# APPENDIX 4 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

# CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES

**EXISTING CONDITIONS AND PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT** 

COLUMBIA WAY
MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

TOWN OF CALEDON PEEL REGION, ONTARIO

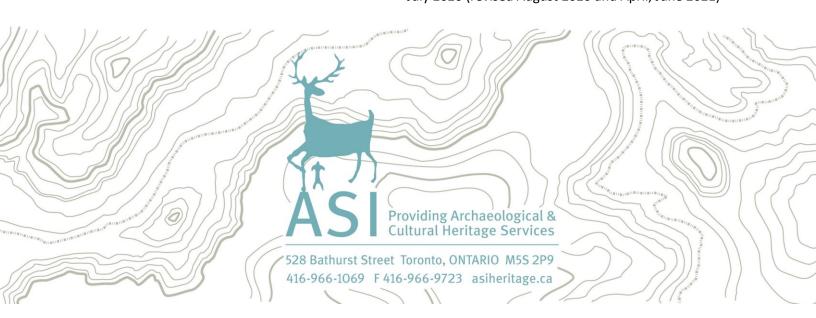
**FINAL REPORT** 

Prepared for:

R.V. Anderson Associates Limited 43 Church Street, Suite 104 St. Catharines, ON L2R 7E1

ASI File: 19CH-214

July 2020 (revised August 2020 and April, June 2021)



# CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES

#### EXISTING CONDITIONS AND PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

# COLUMBIA WAY MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

# TOWN OF CALEDON PEEL REGION, ONTARIO

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

ASI was contracted by R.V. Anderson Associates Limited, on behalf of the Town of Caledon, to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment as part of the Columbia Way Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The project involves urbanization and improvements for Columbia Way in the Town of Caledon. The Columbia Way study area consists of the Columbia Way roadway, bound to the west by Highway 50 and to the east by Caledon King Townline South.

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, indicate a study area with an agricultural and rural land use history dating back to the early nineteenth century. A review of federal, provincial, and municipal registers, inventories, and databases revealed that there are four previously identified features of cultural heritage value within the Columbia Way study area. No additional features were identified during the fieldwork.

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

- Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid unintended negative impacts to identified CHRs. 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
- 2. To ensure the structures on the properties at 9850 Columbia Way (CHR 1), 9948 Columbia Way (CHR 3), 9950 Columbia Way (CHR 4) are not adversely impacted during construction, baseline vibration monitoring should be undertaken during detailed design. Should this advance monitoring assessment conclude that any structures 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.
- 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 potential heritage resources.



4. This report should be submitted to planning staff with the Town of Caledon, the MHSTCI, and any other local heritage stakeholders that may have an interest in this project.



# **PROJECT PERSONNEL**

Senior Project Manager: Annie Veilleux, MA, CAHP

Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist | Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

Project Coordinator: Katrina Thatch, Hon. BA

Archaeologist | Project Coordinator - Environmental Assessment Division

Project Manager: Johanna Kelly, MSc

Cultural Heritage Associate | Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

Field Review: Meredith Stewart, Ma, MSc, CAHP Intern

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Report Production: Meredith Stewart

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Senior Archaeologist - Planning Assessment Division

Report Reviewer(s): Johanna Kelly

Annie Veilleux

Lindsay Graves, MA, CAHP

Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist | Senior Project Manager - Cultural

**Heritage Division** 



## QUALIFIED PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

Lindsay Graves, MA, CAHP Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist | Senior Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

The Senior Project Manager for this Cultural Heritage Report is Lindsay Graves (MA, Heritage Conservation), Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist and the Environmental Assessment Coordinator for the Cultural Heritage Division at ASI. She was responsible for: overall project scoping and approach; development and confirmation of technical findings and study recommendations; application of relevant standards, guidelines and regulations; and implementation of quality control procedures. Lindsay is academically trained in the fields of heritage conservation, cultural anthropology, archaeology, and collections management and has over 15 years of experience in the field of cultural heritage resource management. This work has focused on the assessment, evaluation, and protection of above ground cultural heritage resources. Lindsay has extensive experience undertaking archival research, heritage survey work, heritage evaluation and heritage impact assessment. She has also contributed to cultural heritage landscape studies and heritage conservation plans, led heritage commemoration and interpretive programs, and worked collaboratively with multidisciplinary teams to sensitively plan interventions at historic sites/places. In addition, she is a leader in the completion of heritage studies required to fulfil Class EA processes and has served as Project Manager for over 100 heritage assessments during her time at ASI. Lindsay is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.

Johanna Kelly, MSc Cultural Heritage Analyst | Project Manager, Cultural Heritage Division

The Project Manager for this Cultural Heritage Report is **Johanna Kelly**, who is a Cultural Heritage Analyst and Project Manager within the Cultural Heritage Division at ASI. She was responsible for day-to-day management activities, including scoping and conducting research activities and drafting of study findings and recommendations. With over 13 years of experience in the field of cultural heritage resource management, Johanna has focused on the identification and evaluation of cultural heritage resources both above and below ground. She began her career in archaeology however her current focus is the assessment, evaluation, and protection of above ground cultural heritage resources. She began working in the Cultural Heritage division in 2015 as a Cultural Heritage Associate, responsible for tasks related to a variety of heritage assessments including: completing archival research, investigating built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes, report preparation, historical map regression, and municipal consultation. She has been working in her current role as a Project Manager since 2019 and is responsible for a variety of tasks required for successful project completion. She has been involved in numerous largescale and high-profile projects in various capacities, including built heritage and cultural heritage landscape assessments under the *Ontario Environmental Assessment Act* for Class Environmental Assessments.

Meredith Stewart, MA, MSc

Cultural Heritage Technician | Researcher and Technical Writer - Cultural Heritage Division

The report writer for this report is **Meredith Stewart** (MA, Art History, MSc, Historic Preservation), who is a Cultural Heritage Technician and Technical Writer and Researcher within the Cultural Heritage



Division with ASI. She was responsible for preparing and contributing research, reviewing existing heritage inventories, conducting the field review, and technical reporting. Meredith's work as a cultural heritage professional has focused on historical research, large-area studies, and survey work. Meredith holds a MA in Art History from Carleton University, where she focused on architectural history and the built environment, and graduated with a MSc in Historic Preservation from the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. Meredith utilizes her knowledge of architectural history and building materials in the identification and evaluation of heritage buildings and structures. Meredith is an intern member of CAHP.



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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

ASI was contracted by R.V. Anderson Associates Limited, on behalf of the Town of Caledon, to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment as part of the Columbia Way Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The project involves urbanization and rural setting improvements for Columbia Way in the Town of Caledon, including (but not limited to) road reconstruction, resurfacing, boulevard improvements, bridge replacement or rehabilitation, drainage re-design, street lighting, slope stabilization, and minor related works. The Columbia Way study area consists of the Columbia Way roadway, bound to the west by Highway 50 and to the east by Caledon King Townline South (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 Meredith Stewart, Cultural Heritage Assistant, under the project management of Johanna Kelly, Cultural Heritage Associate, and senior project management of Annie Veilleux, Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, of ASI.



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* (EAA). The 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.

