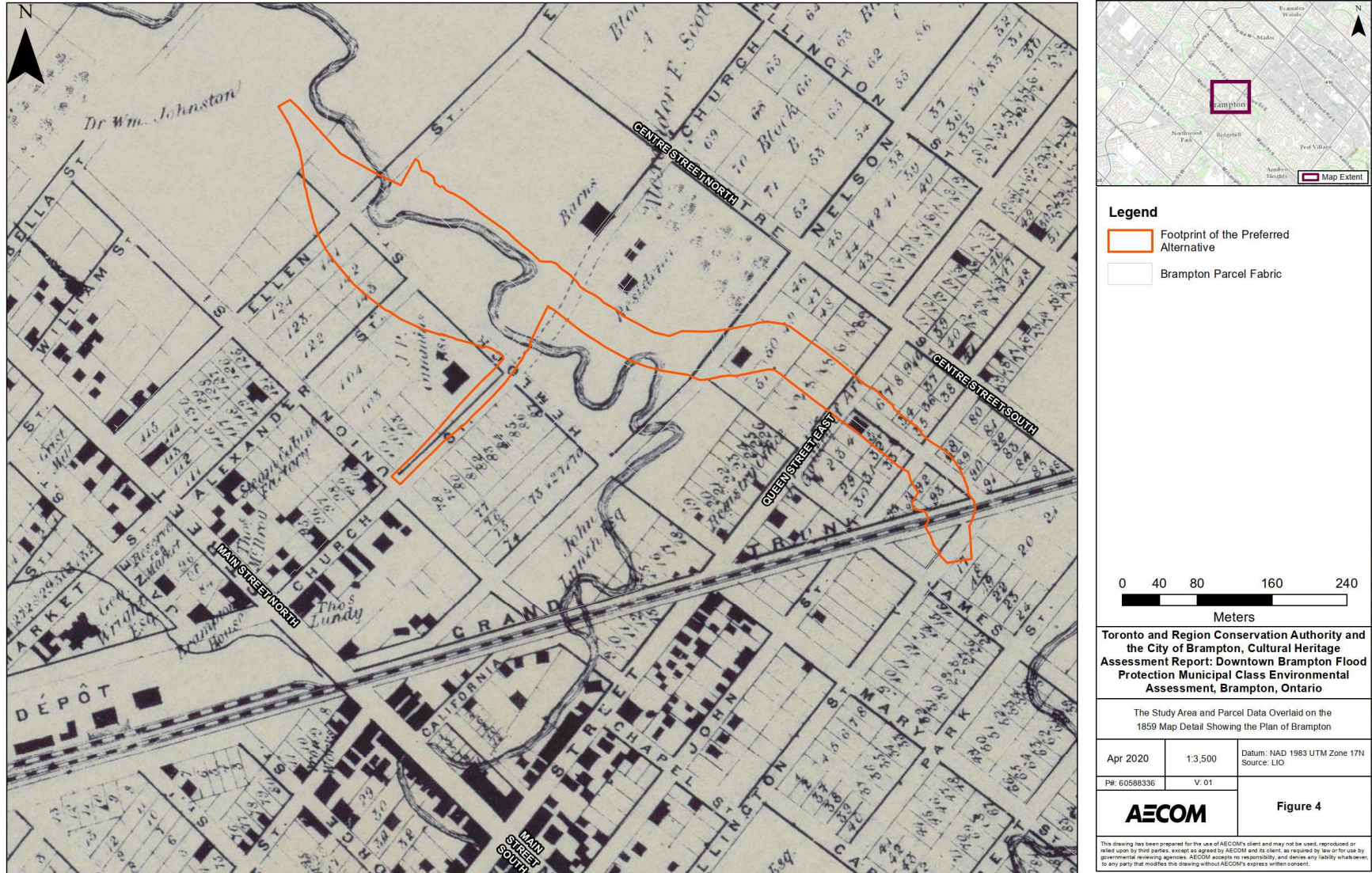


Figure 4: The footprint of the Preferred Alternative overlaid on the 1859 map detail showing the Plan of Brampton



Figure 5: The footprint of the Preferred Alternative overlaid on the 1877 map of the Township of Chinguacousy South