The Ontario Heritage Act (OHA) (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 (MHSTCI) the responsibility for the conservation, protection, and preservation of Ontario's cultural heritage resources. The MHSTCI is charged under Section 2.0 of the OHA 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 CHRA, 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* (*PPS*) (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 Township of Caledon, in Peel Region. Policies relating to cultural heritage resources were reviewed from the following sources:

- Town of Caledon Official Plan (2018)
- Region of Peel Official Plan (2018)

#### 3.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

This cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the EAA. 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 (Government of Ontario 2020:42):

...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 Caledon; 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 Caledon; 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 Caledon; 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 O. Reg 9/06 is considered beyond the scope of this CHRA. 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 CHRA, 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 OHA; 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);
- 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 Physiography

The study area is situated within till plains (drumlinized) landform of the South Slope physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The South Slope physiographic region is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine. The South Slope meets the Moraine at heights of approximately 300 metres above sea level, and descends southward toward Lake Ontario, ending, in some areas, at elevations below 150 metres above sea level. Numerous streams descend the South Slope, having cut deep valleys in the till. In the vicinity of the study area, the South Slope is ground moraine of limited relief (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

# 4.2 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 Caledon 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.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> While many types of information can inform the precontact settlement of the Town of Caledon, 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: BCE – before Common Era and CE – Common Era.



Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Indigenous His	ory and Liteways
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Period	Archaeological/Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/Attributes
PALEO-II	NDIAN PERIOD		
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BCE	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BCE	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAI			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BCE	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanley, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BCE	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll,	2500-500 BCE	Polished/ground stone tools (small
	Innes		stemmed)
WOODL	AND PERIOD		
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BCE	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BCE-CE 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	CE 800-1300	Transition to village life and
			agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	CE 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded
			villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	CE 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
POST-CC	ONTACT PERIOD		
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa,	CE 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
	Ojibwa		
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa	CE 1650-1800s	
	Euro-Canadian	CE 1800-present	European settlement

The study area is within Treaty 19, the Ajetance Purchase, signed in 1818 between the Crown and the Mississaugas (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs 2016). This treaty, however, excluded lands within one mile on either side of the Credit River, Twelve Mile Creek, and Sixteen Mile Creeks. In 1820, Treaties 22 and 23 were signed which acquired these remaining lands, except a 200 acre parcel along the Credit River (Heritage Mississauga 2012).

# 4.3 Historical Euro-Canadian Township Survey and Settlement

Historically, the study area is located in the Former Township of Albion, Regional Municipality of Peel in Lots 10 and 11 & Concessions 7 and 8.

# 4.3.1 Township of Albion

The land within Albion Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1818. The first township survey was undertaken in 1819, by surveyor James G. Chewett, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in the same year. Albion was initially settled by the children of Loyalists, soldiers who had served during the War of 1812, and by immigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland. By the 1840s, the township was noted for its good farms (Smith 1846; Armstrong 1985).



# 4.3.2 Village of Bolton

Initially named "Bolton's Mills", the Village of Bolton, was established on the Humber River on part of Lots 8, 9, and 10, Concessions 6 and 7. One of the earliest settlers to Albion Township was George Bolton who purchased 200 acres of Lot 9, Concession 7 in 1821 (ERA Architects Inc. 2014). George Bolton, the village's namesake, built the first water-powered mill along the Humber River between 1821 and 1823 which would become the catalyst for development in Bolton (ERA Architects Inc. 2014). The construction of Bolton's grist mill encouraged population growth and the establishment of other businesses. The village was designated as a postal village in 1832 under the name of "Albion." By the 1840s there were 14 houses in the settlement and two stores, blacksmiths, shoemakers, a tailor, a hotel, distillery and tannery as well as the mill (A. Scheinman 2009). Growth in the 1850s in Bolton was driven by the wheat shortages in Britain which created a demand for Canadian wheat, escalated prices and benefitted the mill industry in Bolton. That decade the number of stores doubled in Bolton (ERA Architects Inc. 2014).

Registered plans of subdivisions for this village date from 1852-1860. In 1871, the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway was built, with a stop in Bolton. Bolton was incorporated as a village in 1872 and the population numbered about 1,000. By 1877, the village was a bustling commercial and manufacturing centre. In 1894, Bolton had 64 businesses and professionals operating in the village, including furniture dealers, dentists, doctors, lawyers, physicians, hotel keepers, blacksmiths, bakers, milk dealers, general merchants, coal and wood dealers, hardware merchants, harness makers, dressmakers, druggist, woollen manufacturing, printer and publisher, etc. (Charters 1967; Crossby 1873; ERA Architects Inc. 2014; Heyes 1961; Smith 1851; Winearls 1991).

In the early twentieth century, Bolton was well established as a self-contained village. Even in the 1970s, Bolton was still in the midst of growth. The regional importance of Bolton continues today as it is the Town of Caledon's largest settlement area (ERA Architects Inc. 2014).

# 4.3.3 Village of Columbia/Coventry

The Village of Columbia, later Coventry, was established by the mid-nineteenth century along presentday Columbia Way, on the northeast portion of Lot 10 and the southeast portion of Lot 11, Concession 8, in Albion Township, where the roadway carries over Cold Creek. Thomas Swinarton, the villages first postmaster, named the village after visiting Columbia, California, during the gold rush years (Ontario Genealogical Society 2008). The village follows a typical nineteenth-century settlement pattern for the area, with the establishment of a mill (associated with the waterway) that led to further economic and social development in the surrounding area. The Coventry Post Office was established in 1858. This post office would operate until 1913 (S. Drummond, personal communication, 21 August 2020). Historical mapping from 1859 indicates that in addition to the saw mill and grist mill located on the banks of the waterway, a store, blacksmith, and wagon shop were also in operation, as well as a schoolhouse and church (Tremaine 1859). Thomas Swinarton was the owner of the mills, and George Lambert was referred to as being the miller and flour merchant. Robert Elliott was a leather manufacturer in the village. This community also included two hotels (the Exchange and the Columbia) a wagon maker and a shoemaker (Smith 1851; Lovell 1857; Crossby 1873; Pope 1877). One known Church, located within the study area, went by many names Columbia/ Bowes/Swinarton/Swinnerton Primitive Methodist Church and it was built in 1856, church meetings likely occurred before in the house of George Bowes. The



associated cemetery predates the church with the first burial in 1833. The cemetery was noted as being mostly neglected in 1930s by Perkins Bull (Ontario Genealogical Society n.d.). By the 1870s, the population of the village numbered about 250.

The area continued to serve as a settlement area into the twentieth century, at which time the village adopted a new moniker – Coventry, after Coventry in England (Ontario Genealogical Society 2008). While the sawmill remained in operation over the following decades, the area transitioned away from being an economic and industrial centre, with residential land use becoming the more prevalent. Today, the area is residential with the commercial and industrial presence having disbanded and dissolved over the course of the twentieth century.



Figure 2: Undated image of Columbia/Coventry Village (photo provided by S. Drummond)

## 4.4 Review of Historical Mapping

The 1859 Map of the County of Peel (Tremaine 1859), and the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel (Walker and Miles 1877), were examined to determine the presence of historical features within the study area during the nineteenth century (Figure 3 and Figure 4).

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 on Lot 10 to 11, Concession 7 to 8 in the Township of Albion, County of Peel. Details of historical property owners and historical features in the study area are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s)

		1859 Map of Peel County		1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County		
Con	Lot	Property	Historical Feature(s)	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)	
#	#	Owner(s)				
7	10	William Ewart	Roadway	William Morrison	Farmstead with	
			Waterway		orchard	
					Roadway	
					Waterway	
7	11	James Taylor	Waterway	James Taylor	Farmsteads with	
		Isaac Karr	Roadway	Isaac Carr	orchards	
					Roadway	
					Waterway	
8	10	John Reynar	Grist mill	John Reynar	Coventry Post office	
		James Keating	Store	Thomas Keating	Village of Columbia	
			Roadway		Farmstead with	
			Waterway		orchard	
					Roadway	
					Waterway	
8	11	Thomas	Village of Columbia	Robert Dick (Non-	Village of Columbia	
		Swinerton	Tannery	Resident)	Farmstead with	
			Sawmill	T. Swinarton	orchard	
			Blacksmith		Roadway	
			Wagon shop			
			Church			
			Schoolhouse			
			Roadway			
			Waterway			

Nineteenth-century historical mapping indicates that the study area was largely agricultural during this period, with some settlement activity occurring in the east portion. In 1859, lots and concessions show few farmsteads or structures in the west half of the study area (Figure 3). A minor waterway winds through these lots and concessions. A small village settlement is established by this time around another waterway that runs through the east portion of the study area. Labelled "Columbia", the settlement features a tannery, blacksmith shop, wagon shop, grist mill, sawmill, store, church and schoolhouse, all constructed within proximity of the intersecting roadway and waterway in this area. Further growth of Columbia can be observed in 1877 mapping, which is indicated by an area of density and the addition of a Coventry post office (Figure 4). To the west of the Village of Columbia, the study area shows agricultural development with established farmsteads within each parcel, indicating steady growth and settlement within the area through the nineteenth century. The roadway that divides Lots 10 and 11 follows the natural topography of the area and in order to traverse the valley and creek the roadway jogs north midway between Concession 7, then jogs south to the original realignment at the location of



the Village of Columbia. The roadway that extends east from the Village of Columbia along the original configuration terminates at the north-south oriented roadway that divides the County of Peel and the County of York (present day Caledon King Townline South).

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 1914, 1940, 1954, and 1994 (Figure 5 to Figure 8). These do not represent the full range of maps consulted for the purpose of this study but were judged to cover the full range of land uses that occurred in the area during this period.

The east half of the study area maintained a mostly agricultural setting into the early twentieth century, apart from the Village settlement at the east end. Mapping from 1914 shows a bridge carrying the roadway over the waterway in the west portion, and an additional structure is shown on the farmstead noted as belonging to Isaac Carr in 1877 (Figure 5). The Village of Columbia is now identified as "Coventry". The roadway configuration has been altered slightly again in this area so the east extension of the roadway from Coventry is aligned with the jog, north of the original configuration. A sawmill is noted along the waterway on the south side of the realigned roadway. Additional structures are indicated along the roadway east of the waterway until its terminus. The schoolhouse noted in the nineteenth century was replaced in 1876 by the brick schoolhouse at 14101 Mount Pleasant Road, known as the Coventry Schoolhouse Albion S.S. #13, and is no longer illustrated on the map.

Few developments occurred between the early and mid-twentieth century, according to topographic mapping from 1940 and an aerial photograph from 1954 (Figure 6 and Figure 7). The area continued to operate as primarily agricultural land, with some subdivision of lots into smaller parcels. The sawmill noted in 1914 remains in place on mapping from 1940. The roadway that runs through the east half of the study area maintains its alignment shown in 1914. The settlement area, formerly "Columbia", is still labeled "Coventry" in the 1954 aerial photograph. Both the east and west waterways continue to wind through the study area. The "east" waterway also appears to have a buffer of forested vegetation along its banks. The original nineteenth-century jog in the roadway is visible in the 1954 aerial photograph, though the road follows the updated alignment constructed in the early twentieth century.

By the end of the twentieth century, the study area has marked change. Mapping from 1994 shows a western extension of the roadway to meet Highway 50 to the north of the original alignment, which realigned the western portion of Columbia Way to the path it follows today (Figure 8). Additionally, a residential subdivision development extends west from Mount Hope Road, along the south side of the original roadway alignment, residential development expanding from the Town of Bolton, located southwest of the study area. The east portion of the study area maintains its rural land use and road alignment. A cemetery is indicated on the north side of the roadway in the approximate location of the church noted in 1859.



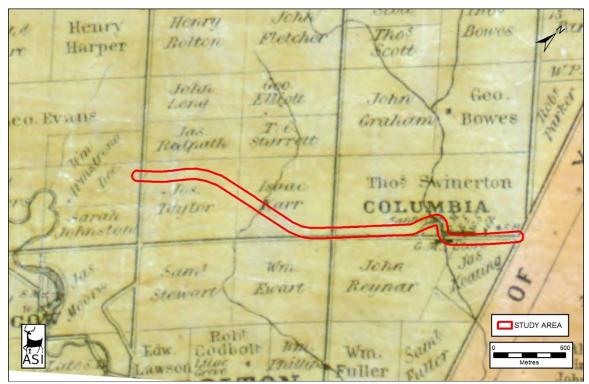


Figure 3: The study area overlaid on the 1859 Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel

Base Map: (Tremaine 1859)



Figure 4: The study area overlaid on the 1877 Historical Atlas of the County of Peel

Base Map: (Walker and Miles 1877)



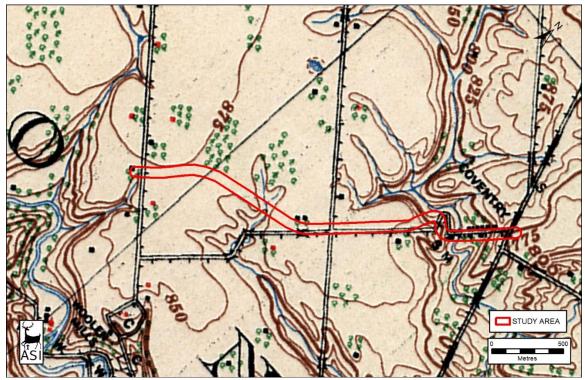


Figure 5: The study area overlaid on the 1914 topographic map of Bolton

Base Map: (Department of Militia and Defence 1914)

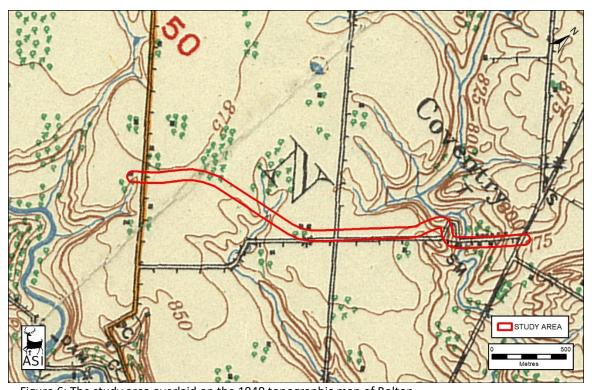


Figure 6: The study area overlaid on the 1940 topographic map of Bolton

Base Map: (Department of National Defence 1940)