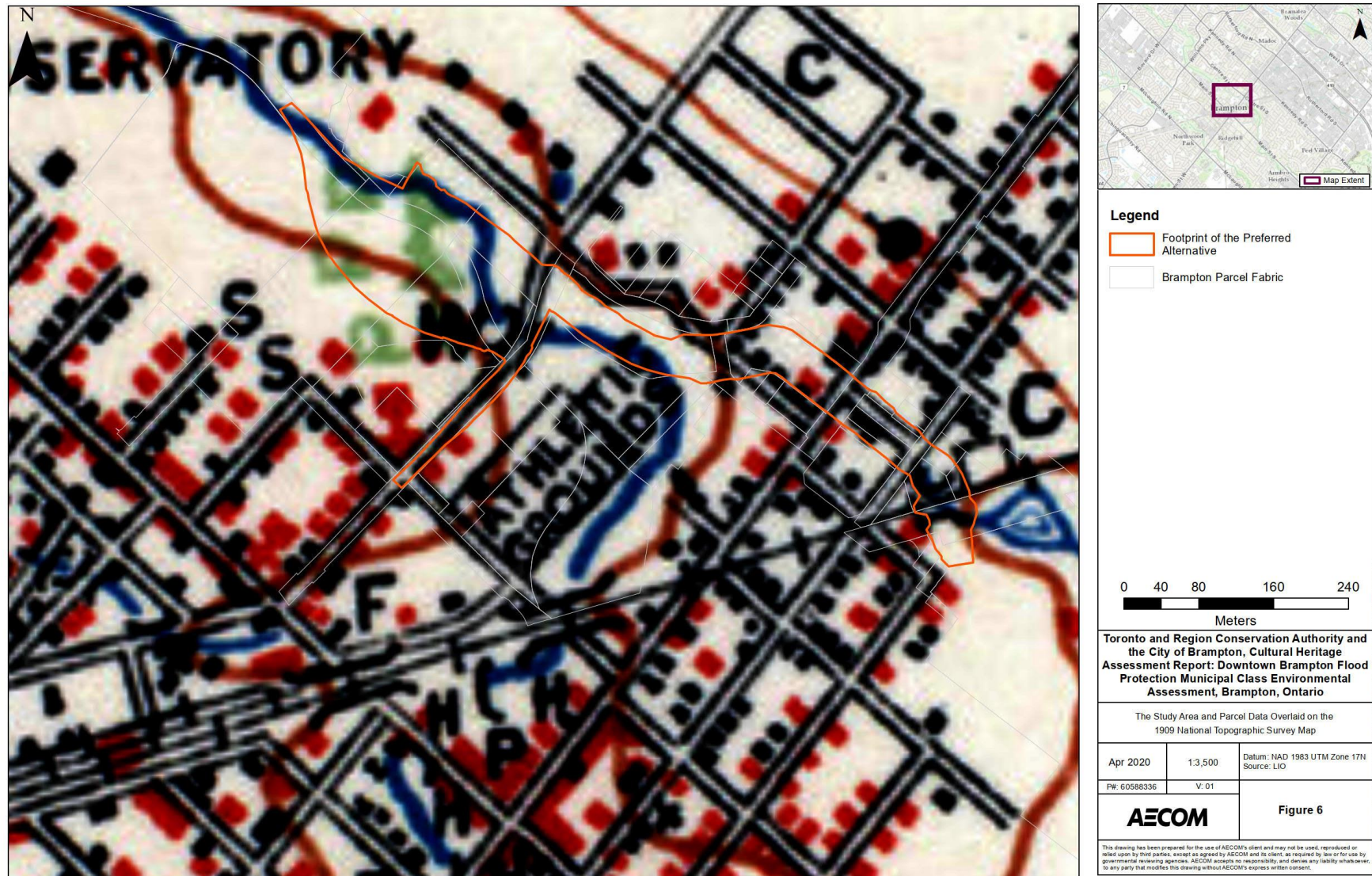


Figure 6: The footprint of the Preferred Alternative overlaid on the 1909 topographic map

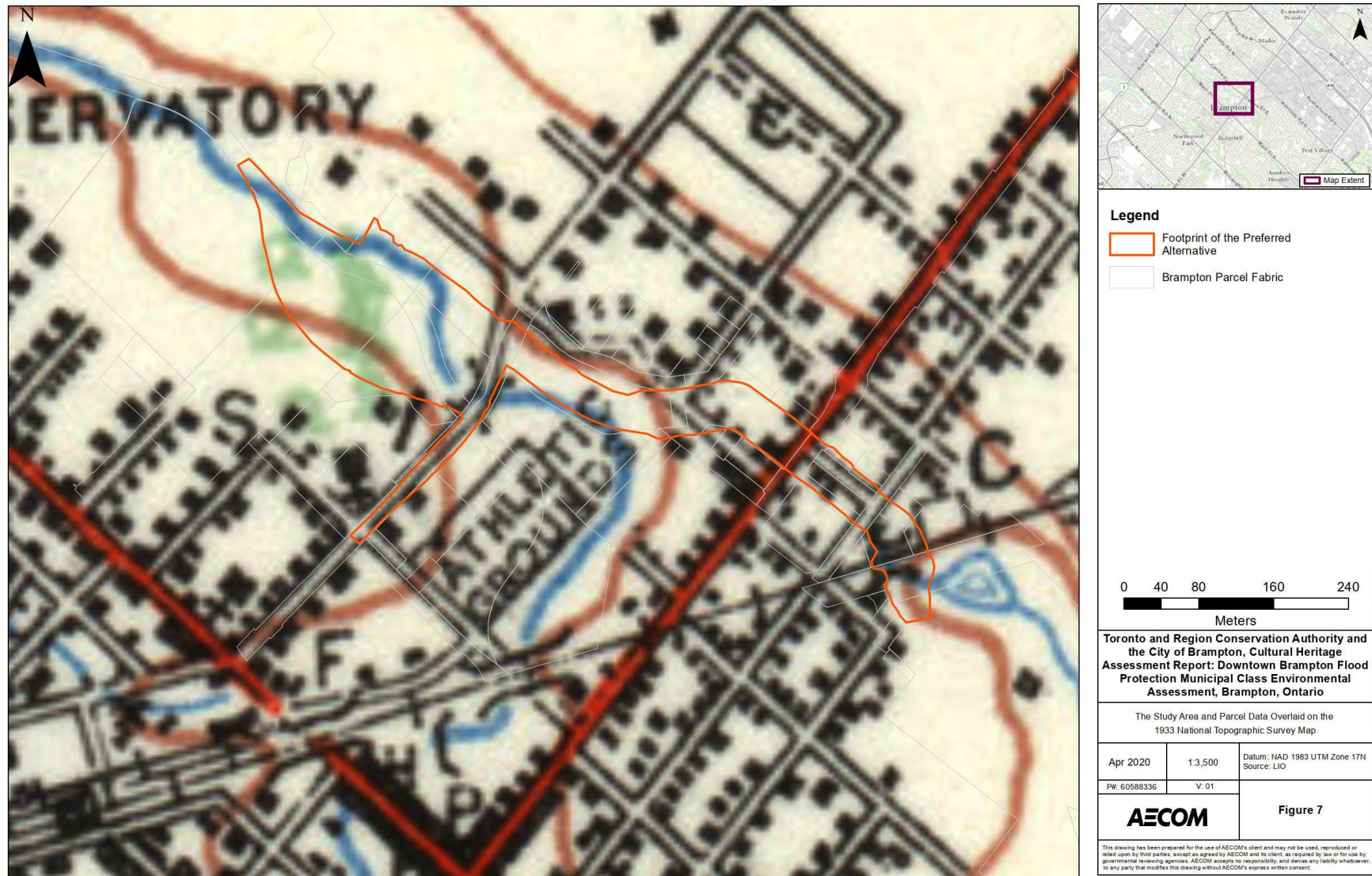


Figure 7: The footprint of the Preferred Alternative overlaid on the 1933 topographic map

4. Identification of Cultural Heritage Resources

4.1 Footprint of the Preferred Alternative Context- Existing Conditions

The DBFP Project is situated in the City of Brampton within the Regional Municipality of Peel (Peel Region), Ontario. The DBFP Project Location encompasses approximately 3.2 kilometres (kms) of Etobicoke Creek within TRCA's jurisdiction. The Etobicoke Creek By-pass channel located between Church Street and a pedestrian bridge south of the CN rail bridge is owned by TRCA. TRCA and the City own parcels of land around Etobicoke Creek that currently serve as parkland.

4.2 Description of Cultural Heritage Resources

Resources can be classified and defined as either built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes, according to the following definitions provided within the *Provincial Policy Statement* (MMAH 2020):

- **Built Heritage Resource** – means 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 Aboriginal community. Built heritage resources are generally located on property that has been designated under Parts IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or included on local, provincial, and/or federal registers;
- **Cultural Heritage Landscape** – means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the *OHA*; villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, main streets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, railways, viewsheds, natural areas and industrial complexes of heritage significance; and areas recognized by federal or international designation authorities (e.g., a National Historic Site or District designation, or a UNESCO World Heritage Site).

For the purpose of this CHAR, the term cultural heritage resources (CHRs) is used to describe both built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. The cultural heritage resources identified within this study are documented on **Figure 8**. The following explanatory notes provide additional clarification on the information contained in the Appendix:

- Each cultural heritage resource has been assigned a CHR identification number;
- The municipal address locates a cultural heritage resource;
- A brief description of each cultural heritage resource, generally consisting of construction period, building materials, roof shape, number of storeys, architectural styles, or influence and alteration—all based on information that could be viewed from public rights-of-way; and
- Heritage status refers to a resource or property's protection or recognition mechanisms, including designation under the *OHA* or listing on a municipal heritage register.

For the purposes of resource identification, potential cultural heritage resources were identified by their property boundaries, as heritage properties are typically identified and protected under municipal or provincial designating by-laws which are formed on the basis of real property. As a result, the entire properties were identified.

All of the cultural heritage resources can be categorized as either:

- **Previously Identified Heritage Properties** – consisting of municipally, provincially, or federally designated or listed properties that have an existing level of heritage protection, designation, or recognition (Section 4.2.1);
- **Potential Cultural Heritage Properties** – consisting of properties that contain buildings or structures that appear to be older than 40 years of age, and therefore have the potential to be evaluated for their cultural heritage value or interest (Section 4.2.2).

4.2.1 Previously Identified Heritage Properties

AECOM reviewed available municipal, provincial, and federal heritage registers and inventories in order to identify recognized heritage properties within or adjacent to the footprint of the Preferred Alternative. A total of 21 properties are previously identified cultural heritage resources located within and/or adjacent to the footprint of the Preferred Alternative. The previously identified properties are listed below (**Section 4.2.3**).

4.2.2 Potential Cultural Heritage Resources

In addition to previously identified cultural heritage resources, during the field review, AECOM used the MHSTCI rolling 40-year rule, and if the resource has potential to meet at least one of the criteria for Design/Physical Value, Historical/Associative Value, and/or Contextual Value under *Ontario Regulation 9/06* (see Section 2.2.1.1) to identify potential cultural heritage resources within and/or adjacent to the footprint of the Preferred Alternative.

Seven potential heritage properties were identified during a desktop review. No additional resources were identified within or adjacent to the footprint of the Preferred Alternative during the field review. The newly identified properties are listed below (**Section 4.2.3**).

4.2.3 Summary of Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the results of the background research, a total of 28 cultural heritage resources (CHRs) were identified within and/or adjacent to the footprint of the Preferred Alternative. These cultural heritage resources are comprised of one bridge, 18 residences, one cemetery, one school, one church, the remnants of a retaining wall, two sections of the Etobicoke Creek Flood Control Channel and four bridges (**Table 3**). A detailed inventory of these cultural heritage resources is presented in **Appendix B**.

Table 3: Summary of cultural heritage resources (CHRs) within and/or Adjacent to the Footprint of the Preferred Alternative

Feature ID	Location / Address	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition
CHR 1	30 James Street	Residential	Listed
CHR 2	39 Centre Street South	Cemetery	Listed
CHR 3	The channel is located between Scott Street and Queen Street East	Infrastructure	Listed
CHR 4	15 Scott Street	Residential	Listed

CHR 5	The channel is located between Queen Street East and Scott Street	Infrastructure	Listed
CHR 6	58 Church Street East	Infrastructure	Listed
CHR 7	93 Scott Street	Residential	Listed
CHR 8	68 Scott Street	Residential	Listed
CHR 9	38 Scott Street	Residential	Listed
CHR 10	32 Scott Street	Residential	Listed
CHR 11	28 Scott Street	Residential	Listed
CHR 12	24 and 24A Alexander St	Educational	Listed
CHR 13	44 and 48 Church St E	Religious	Listed
CHR 14	44 Church Street St E	Residential	Designated
CHR 15	37 Church St E	Residential	Designated
CHR 16	31 Church St E	Residential	Listed
CHR 17	42 Scott Street	Residential	Potential (identified by City of Brampton)
CHR 18	64 Nelson Street E	Residential	Potential (identified by City of Brampton)
CHR 19	63 Nelson Street E	Residential	Potential (identified during desktop review)
CHR 20	134 John Street	Residential	Potential (identified during desktop review)
CHR 21	135 John Street	Residential	Potential (identified by City of Brampton)
CHR 22	136 John Street	Residential	Potential (identified during desktop review)
CHR 23	Canadian National Railway Corridor Bridge	Transportation	Potential (Identified during desktop review)
CHR 24	8 Scott Street	Residential	Potential (identified by City of Brampton)
CHR 25	10 Scott Street	Residential	Potential (identified by City of Brampton)
CHR 26	Church Street Bridge	Transportation	Potential (Identified during desktop review)
CHR 27	Scott Street Bridge	Transportation	Potential (Identified during desktop review)
CHR 28	Queen Street Bridge	Transportation	Potential (Identified during desktop review)



Figure 8: Cultural Heritage Resources within and adjacent to the footprint of the Preferred Alternative

5. Proposed Undertaking and Impacts

5.1 Proposed Undertaking

The Preferred Alternative consists of the following components to improve conveyance and floodplain storage:

- Widening and deepening the By-pass channel by approximately 50 m and approximately 1.2 m, respectively
- Re-aligning Ken Whillans Drive and re-grading Church Street and the valley
- Lengthening of the pedestrian bridge in Centennial Park
- Bridge replacements at Church Street, Scott Street, and Queen Street
- Modifications to the CN rail bridge, should TRCA and the City be responsible for implementation.