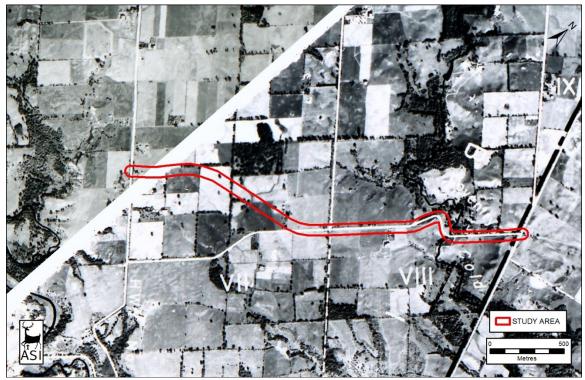
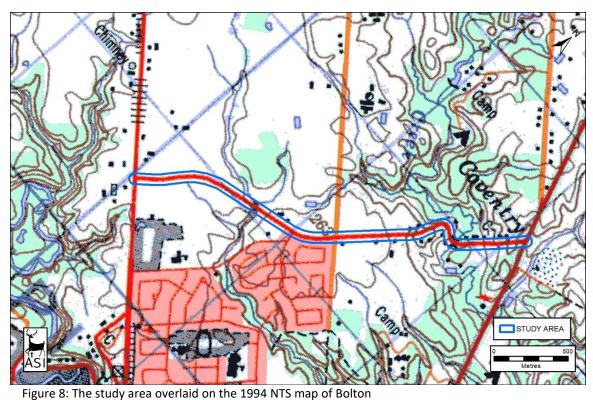


Figure 7: The study area overlaid on the 1954 aerial photograph of Bolton

Base Map: (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited 1954)



Base Map: (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Canada 1994)



# 4.4.1 Current Land Use

A review of available Google satellite imagery since 2004 shows that the study area is largely unchanged from the 1994 mapping, apart from the expansion of residential subdivisions in the west half of the study area, on the south side of Columbia Way. The house and barn that were once located on property owned by Isaac Kerr (Carr) in the nineteenth century were removed in this timeframe, the barn prior to 2000 and the house in 2001. Construction associated with the school known as St. Michael Catholic Secondary School is visible in aerial photography dating to August 2009 on the north side of Columbia Way, across from the expanded residential development. The western waterway noted in earlier historical mapping has been developed into green space between Foxbury Place and Schaefer Place within the residential development on the south side of Columbia Way.

#### 5.0 **IDENTIFICATION OF KNOWN AND POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES**

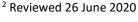
#### 5.1 **Review of Existing Heritage Inventories**

A number of resources were consulted in order to identify existing cultural heritage resources within or adjacent to the study area<sup>2</sup>. These resources include:

- Caledon Heritage Register (Town of Caledon 2019);
- Town of Caledon: Bolton Residential Expansion Study (Town of Caledon 2014);
- The Town of Caledon Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory (Andre Scheinman 2009);
- 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.);
- Ontario's Historical Plaques website (Brown 2019);
- 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:





- Sally Drummond, Heritage Resource Officer, Town of Caledon (email communication on 2 July 2020). A response was still outstanding at the time of report submission. Information received as part of the draft report review, 21 August 2020, included information relating to the village of Columbia/Coventry and the Columbia Primitive Methodist Cemetery. It was noted that the property at 9938 Columbia Way was likely mistakenly listed on the Caledon Heritage Register due to the modern municipal easement on the property allowing access to the cemetery property behind it (at 9950 Columbia Way).
- Irene Raralio, Planning Assistant, Region of Peel (email communication on 2 July 2020). A
  response was still outstanding at the time of report submission.
- The MHSTCI (email communication on 2 and 8 July 2020)<sup>3</sup>. Email correspondence confirmed that there are no additional previously identified heritage resources or concerns regarding the study area.
- The Ontario Heritage Trust (email communication on 2 and 9 July 2020). A response indicated that there are no conservation easements or Trust-owned properties within or adjacent to the study area.
- Laurie Nelson, Director of Policy Planning, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) (email communication on 2 July 2020). A response was still outstanding at the time of report submission.

# 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 four previously identified resource within and/or adjacent to the Columbia Way study area. These resources are included as listed properties on the Caledon Heritage Register. There are two residential properties, one residential property with a cemetery, and one cemetery property (Town of Caledon 2019).

### 5.4 Field Review

A field review of the study area was undertaken by Meredith Stewart of ASI, on 8 July 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 14. Identified cultural heritage resources are discussed in Section 5.5 and are mapped in Section 0 of this report. While the roadways and lot patterns in the Town of Caledon are oriented in a northwest-southeast axis, they are described in a north-south orientation in this report for ease of description. Columbia Way is described as traveling east-west.

The study area encompasses Columbia Way, a roadway situated between Highway 50<sup>4</sup> and Caledon King Townline South in Caledon (Plate 1 and Plate 2). The west terminus of the study area features the intersection of Columbia Way and Highway 50 (Plate 3). Highway 50 runs in a north-south direction, and carries three lanes of traffic. South of its intersection with Columbia Way, two lanes of traffic run north with one running south. North of the intersection one lane runs north and two runs south.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Contacted at <u>registrar@ontario.ca</u>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> South of Columbia Way this roadway is also referred to as Queen Street North.

Columbia Way is an east-west travelling roadway with one lane of traffic travelling in both directions (Plate 4). A paved pedestrian sidewalk, separated from the roadway by a grassed verge, runs along the south side of Columbia Way from Highway 50 to Forest Gate Avenue. Beyond the sidewalk, the south side of the Columbia Way consists primarily of the rear aspect of residential subdivision lots (Plate 5). There is a narrow strip of land that runs south from Columbia Way that separates the subdivision developments. The land features a shallow valley with vegetation and a paved recreational trail (Plate 6). A gravel shoulder and grassed ditch line the north side of Columbia Way. The land use north of Columbia Way is largely agricultural (Plate 7), with some residential use in the east end of the study area. A number of secondary roadways extend south from Columbia Way into the residential subdivisions along its south side, with the exception of Mount Hope Road which intersects with Columbia Way and continues northward (Plate 8 and Plate 9).

A change in the streetscape occurs east of the residential subdivisions. The roadway features a set of sharp curves, which respond to the topography and carry the roadway over Cold Creek but also reflect the historical settlement pattern of the area (Plate 10). Larger residential lots are located on both sides of the roadways, and an increase in forestation is notable. In contrast to the relatively flat topography of the area to the west, this eastern portion features a varied terrain and undulating topography (Plate 11). The roadway in this portion has narrow gravel shoulders and metal guard rails in some sections.

Columbia Way terminates at its eastern end at Caledon King Townline South (Plate 12). A private gravel driveway in located on the east side of the intersection, running in an east-west direction. Caledon King Townline South is a north-south running roadway with one lane of traffic in each direction (Plate 13 and Plate 14). Both sides of the roadway have narrow gravel shoulders and a grassed ditch.



Plate 1: Columbia Way, looking east from Highway 50.



Plate 2: Columbia Way, looking west towards Highway 50.





Plate 3: West terminus of Columbia Way, located on the west side of Highway 50.



Plate 5: Columbia Way looking east showing paved pedestrian sidewalk and rear of residential lots.



Plate 7: Agricultural land, looking north from Columbia Way.



Plate 4: Looking east along Columbia Way showing agricultural land use to the north (left) and residential development to the south (right).



Plate 6: Looking south from Columbia Way towards green space that divides the residential development.



Plate 8: Mount Hope Road, looking north from Columbia Way.





Plate 9: Mount Hope Road, looking south from Columbia Way.



Plate 10: Looking west towards jog in east portion of the roadway.



Plate 11: Columbia Way looking west, showing undulating topography and larger residential lots.