5.2 Screening for Potential Impacts

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 Tool Kit, Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process*, InfoSheet #5 *Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (MHSTCI 2006:3) which include, but are not limited to:

- Destruction, removal or relocation of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features
- Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric or appearance
- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the exposure or visibility 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 from, within, or to a built or natural heritage feature
- 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
- Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource

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

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

For the purposes of evaluating potential impacts, the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) was used. It defines adjacent lands as “those lands contiguous to a protected heritage property or otherwise defined in the municipal official plan”. The City of Brampton defines “adjacent Lands” in their Official Plan as “lands that are contiguous to a specific natural heritage feature or area where it is likely that development or site alteration would have a negative impact on the feature, or area.”

5.3 Potential Impacts of Proposed Work on Cultural Heritage Resources

This section provides an assessment of the potential adverse effects to the identified cultural heritage resources as a result of the preferred alternative, as described in **Section 5.1**. Where any above-ground cultural heritage resources which may be affected by direct or indirect impacts are identified, appropriate mitigation measures should be developed. This may include completing a heritage impact assessment or documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.

The CHAR identified 13 known or potential cultural heritage resources that will be directly impacted by the Preferred Alternative. Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHERs) are recommended for the following resources:

- 134 John Street (CHR 20);
- 135 John Street (CHR 21);
- Canadian Nation Railway Bridge (CHR 23);
- 8 Scott Street (CHR 24);
- 10 Scott Street (CHR 25);
- Church Street Bridge (CHR 26);
- Scott Street Bridge (CHR 27); and,
- Queen Street Bridge (CHR 28).

The intent of a CHER is to determine what features of the property are of cultural heritage value or interest using the criteria described in Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) are recommended for the following resources:

- 30 James Street (CHR 1);
- 39 Centre Street South (CHR 2);
- The Etobicoke Creek Channel (CHR 3 and CHR 5); and,
- 24 Alexander Street (CHR 12).

The HIAs will provide an analysis of the impacts and mitigation measures for the aforementioned resources. The HIAs will include an evaluation of the resources under Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* to confirm the cultural heritage value or significance of the property.

HIAs will also be required for those properties listed above which are found to have CHVI through the application of Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Table 4: Impacts to Identified Cultural Heritage Resources and Recommended Mitigation Strategies

Feature ID	Location / Address	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Discussion of Impacts
CHR 1	30 James Street	Y	Y	<p>The footprint of the Preferred Alternative will directly impact the landscape of CHR 1, specifically the row of mature trees that act as a visual barrier between the former St. Paul's Parsonage building and the Canadian National Railway and the Etobicoke Creek. A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is recommended to determine how CHR 1 will be impacted by the footprint of the Preferred Alternative and propose recommendations for conservation measures and interventions, short- or long-term maintenance programs and implementation. The HIA will include an evaluation of CHR 1 under <i>Ontario Regulation 9/06</i> to confirm the cultural heritage value or significance of the property.</p> <p>CHR 1 is within 50 m of the footprint of the Preferred Alternative; as such, there is the potential for land disturbances from vibration caused by construction activities. It is recommended that vibration monitoring allow for appropriate proactive mitigation.</p>
CHR 2	39 Centre Street South	Y	Y	<p>The footprint of the Preferred Alternative will directly impact the landscape and built features of CHR 2, such as monuments and headstones, and the interments at rest in St. Mary's Cemetery. A HIA is recommended to determine how CHR 2 will be impacted by the footprint of the Preferred Alternative and propose recommendations for conservation measures and interventions, short- or long-term maintenance programs and implementation. The HIA will include an evaluation of CHR 2 under <i>Ontario Regulation 9/06</i> to confirm the cultural heritage value or significance of the property.</p> <p>CHR 2 is within 50 m of the footprint of the Preferred Alternative; as such, there is the potential for land disturbances from vibration caused by construction activities. It is recommended that vibration monitoring allow for appropriate proactive mitigation.</p> <p>Given the cemetery contains buried resources (i.e. human remains), the MHSTCI should be consulted and an archaeological assessment is required under the <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011), including any land disturbance within 10 m of the cemetery boundary.</p> <p>Should human remains be discovered outside the known and defined boundaries of a cemetery, all work should be halted, and the Coroner and Police must be notified. If the human remains are determined to not be of forensic interest the matter must then be reported to the Registrar, Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.</p>
CHR 3	The channel is located between Scott Street and Queen Street East	Y	N	<p>The footprint of the Preferred Alternative will directly impact CHR 3, including the removal of the channel itself as a result of the widening. A HIA is recommended and will provide an analysis of the impacts and mitigation measures for the resource. The HIA will include an evaluation</p>