Plate 12: Looking east towards the east terminus of Columbia Way at Caledon King Townline South.



Plate 13: Caledon King Townline South looking south from the east terminus of Columbia Way.



Plate 14: Caledon King Townline South looking northeast from the east terminus of Columbia Way.

# 5.5 Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the results of the background research and field review, four cultural heritage resources<sup>5</sup> were identified within and/or adjacent to the Columbia Way study area (see Figure 9 and Table 3). A cultural heritage resource number has been assigned to each resource (CHR #). A detailed inventory of these



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 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).

cultural heritage resources within the study area and contributing properties and/or features is presented in Section 10.0 and mapping of these resources are provided in Figure 9 of this report.

Table 3: Summary of cultural heritage resources within and/or adjacent to the study area

CHR#	Location/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description
CHR 1	9850 Columbia Way	Listed on the Caledon Heritage Register	1850-1874 residence
CHR 2	9938 Columbia Way	Listed on the Caledon Heritage Register <sup>6</sup>	Twentieth-century residence
CHR 3	9948 Columbia Way	Listed on the Caledon Heritage Register	1850-1874 residence.
CHR 4	9950 Columbia Way	Listed on the Caledon Heritage Register	Nineteenth-century cemetery (Columbia Primitive Methodist Cemetery)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> This property is identified in the Caledon Heritage Register as a cemetery property however information provided by Sally Drummond, Heritage Resource Officer for the Town of Caledon indicated that the property was the site of the former Methodist Church, not the cemetery, and is likely mistakenly listed due to the application of the modern municipal easement to the cemetery behind it.





Figure 9: Location of Potential Cultural Heritage Resources and Photographic Plates in the Columbia Way study area.



#### 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 Tool Kit 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). These include:

# Direct impacts:

- o 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 dependent on the type of construction methods and machinery selected for the project and proximity and composition of cultural heritage resources. Potential vibration impacts are identified as having potential to affect an identified cultural heritage resource where work is taking place within 50 m of structures on the heritage property. A 50 m 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 MHTSCI (Wiss 1981; Rainer 1982; Ellis 1987; Crispino and D'Apuzzo 2001; Carman et al. 2012). This buffer accommodates the additional 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 MHSTCI) 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.

For the purposes of evaluating potential impacts of development and site alteration, MHTSCI (2010) defines "adjacent" as: "contiguous properties as well as properties that are separated from a heritage property by narrow strip of land used as a public or private road, highway, street, lane, trail, right-ofway, walkway, green space, park, and/or easement or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan."

The proposed undertaking should endeavor to avoid adversely impacting 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.

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

# 6.2 Description of Proposed Undertaking

The proposed undertaking for the Columbia Way study area involves the urbanization and rural setting improvements for Columbia Way in the Town of Caledon. The proposed work includes road reconstruction and resurfacing; installation of a roundabout at the intersection of Columbia Way and Mount Hope Boulevard; boulevard improvements; installation of parking lanes; bridge rehabilitation; redesign of curbs, ditches, and gutters; street lighting; slope stabilization and removal of existing vegetation; and construction of multi-use paths. The designs do not show a multi-use path on the north side of Columbia way, between Highway 50 and Kingsview Drive but this is being discussed as a possibility (C. MacIsaac, R.V. Anderson Associates Ltd. Email communication 16 April 2021).

Partial property acquisition is required for the properties on the north side of Columbia Way at Mount Hope Road (9408 Columbia Way and 0 Mount Hope Road), to accommodate the new roundabout, and at 9797 Columbia Way to allow for road widening.

Study area mapping showing the location of the grading limits and anticipated property acquisitions for the proposed work relative to identified cultural heritage resources is provided in Figure 10 to Figure 14. A detailed plan of the preferred alternative is included in Appendix A.



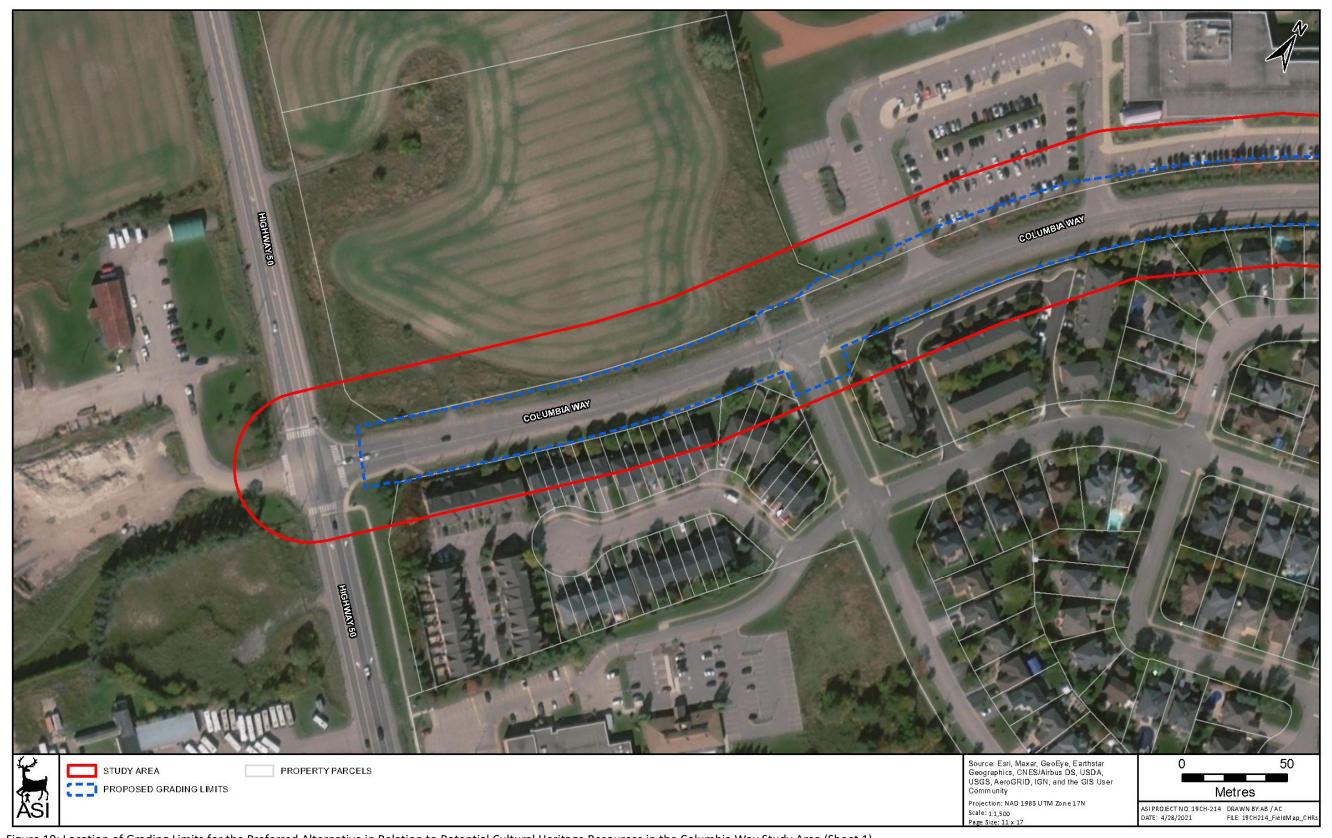


Figure 10: Location of Grading Limits for the Preferred Alternative in Relation to Potential Cultural Heritage Resources in the Columbia Way Study Area (Sheet 1)