Feature ID	Location / Address	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Discussion of Impacts
				of CHR 3 under <i>Ontario Regulation 9/06</i> to confirm the cultural heritage value or significance of the property.
CHR 4	15 Scott Street	N	Y	CHR 4 is within 50 m of the footprint of the Preferred Alternative; as such, there is the potential for land disturbances from vibration caused by construction activities. It is recommended that vibration monitoring allow for appropriate proactive mitigation.
CHR 5	The channel is located between Queen Street East and Scott Street	Y	Y	The footprint of the Preferred Alternative will directly impact CHR 5, including the removal of the channel itself as a result of DBFP Project. A HIA is recommended and will provide an analysis of the impacts and mitigation measures for the resource. The HIA will include an evaluation of CHR 5 under <i>Ontario Regulation 9/06</i> to confirm the cultural heritage value or significance of the property.
CHR 6	58 Church Street East	N	Y	CHR 6 is within 50 m of the footprint of the Preferred Alternative; as such, there is the potential for land disturbances from vibration caused by construction activities. It is recommended that vibration monitoring allow for appropriate proactive mitigation.
CHR 7	93 Scott Street	N	Y	CHR 7 is within 50 m of the footprint of the Preferred Alternative; as such, there is the potential for land disturbances from vibration caused by construction activities. It is recommended that vibration monitoring allow for appropriate proactive mitigation.
CHR 8	68 Scott Street	N	N	The structure is more than 50 m from the footprint of the Preferred Alternative, there are no anticipated impacts.
CHR 9	38 Scott Street	N	Y	CHR 9 is within 50 m of the footprint of the Preferred Alternative; as such, there is the potential for land disturbances from vibration caused by construction activities. It is recommended that vibration monitoring allow for appropriate proactive mitigation.
CHR 10	32 Scott Street	N	Y	CHR 10 is within 50 m of the footprint of the Preferred Alternative; as such, there is the potential for land disturbances from vibration caused by construction activities. It is recommended that vibration monitoring allow for appropriate proactive mitigation.
CHR 11	28 Scott Street	N	Y	CHR 11 is within 50 m of the footprint of the Preferred Alternative; as such, there is the potential for land disturbances from vibration caused by construction activities. It is recommended that vibration monitoring allow for appropriate proactive mitigation.
CHR 12	24 and 24A Alexander St	Y	N	The footprint of the Preferred Alternative will directly impact the landscape of CHR 12 as it will bisect the Central Public School yard. A HIA is recommended to determine how the landscape of CHR 12 will be impacted by the footprint of the Preferred Alternative and propose recommendations for conservation measures and interventions, short- or long-term maintenance programs and implementation. The HIA will include an evaluation of CHR 12 under <i>Ontario Regulation 9/06</i> to confirm the cultural heritage value or significance of the property.
CHR 13	44 Church St E	N	Y	CHR 13 is within 50 m of the footprint of the Preferred Alternative; as such, there is the potential for land disturbances from vibration caused by construction activities. It is recommended that vibration monitoring allow for appropriate proactive mitigation.

Feature ID	Location / Address	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Discussion of Impacts
CHR 14	44 and 48 Church St E	N	Y	CHR 14 is within 50 m of the footprint of the Preferred Alternative; as such, there is the potential for land disturbances from vibration caused by construction activities. It is recommended that vibration monitoring allow for appropriate proactive mitigation.
CHR 15	37 Church St E	N	Y	CHR 15 is within 50 m of the footprint of the Preferred Alternative; as such, there is the potential for land disturbances from vibration caused by construction activities. It is recommended that vibration monitoring allow for appropriate proactive mitigation.
CHR 16	31 Church St E	N	Y	CHR 16 is within 50 m of the footprint of the Preferred Alternative; as such, there is the potential for land disturbances from vibration caused by construction activities. It is recommended that vibration monitoring allow for appropriate proactive mitigation.
CHR 17	42 Scott Street	N	Y	CHR 17 is within 50 m of the footprint of the Preferred Alternative; as such, there is the potential for land disturbances from vibration caused by construction activities. It is recommended that vibration monitoring allow for appropriate proactive mitigation.
CHR 18	64 Nelson Street E	N	Y	CHR 18 is within 50 m of the footprint of the Preferred Alternative; as such, there is the potential for land disturbances from vibration caused by construction activities. It is recommended that vibration monitoring allow for appropriate proactive mitigation.
CHR 19	63 Nelson Street E	N	Y	CHR 19 is within 50 m of the footprint of the Preferred Alternative; as such, there is the potential for land disturbances from vibration caused by construction activities. It is recommended that vibration monitoring allow for appropriate proactive mitigation.
CHR 20	134 John Street	Y	N	The footprint of the Preferred Alternative will directly impact CHR 20, as the house will be removed as part of the DBFP Project. A Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) is recommended in order to determine the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of the property under Ontario <i>Regulation 9/06</i> . If the property is found to have CHVI, a HIA is recommended and will provide an analysis of the impacts and mitigation measures for the resource.
CHR 21	135 John Street	Y	Y	<p>The footprint of the Preferred Alternative will directly impact CHR 21, a portion of the property will be impacted as part of the DBFP Project. A CHER is recommended in order to determine the CHVI of the property under Ontario <i>Regulation 9/06</i>. If the property is found to have CHVI, a HIA is recommended and will provide an analysis of the impacts and mitigation measures for the resource.</p> <p>CHR 21 is within 50 m of the footprint of the Preferred Alternative; as such, there is the potential for land disturbances from vibration caused by construction activities. It is recommended that vibration monitoring allow for appropriate proactive mitigation.</p>
CHR 22	136 John Street	N	Y	CHR 22 is within 50 m of the footprint of the Preferred Alternative; as such, there is the potential for land disturbances from vibration caused by construction activities. It is recommended that vibration monitoring allow for appropriate proactive mitigation.

Feature ID	Location / Address	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Discussion of Impacts
CHR 23	Canadian National Railway Bridge	Y	Y	<p>The footprint of the Preferred Alternative will directly impact CHR 23, as the bridge will be modified as part of the DBFP Project. A CHER is recommended for the south bridge in order to determine the CHVI of the property under Ontario <i>Regulation 9/06</i>. If the bridge is found to have CHVI, a HIA is recommended and will provide an analysis of the impacts and mitigation measures for the resource.</p> <p>CHR 23 is within 50 m of footprint of the Preferred Alternative; as such, there is the potential for land disturbances from vibration caused by construction activities. It is recommended that vibration monitoring allow for appropriate proactive mitigation.</p>
CHR 24	8 Scott Street	Y	Y	<p>The footprint of the Preferred Alternative will directly impact CHR 24, as a portion of the property will be acquired as part of the DBFP Project. A CHER is recommended in order to determine the CHVI of the property under Ontario <i>Regulation 9/06</i>. If the property is found to have CHVI, a HIA is recommended and will provide an analysis of the impacts and mitigation measures for the resource.</p> <p>CHR 24 is within 50 m of the footprint of the Preferred Alternative; as such, there is the potential for land disturbances from vibration caused by construction activities. It is recommended that vibration monitoring allow for appropriate proactive mitigation.</p>
CHR 25	10 Scott Street	Y	Y	<p>The footprint of the Preferred Alternative will directly impact CHR 25, as the house will be removed as part of the DBFP Project. A CHER is recommended in order to determine the CHVI of the property under Ontario <i>Regulation 9/06</i>. If the property is found to have CHVI, a HIA is recommended and will provide an analysis of the impacts and mitigation measures for the resource.</p>
CHR 26	Church Street Bridge	Y	N	<p>The footprint of the Preferred Alternative will directly impact CHR 26 as the bridge will be replaced as part of the DBFP Project. A CHER is recommended in order to determine the CHVI of the property under Ontario <i>Regulation 9/06</i>. If the bridge is found to have CHVI, a HIA is recommended and will provide an analysis of the impacts and mitigation measures for the resource.</p>
CHR 27	Scott Street Bridge	Y	N	<p>The footprint of the Preferred Alternative will directly impact CHR 27 as the bridge will be replaced as part of the DBFP Project. A CHER is recommended in order to determine the CHVI of the property under Ontario <i>Regulation 9/06</i>. If the bridge is found to have CHVI, a HIA is recommended and will provide an analysis of the impacts and mitigation measures for the resource.</p>
CHR 28	Queen Street Bridge	Y	N	<p>The footprint of the Preferred Alternative will directly impact CHR 28 as the bridge will be replaced as part of the DBFP Project. A CHER is recommended in order to determine the CHVI of the property under Ontario <i>Regulation 9/06</i>. If the bridge is found to have CHVI, a HIA is recommended and will provide an analysis of the impacts and mitigation measures for the resource.</p>

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

The background research and data collection conducted for the Downtown Brampton Flood Protection determined that 28 cultural heritage resources are located within or adjacent to the footprint of the Preferred Alternative. In addition, based on the background data collection, there is potential for additional cultural heritage resources to be located within or adjacent to the footprint of the Preferred Alternative. Based on the results of this CHAR, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. It is expected that resources within/adjacent to the footprint of the Preferred Alternative may be subject to impacts from the DBFP. **Table 4** of this report identifies mitigation measures for each of the impacted resources. Mitigation may include completing Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHER) to determine the cultural heritage value or interest of listed and potential heritage properties. For those resources determined to have culture heritage value or interest, a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) or, and employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, should be undertaken. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.
2. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid or minimize negative impacts to identified cultural heritage resources (i.e. remain within existing and proposed easements). Suitable mitigation measures include establishing no-go zones adjacent to the identified cultural heritage resources and issuing instructions to construction crews to prevent impacts to existing structures.
3. Should construction activities occur within 50 m of previously identified and potential cultural heritage resources, the impacts of vibrations may need to be determined through an engineering assessment to ensure that there are no negative impacts to these resources. Any resulting mitigation measures should be implemented prior to construction as needed.
4. Should the proposed undertaking be extended beyond the proposed limits as outlined in **Figure 1**, this report should be updated to confirm impacts of the proposed work on known and potential heritage resources.

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Appendix A: 2006 Official Plan, City of Brampton (Office Consolidation September 2015)

4.10.1 Built Heritage

4.10.1.1 The City shall compile a Cultural Heritage Resources Register to include designated heritage resources as well as those listed as being of significant cultural heritage value or interest including built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, heritage conservation districts, areas with cultural heritage character and heritage cemeteries.

4.10.1.2 The Register shall contain documentation for these resources including legal description, owner information, and description of the heritage attributes for each designated and listed heritage resources to ensure effective protection and to maintain its currency, the Register shall be updated regularly and be accessible to the public.

4.10.1.3 All significant heritage resources shall be designated as being of cultural heritage value or interest in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act to help ensure effective protection and their continuing maintenance, conservation and restoration.

4.10.1.4 Criteria for assessing the heritage significance of cultural heritage resources shall be developed. Heritage significance refers to the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance of a resource for past, present or future generations. The significance of a cultural heritage resource is embodied in its heritage attributes and other character defining elements including: materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings. Assessment criteria may include one or more of the following core values:

- Aesthetic, Design or Physical Value;
- Historical or Associative Value; and/or,
- Contextual Value.

4.10.1.8 Heritage resources will be protected and conserved in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, the Appleton Charter for the Protection and Enhancement of the Built Environment and other recognized heritage protocols and standards. Protection, maintenance and stabilization of existing cultural heritage attributes and features over removal or replacement will be adopted as the core principles for all conservation projects.

4.10.1.17 The City shall modify its property standards and by-laws as appropriate to meet the needs of preserving heritage structures.

4.10.2 Cultural Heritage Landscape

4.10.2.1 The City shall identify and maintain an inventory of cultural heritage landscapes as part of the City's Cultural Heritage Register to ensure that they are accorded with the same attention and protection as the other types of cultural heritage resources.

4.10.2.2 Significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be designated under either Part IV or Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act, or established as Areas of Cultural Heritage Character as appropriate.

4.10.2.3 Owing to the spatial characteristics of some cultural heritage landscapes that they may span across several geographical and political jurisdictions, the City shall cooperate with

neighbouring municipalities, other levels of government, conservation authorities and the private sector in managing and conserving these resources.

4.10.4 Areas with Cultural Heritage Character

- 4.10.4.1 Areas with Cultural Heritage Character shall be established through secondary plan, block plan or zoning by-law.
- 4.10.4.2 Land use and development design guidelines shall be prepared for each zoned area to ensure that the heritage conservation objectives are met.
- 4.10.4.3 Cultural Heritage Character Area Impact Assessment shall be required for any development, redevelopment and alteration works proposed within the area.