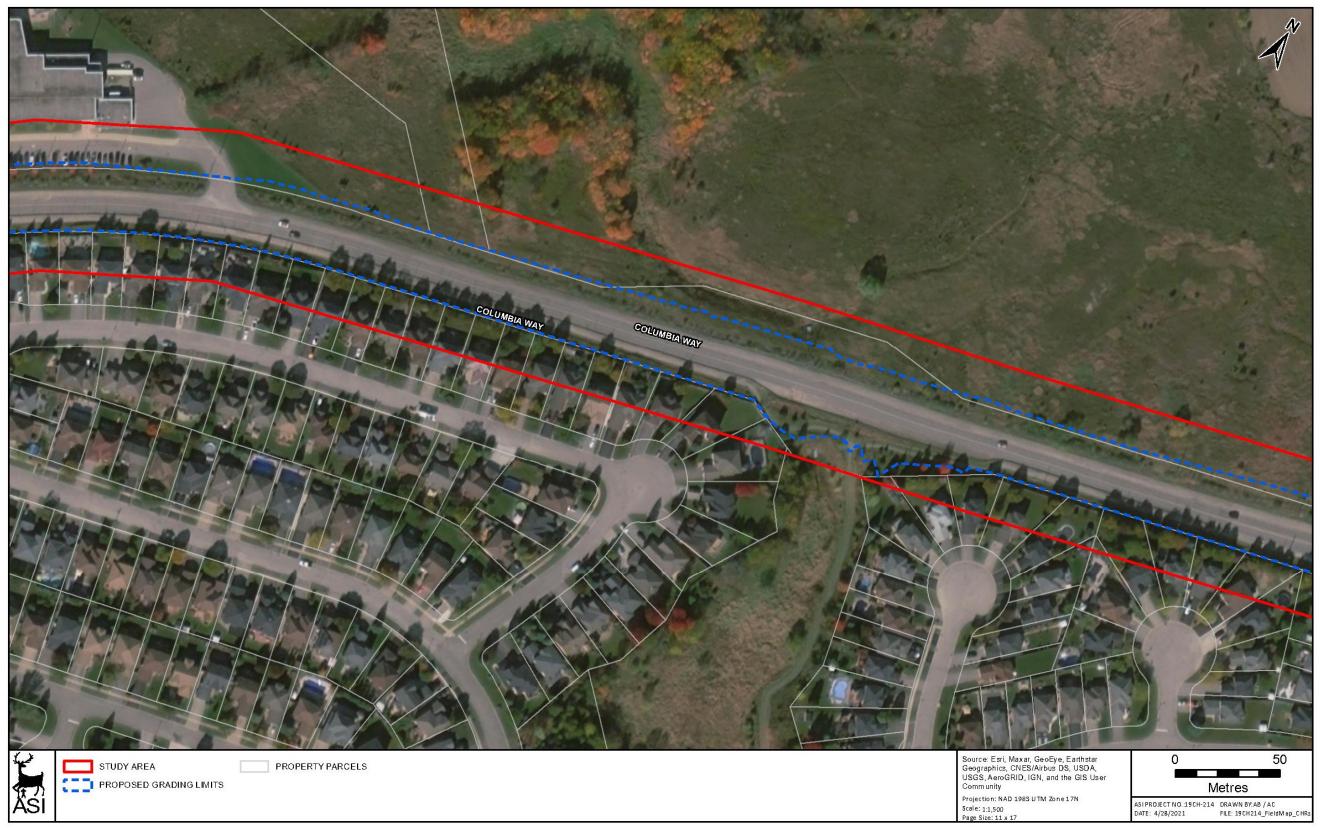


Figure 11: Location of Grading Limits for the Preferred Alternative in Relation to Potential Cultural Heritage Resources in the Columbia Way Study Area (Sheet 2)



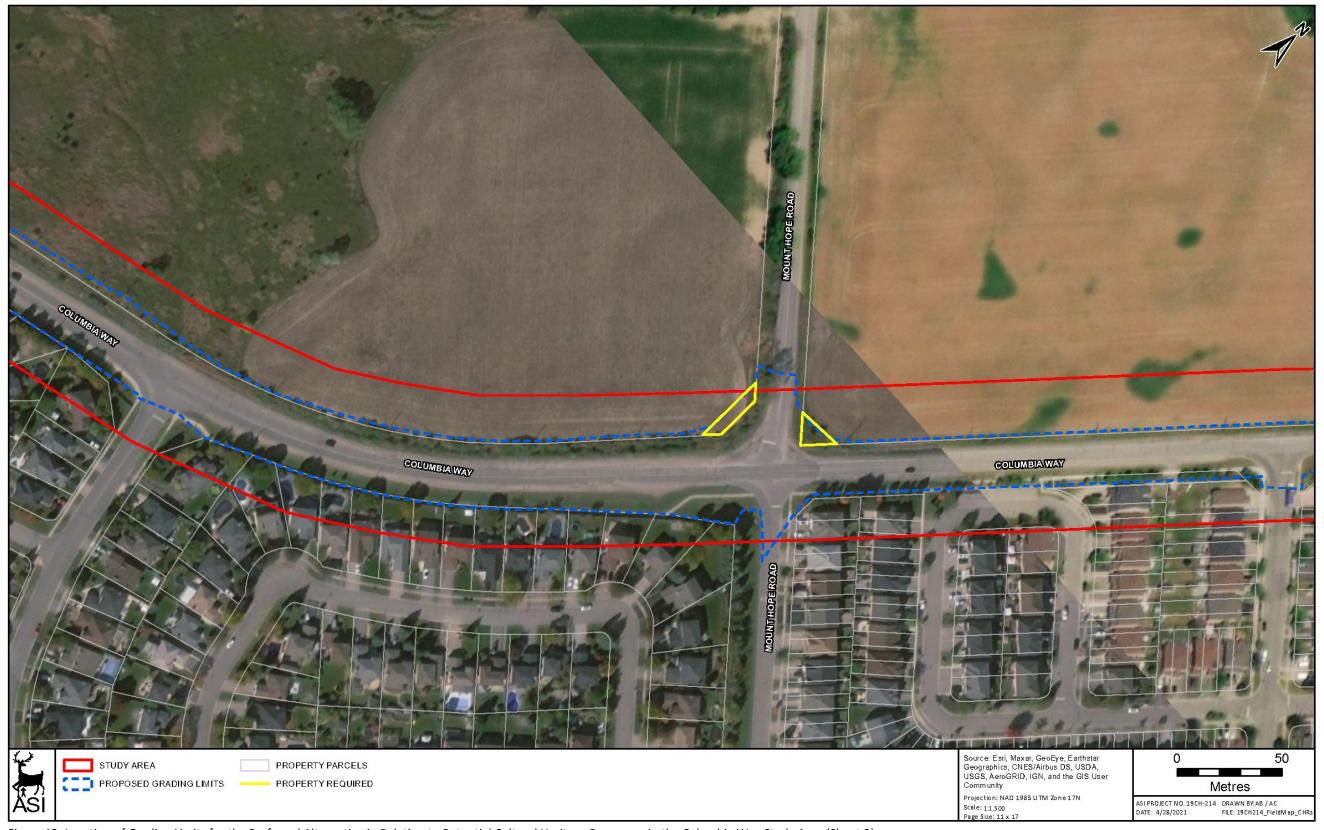


Figure 12: Location of Grading Limits for the Preferred Alternative in Relation to Potential Cultural Heritage Resources in the Columbia Way Study Area (Sheet 3)