4.10.5 Heritage Cemeteries

- 4.10.5.1 All cemeteries of cultural heritage significance shall be designated under Part IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act, including vegetation and landscape of historic, aesthetic and contextual values to ensure effective protection and preservation.
- 4.10.5.3 Standards and design guidelines for heritage cemetery preservation shall be developed including the design of appropriate fencing, signage and commemorative plaquing.
- 4.10.5.4 The heritage integrity of cemeteries shall be given careful consideration at all times. Impacts and encroachments shall be assessed and mitigated and the relocation of human remains shall be avoided.

4.10.8 City-owned Heritage Resources

- 4.10.8.1 The City shall designate all city-owned heritage resources of merits under the Ontario Heritage Act and shall prepare strategies for their care, management, and stewardship.
- 4.10.8.2 The City shall protect and maintain all city-owned heritage resources to a good standard to set a model for high standard heritage conservation.
- 4.10.8.3 City-owned heritage resources shall be integrated into the community and put to adaptive reuse, where feasible.

4.10.9 Implementation



- 4.10.9.4 The City shall acquire heritage easements, and enter into development agreements, as appropriate, for the preservation of heritage resources and landscapes.
- 4.10.9.5 Landowner cost share agreement should be used wherever possible to spread the cost of heritage preservation over a block plan or a secondary plan area on the basis that such preservation constitutes a community benefit that contributes significantly to the sense of place and recreational and cultural amenities that will be enjoyed by area residents.
- 4.10.9.11 The relevant public agencies shall be advised of the existing and potential heritage and archaeological resources, Heritage Conservation District Studies and Plans at the early



planning stage to ensure that the objectives of heritage conservation are given due consideration in the public work project concerned.



4.10.9.13 Lost historical sites and resources shall be commemorated with the appropriate form of interpretation.



4.10.9.14 The City will undertake to develop a signage and plaquing system for cultural heritage resources in the City.


Appendix B: Description of Cultural Heritage Resources


Feature ID	Location / Address	Property Name	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Construction Date	Description	Photograph
CHR 1	30 James Street	Balfour House	Residential	Listed	Built in the early 1900s	<p>Two-and-a-half storey Edwardian Four Square house. The red brick house has a two-bay façade, with a side entrance and a hipped-roof with gable-roof dormers. The entrance is covered by a hipped-roof porch with a plain entablature and dentils and is supported by Doric columns on brick piers.</p> <p>Site is linked to the former Packham Pond, which was situated just south of the property in the Etobicoke Creek valley. It is also associated with the Packham family and the Balfour family.</p> <p>The house is located within the Downtown Brampton Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>
CHR 2	39 Centre Street South	St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery	Cemetery	Listed	c. 1863	<p>St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery was the first Catholic cemetery in Brampton. It is the burial ground for many of Brampton's early Irish Catholic residents and more recent burials in the cemetery reflect the continental European Catholic contribution to Brampton's history.</p> <p>The cemetery is located within the Queen Street Corridor Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>



Feature ID	Location / Address	Property Name	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Construction Date	Description	Photograph
CHR 3	--	Etobicoke Creek Flood Control Channel	Infrastructure	Listed	1950-1951	<p>Between Scott Street and Queen Street East.</p> <p>The channel is located within the Downtown Brampton Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>
CHR 4	15 Scott Street	Former St. Paul's Parsonage	Residential	Listed	c. 1880	<p>Built for the parsonage for St. Paul's Methodist Church, the two-storey house is constructed of brick with Gothic Revival and Italianate influences. The house features a side gable roof with return eaves, central triple gable dormers with decorative vergeboard and a central lancet window, a heavily bracketed cornice and two end chimneys.</p> <p>The house is located within the Downtown Brampton Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>



Feature ID	Location / Address	Property Name	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Construction Date	Description	Photograph
CHR 5	--	Etobicoke Creek Flood Control Channel	Infrastructure	Listed	1950-1951	The concrete channel is located between Queen Street East and Scott Street, in the Queen Street Corridor Secondary Plan area.	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>
CHR 6	58 Church Street East	Etobicoke Creek Retaining Wall Remains	Infrastructure	Listed	c. 1910	<p>Surviving remnant of Etobicoke Creek retaining wall which represents alignment of Etobicoke Creek prior to diversion.</p> <p>The retaining wall is located within the Downtown Brampton Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(City of Brampton, 2018)</p>



Feature ID	Location / Address	Property Name	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Construction Date	Description	Photograph
CHR 7	93 Scott Street	Rim Grove	Residential	Listed	1873	<p>Two-storey brick house with a large front gable. The house features buff brick quoins and saw-tooth hood moldings.</p> <p>The house is located within the Brampton Flowertown Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>
CHR 8	68 Scott Street	--	Residential	Listed	1875	<p>Two-storey house with Italianate influences. The house is clad in clapboard and features paired windows, a bracketed cornice and a hipped roof.</p> <p>The house is located within the Brampton Flowertown Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>

Feature ID	Location / Address	Property Name	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Construction Date	Description	Photograph
CHR 9	38 Scott Street	Hood House	Residential	Listed	Unknown	<p>Two-storey brick house in the Gothic Revival style with an L-shape plan. The house features a cross-gable roof with a gable-roof dormer and a front-facing gable. The exterior is covered in stucco and features decorative vergeboards and finials, paired brackets, and an elaborate vestibule with double doors, a stained-glass transom and ornate woodwork. The house has a deep setback and is part of a series of properties known as “The Crescent”, distinguished by large lots with attractive homes situated off a curved streetscape and fronting the Etobicoke Creek.</p> <p>Associated with D.M. Hood, former President of Gummed Papers Ltd.</p> <p>The house is located within the Queen Street Corridor Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>

Feature ID	Location / Address	Property Name	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Construction Date	Description	Photograph
CHR 10	32 Scott Street	Grogan House	Residential	Listed		<p>Two-storey brick house in the Gothic Revival style with an L-shape plan. The house features a has a cross-gable roof with a gable-roof dormer and a front-facing gable. The exterior is covered in stucco and features decorative vergeboards and finials, paired brackets. The house has a deep setback and is part of a series of properties known as "The Crescent", distinguished by large lots with attractive homes situated off a curved streetscape and fronting the Etobicoke Creek.</p> <p>The house is associated with the Charles W. Grogan family (1876-1967), who owned a clothing business.</p> <p>The house is located within the Queen Street Corridor Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>



Feature ID	Location / Address	Property Name	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Construction Date	Description	Photograph
CHR 11	28 Scott Street	--	Residential	Listed	c. 1860	<p>Two-storey brick house with Italianate influences. The house has a three-bay façade with a side entrance with a transom and sidelights. The double-hung sash windows have two-over-two sash and are topped with brick voussoirs. The building has a hipped-roof and a small shed-roof addition on the rear.</p> <p>The house is located within the Queen Street Corridor Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>
CHR 12	24 and 24A Alexander St	Central Public School	Educational	Listed	1916	<p>The two-storey red brick building is one of the oldest surviving school buildings in downtown Brampton. The building features a square-headed main doorway frame by carved stone and a door with an overhead transom, the date is carved in the lintel. The building has a dropped cornice and large windows.</p> <p>The school is located within the Downtown Brampton Corridor Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>



Feature ID	Location / Address	Property Name	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Construction Date	Description	Photograph
CHR 13	44 Church Street St E	St. Andrew's Presbyterian Manse	Residential	Listed	Unknown	<p>Two-and-a-half storey red brick house on a stone foundation. The house has a three-bay façade with a central dormer. The main entrance is covered by a flat-roofed porch, supported by columns on a stone foundation.</p> <p>The manse is located within the Downtown Brampton Corridor Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>
CHR 14	44 and 48 Church St E	St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church and Manse	Religious	Designated	1880	<p>The church, constructed in the Gothic style, is associated with the long and enduring history of Presbyterianism in Brampton. The building is of polychromatic stone construction with tall, narrow windows, two large entrance doors with archways, buttresses and a massive central, multi-paned window. It is associated with Gordon and Helliwell, a popular architectural firm well known for church commissions in Toronto. It is an architectural landmark along Church Street.</p> <p>The church is located within the Downtown Brampton Corridor Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>



Feature ID	Location / Address	Property Name	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Construction Date	Description	Photograph
CHR 15	37 Church St E	Jennings House	Residential	Designated	c. 1860	<p>The two-storey red brick house has an entrance vestibule with pediment, dentils, plain architrave and columns and a large side porch with a plan entablature, dentils and columns. The bay window roof is supported by heavy brackets.</p> <p>The house is located within the Downtown Brampton Corridor Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>
CHR 16	31 Church St E	--	Residential	Potential	Unknown	<p>Two-storey Edwardian foursquare of brick construction. The house has a two-bay façade with a side entrance. The main entrance is covered with a shed-roof porch supported by columns on brick piers. The windows have stone sills and lintels.</p> <p>The house is located within the Downtown Brampton Corridor Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>


Feature ID	Location / Address	Property Name	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Construction Date	Description	Photograph
CHR 17	42 Scott Street	--	Residential	Potential	c. 1910	<p>One-and-a-half storey bungalow of brick polychromatic construction. The house has a large central dormer with a gable roof, the main floor windows have stone sills.</p> <p>The house is located within the Queen Street Corridor Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>
CHR 18	64 Nelson Street E	--	Residential	Potential	Unknown	<p>Two-storey Edwardian foursquare of brick construction. The house has a two-bay façade with a side entrance. The main entrance is covered with a shed-roof porch supported by columns on brick piers. The windows have stone sills and lintels.</p> <p>The house is located within the Queen Street Corridor Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>

Feature ID	Location / Address	Property Name	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Construction Date	Description	Photograph
CHR 19	63 Nelson Street E	--	Residential	Potential	Unknown	<p>One-and-a-half storey vernacular house with an L-shaped plan. The house has a front-facing gable with a lancet window.</p> <p>The house is located within the Queen Street Corridor Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>
CHR 20	134 John Street		Residential	Potential	Unknown	<p>One-and-a-half storey vernacular house with a front-facing gable and a three-bay façade.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>

Feature ID	Location / Address	Property Name	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Construction Date	Description	Photograph
CHR 21	135 John Street	--	Residential	Potential	Unknown	<p>Two-storey vernacular building of brick construction. The building has a front gable roof with stone sills and lintels.</p> <p>The house is located within the Queen Street Corridor Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>
CHR 22	136 John Street	--	Residential	Potential	Unknown	<p>One-and-a-half story house with a medium-pitched gable roof and a three-bay façade. The porch on the main façade has been modified, but the bell-cast roof is still extant.</p> <p>The house is located within the Queen Street Corridor Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>
CHR 23	Canadian National Railway Bridge	--	Transportation	Potential	<p>North bridge – 2007</p> <p>South bridge – unknown</p>	<p>The north bridge is a deck plate girder bridge with a concrete deck completed in 2007. The south is a deck plate girder with an open timber deck.</p>	No photo available

Feature ID	Location / Address	Property Name	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Construction Date	Description	Photograph
						The bridge is located within the Queen Street Corridor, Brampton Flowertown and the Downtown Brampton Secondary Plan areas.	
CHR 24	8 Scott Street		Residential	Potential		<p>Two-and-a half storey red brick bungalow with a steeply pitched side gable roof and a central shed roof dormer. The house has an open front porch with broad supports.</p> <p>The house is located within the Downtown Brampton Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>
CHR 25	10 Scott Street		Residential	Potential	Unknown	<p>Two-and-a-half red brick house with Edwardian influences. The house has a three-bay façade, a hipped roof and a dormer on the main façade.</p> <p>The house is located within the Downtown Brampton Secondary Plan area.</p>	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>

Feature ID	Location / Address	Property Name	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Construction Date	Description	Photograph
CHR 26	--	Church Street Bridge	Transportation	Potential	c. 1950	Single-span, concrete rigid frame bridge	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>
CHR 27	--	Scott Street Bridge	Transportation	Potential	c. 1950	Single-span, concrete rigid frame bridge	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>

Feature ID	Location / Address	Property Name	Resource Type	Heritage Recognition	Construction Date	Description	Photograph
CHR 28	--	Queen Street Bridge	Transportation	Potential	c. 1950	Single-span, concrete rigid frame bridge	 <p>(AECOM 2020)</p>