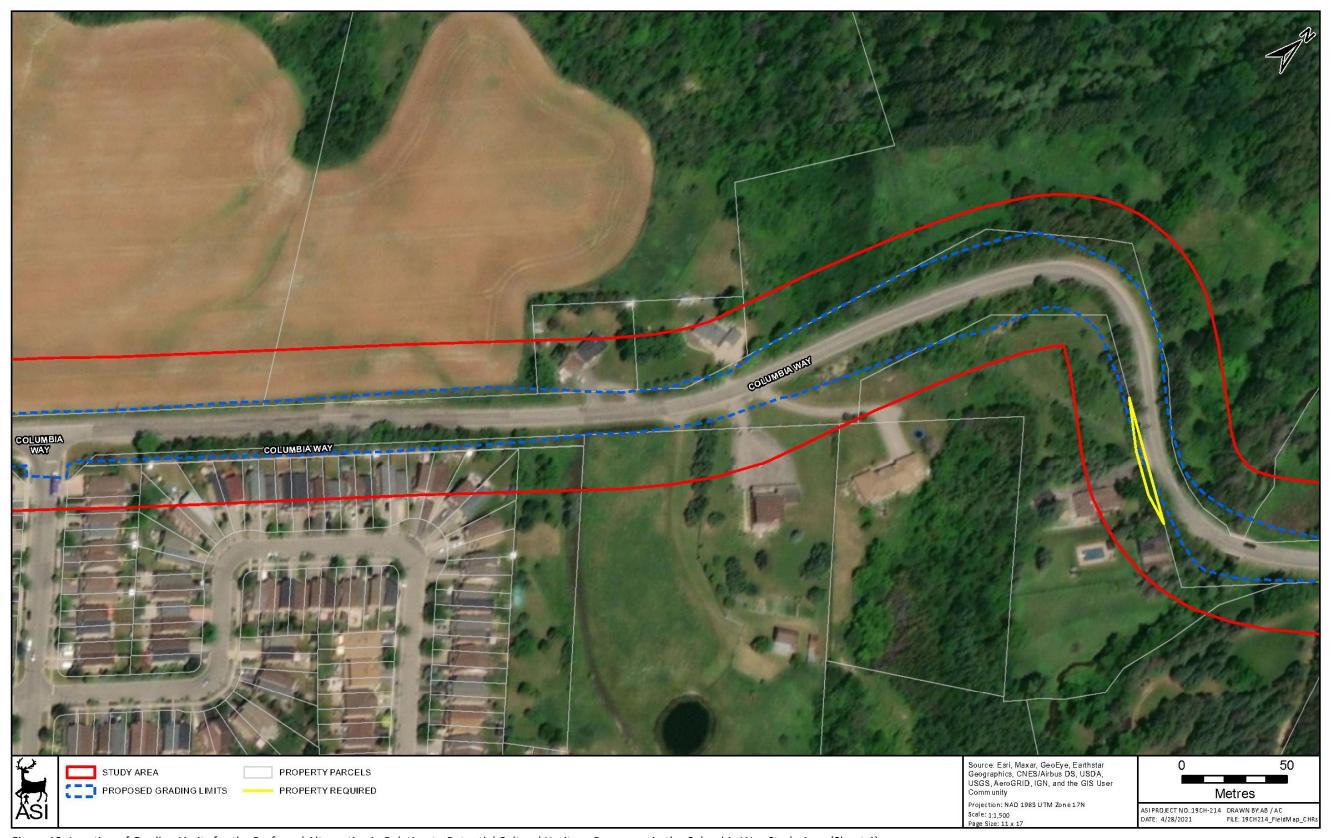


Figure 13: Location of Grading Limits for the Preferred Alternative in Relation to Potential Cultural Heritage Resources in the Columbia Way Study Area (Sheet 4)





Figure 14: Location of Grading Limits for the Preferred Alternative in Relation to Potential Cultural Heritage Resources in the Columbia Way Study Area (Sheet 5)



# 6.3 Analysis of Potential Impacts

Table 4 outlines the potential impacts on all identified CHRs within the study area.

Table 4: Preliminary Impact Assessment and Recommended Mitigation Measures

Feature	Location/	Heritage	Type and Description of	Mitigation Strategies
ID	Name	Recognition	Potential/Anticipated Impact	
CHR 1	9850 Columbia Way	Listed on the Caledon Heritage Register	No direct impacts are anticipated as the preferred alternative alignment does not extend onto the property, and proposed work will be taking place adjacent to the identified cultural heritage resource.  Indirect impacts are anticipated as the proposed work is planned to occur within 50 m of the house on the property. Construction activities associated with the preferred alternative alignment have the potential to create vibrations that may have an indirect impact on the property.	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.
CHR 2	9938 Columbia Way	Listed on the Caledon Heritage Register	As the heritage planner for the Town of Caledon indicated that this property was mistakenly listed on the Town of Caledon's Heritage Register due to the application of the modern municipal easement to the cemetery located at the rear, the property does not have potential to retain heritage attributes and therefore is no potential for direct or indirect impacts to heritage attributes on the property.	No further work required.
CHR 3	9948 Columbia Way	Listed on the Caledon Heritage Register	No direct impacts are anticipated as the preferred alternative alignment does not extend onto the property, and proposed work will be taking place adjacent to the identified cultural heritage resource.  Indirect impacts are anticipated as the proposed work is planned to occur within 50 m of the house on the property. Construction activities associated with the preferred alternative alignment have the potential to create vibrations that may have an indirect impact on the property.	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



Feature	Location/	Heritage	Type and Description of	Mitigation Strategies
ID	Name	Recognition	Potential/Anticipated Impact	
_	9950 Columbia Way	Listed on the Caledon Heritage Register	No direct impacts are anticipated as the preferred alternative alignment does not extend onto the property, and proposed work will be taking place approximately 45 m to the southeast of the identified cultural heritage resource.	
			Indirect impacts are anticipated as the proposed work is planned to occur within 50 m of the property containing in situ burials and headstones. Construction activities associated with the preferred alternative alignment have the potential to create vibrations that may have an indirect impact on the property.	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

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

Indirect impact to CHRs 1, 3, and 4 may occur as a result of their location adjacent to the preferred alternative alignment. To ensure the structures on the properties at 9850 Columbia Way (CHR 1), 9948 Columbia Way (CHR 3), 9950 Columbia Way (CHR 4) are not adversely impacted during construction, baseline vibration monitoring should be undertaken during detailed design. Should this advance monitoring assessment conclude that the any structures 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.

CHR 2 was identified by Sally Drummond, Heritage Planner with the Town of Caledon, as being mistakenly listed on the Town's Heritage Register due to the modern municipal easement on the property to allow for access to the historical cemetery located at the rear. As this property does not contain a built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape with identified or potential heritage attributes there are no negative direct or indirect impacts to heritage attributes to discuss or mitigate. No further work is required for the property at 9938 Columbia Way (CHR 2).

### 7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, indicate a study area with an agricultural and rural land use history dating back to the early nineteenth century. A review of federal, provincial, and municipal registers, inventories, and databases revealed that there are four previously identified features of cultural heritage value within the Columbia Way study area. No additional features were identified during the fieldwork.

## **Key Findings**



- A total of four cultural heritage resources were identified within the study area.
- All four potential cultural heritage resources were identified within the study area are listed on the Caledon Heritage Register.
- Identified cultural heritage resources are historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with land use and settlement patterns in the Town of Caledon and more specifically representative of the early settlement of the community of Columbia/Coventry, a small rural community outside of Bolton in the Town of Caledon.

## **Results of Preliminary Impact Assessment**

- The preferred alternative is anticipated to result in indirect impacts to three potential cultural heritage resources (CHR 1, 3, and 4) and no impacts to one potential cultural heritage resource (CHR 3).
- No direct adverse impacts to any identified cultural heritage resources are anticipated as a result of the preferred alternative.

### 8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

- Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid unintended negative impacts to identified CHRs. 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
- 2. To ensure the structures on the properties at 9850 Columbia Way (CHR 1), 9948 Columbia Way (CHR 3), 9950 Columbia Way (CHR 4) are not adversely impacted during construction, baseline vibration monitoring should be undertaken during detailed design. Should this advance monitoring assessment conclude that any structures 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.
- 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 potential heritage resources.
- 4. This report should be submitted to planning staff with the Town of Caledon, the MHSTCI, and any other local heritage stakeholders that may have an interest in this project.



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### 10.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

## **Cultural Heritage Resource Number**

CHR 1

## **Property Type**

Residential

#### **Address or Location**

9850 Columbia Way

## **Level of Heritage Recognition**

Listed on the Caledon Heritage Register

### **Property Description**

- 1859 and 1877 mapping indicate the extant residence was located within the former Village of Columbia that centered around the intersection of present-day Columbia Way and an unnamed waterway, though the detail of the mapping is not sufficient enough to determine whether the structure itself is depicted (Figure 3 and Figure 4).
- The one-and-a-half storey vinyl-clad vernacular residence with symmetrical primary elevation and side gable roof was built between 1850 and 1874 (Town of Caledon 2019)
- The property also features several outbuildings in addition to the residence, a grassed lawn and mature trees between the roadway and the residence.
- Located on the north side of Columbia Way.

## Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and associated heritage attributes<sup>7</sup>

This property has potential to retain design, historical, and contextual value.

The property is an example of mid nineteenth-century residential design in early rural settlements in the Town of Caledon. Potential attributes include: General form and massing, symmetrical primary elevation, side gable roof and proximity to the roadway. This property has potential to retain historical and contextual value. The property supports the character of the area through its age and style of the structure, and its scale and setback. The property is historically and visually linked to its surroundings and reflects the early settlement pattern of the Village of Columbia (later Coventry).



Looking north towards the residence from Columbia Way (ASI 2020).



Aerial view of the residential property (Google Earth 2020).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> For resources identified as having potential cultural heritage value or interest, an evaluation of the property against criteria outlined in O. Reg 9/06 is required to identify any formal cultural heritage value or interest or attributes associated with the potential cultural heritage resource.



## **Cultural Heritage Resource Number**

CHR 2

## **Property Type**

Residential

### **Address or Location**

9938 Columbia Way

### **Level of Heritage Recognition**

Listed on the Caledon Heritage Register<sup>8</sup>

## **Property Description**

- Nineteenth-century mapping indicates that a church was located in the approximate location of the extant residence, and the remains of the cemetery located on the property at the rear are likely associated with this church (Figure 3).
- Records indicate that there is an easement along the west of this property in order to provide access to the cemetery on the adjoining property to the rear (Ontario Genealogical Society 2008).
- The residence on the property is not visible in the 1954 aerial photograph (Figure 7), indicating it was constructed after the photo was taken. Based on its style, materials and overall form, it is likely that this structure was constructed on the property around the 1970s.
- The property features a one-and-a-half storey twentieth-century residence, and a small shed.
- Located in the north side of Columbia Way.

### Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and associated heritage attributes

This property has potential to retain historical and contextual value.

The property has associations with the early religious community of the area and is associated with the historical cemetery, located at 9950 Columbia Way.



Looking northeast towards the property containing a remnant nineteenth-century cemetery from Columbia Way (ASI 2020).



Aerial view of the property (Google Earth 2020).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> This property is identified in the Caledon Heritage Register as a cemetery property however information provided by Sally Drummond, Heritage Resource Officer for the Town of Caledon indicated that the property was the site of the former Methodist Church, not the cemetery, and is likely mistakenly listed due to the application of the modern municipal easement to the cemetery behind it.



## **Cultural Heritage Resource Number**

CHR 3

## **Property Type**

Residential

### **Address or Location**

9948 Columbia Way

### **Level of Heritage Recognition**

Listed on the Caledon Heritage Register

## **Property Description**

- 1859 and 1877 mapping indicate the extant residence was located within the former Village of Columbia that centered around the intersection of present-day Columbia Way and a waterway, though the detail of the mapping is not sufficient enough to determine whether the structure itself is depicted (Figure 3 and Figure 4).
- The one-and-a-half storey vinyl-clad vernacular residence with symmetrical primary elevation and side gable roof and small one-storey side addition was built between 1850 and 1874 (Town of Caledon 2019)
- The property also features a detached garage, a grassed lawn and mature trees throughout the grounds.
- Located on the north side of Columbia Way.

### Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and associated heritage attributes

This property has potential to retain design, historical and contextual value.

The property is an example of mid nineteenth-century residential design in early rural settlements in the Town of Caledon. Potential attributes include: General form and massing, symmetrical primary elevation, side gable roof and proximity to the roadway. This property has potential to retain historical and contextual value. The property supports the character of the area through its age and style of the structure, and its scale and setback. The property is historically and visually linked to its surroundings and reflects the early settlement pattern of the Village of Columbia (later Coventry).



Looking north towards the residence from Columbia Way (ASI 2020).



Aerial view of the residence (Google Earth 2020).



## **Cultural Heritage Resource Number**

CHR 4

### **Property Type**

Early-settlement cemetery

### **Address or Location**

9950 Columbia Way

## **Level of Heritage Recognition**

Listed on the Caledon Heritage Register

## **Property Description**

- Nineteenth century mapping indicates that a church was located in the approximate location of the extant residence at 9938 Columbia Way, and the remains of the cemetery located on this property are likely associated with this church (Figure 3). The cemetery was established c. 1833 (Ontario Genealogical Society 2008).
- The Caledon Heritage Register indicates that there is a nineteenth-century cemetery (dating between 1850 and 1874) located on this property (Town of Caledon 2019), however, this could not be confirmed during field review from the public right of way as the cemetery is accessible only via private property.
- A linear cairn and several free standing monuments are visible on satellite imagery.
- Ontario Genealogical Society records indicate that the cemetery is known as the Columbia Primitive Methodist Cemetery (as well as the Coventry Old Methodist Cemetery and the Old Methodist Cemetery) (Ontario Genealogical Society 2008).

## Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and associated heritage attributes

This property has potential to retain historical and contextual value.

The property supports the character of the area as a site of significance to the early settlement community. The property is historically linked to its surroundings and reflects the early settlement pattern of the Village of Columbia (later Coventry).



Coventry Cemetery, 25 January 2012 (Photo provided by S. Drummond).



Aerial view of the cemetery property (Google Earth 2020).



# APPENDIX A: PREFERRED DESIGN CONCEPT



