

**CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT**

**TOWN OF HALTON HILLS PREMIER GATEWAY PHASE 1B EMPLOYMENT AREA SECONDARY PLAN  
LOTS 1 AND 2, CONCESSIONS 7 AND 8, FORMER TOWNSHIP OF ESQUESING**

**TOWN OF HALTON HILLS,  
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Prepared for:

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#### TOWN OF HALTON HILLS, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON, ONTARIO

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was retained by Macaulay Shiomi Howson Ltd. to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment of the Town of Halton Hills Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area Secondary Plan study area, which consists of Lots 1 and 2, Concessions 7 and 8 in the former Township of Esquesing, now in the Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton. The study area is bounded by Sixth Line to the west, Eighth Line to the east, Steeles Avenue to the south, and active agricultural land to the north. This assessment forms part of a broader Secondary Plan for the Town of Halton Hills Premier Gateway Employment Area, as guided by the Town of Halton Hills Official Plan (2008). The purpose of this report is to describe the existing conditions of the study area, present a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on identified cultural heritage resources.

The results of archival research and field survey confirmed that the Halton Hills Employment Area study area has an agricultural land use history that dates to the mid-nineteenth century, and a transportation and automotive service industry, focused around the Hornby historic settlement area and the intersections of Steeles Ave, Trafalgar Road and Hornby Road. The results of analysis of historic research, field survey, and applicable heritage evaluations confirmed that a number of cultural heritage resources still extant in the landscape are strong candidates for conservation and integration into future land uses in the secondary plan area, or should be subject to cultural heritage impact statements during subsequent development planning applications.

Based on the results of analysis of historic research, field survey results and applicable heritage evaluations, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. A total of fourteen cultural heritage resources were identified as strong candidates for conservation. A total of eight (CHL 18, CHL 1, BHR 1, CHL 7, CHL 5 & 6, and BHR 6) were identified as candidates for integration into future land use developments in the secondary plan area. A total of six were identified as being adjacent to the secondary plan area, and potentially affected by future land use developments in the secondary plan area. (BHR 2, BHR 3, BHR 4, CHL 12, BHR 9 and CHL 22). These resources include residential structures, agricultural-related buildings, churches, cemeteries, monuments and landscape features. Land use development in the secondary plan area should be appropriately planned to conserve these cultural heritage resources and integrate them into future land use development through retention of heritage attributes that express the resource's cultural heritage significance that may include, but are not limited to, attributes such as standing buildings, building remnants, vistas, entrance drives, tree lines and hedgerows. Retention of resources on their original site should be a priority. Consideration should also be given to appropriate reuses for cultural heritage resources located in areas with future office, commercial, or industrial land uses.
  - a. The resources identified as CHL 18, CHL 1, BHR 1, CHL 7, CHL 5 & 6, BHR 6, BHR 2, BHR 3, BHR 4, CHL 12, BHR 9 and CHL 22 were analyzed to confirm that they



retain historical, architectural, and/or contextual values and these resources may be considered candidates for municipal designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. CHL 18, CHL 7, CHL 5 & 6, BHR 6,, BHR 2, BHR 3, BHR 4, CHL 12, BHR 9 and CHL 22 should also be considered for listing on the Town of Halton Hills Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value as per Part IV, Subsection 27 of the OHA.

- b. All resources identified as strong candidates for integration into future land uses in the secondary plan area should be subject to a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement as a part of any future development planning application to determine the resource's specific heritage significance and to establish appropriate conservation plans and/or mitigation measures. Conservation plans and Cultural Heritage Impact Statements provide the means to identify, protect, use, and/or manage cultural heritage resources in such a way that their heritage values, attributes and integrity are retained (Provincial Policy Statement 2014) and they may be required by a municipality or approval authority to make informed decisions about the conservation of a potential significant cultural heritage resource and to guide the approval, modification, or denial of a proposed development, demolition permit or site alteration that affects a cultural heritage resource (Ontario Heritage Tool Kit). Short-term conservation plans, such as building stabilization and site security strategies, long-term conservation plans regarding specific rehabilitation strategies and adaptive reuse options, and mitigations plan may be recommended as a result of the Cultural Heritage Impact Statement process to minimize impacts of the undertaking. Preparation of heritage impact statements should be undertaken in accordance with the Town of Halton Hills Official Plan. The results of heritage impact statements should be used to recommend if the resource warrants designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
2. A total of seventeen cultural heritage resources (CHL 9, CHL 13, CHL 14, CHL 15, CHL 19, BHR 12, BHR 13, BHR 14, BHR 17, CHL 26, BHR 8, CHL 3, CHL 4, CHL 11, CHL 21, BHR 5, and CHL 38) were identified and evaluated as retaining historical, architectural and/or contextual values and are recommended to be subject to the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement as a part of any future development planning applications.
    - a. The results of the field review confirmed that BHR 7, BHR 8, CHL 3, CHL 4, CHL 11, CHL 21, BHR 5, and CHL 38 are not strong candidates for conservation based on their integrity, condition, and composition of built heritage resources and cultural landscape elements.
    - b. The results of the field review confirmed that CHL 9, CHL 13, CHL 14, CHL 15, CHL 19, BHR 12, BHR 13, BHR 14, BHR 17, and CHL 26 may be candidates for conservation based on their integrity, condition, and composition of built heritage resources and cultural landscape elements.
    - c. To ensure that CHL 9, CHL 13, CHL 14, CHL 15, CHL 19, BHR 12, BHR 13, BHR 14, BHR 17, and CHL 26 are subject to appropriate land use planning reviews between the present and the future preparation of Cultural Heritage Impact Statements, they should be considered for listing on the Town of Halton Hills Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value as per Part IV, Subsection 27 of the OHA.
    - d. Cultural Heritage Impact Statements should be prepared for BHR 7, CHL 9, CHL 13, CHL 14, CHL 15, CHL 19, BHR 12, BHR 13, BHR 14, BHR 17, CHL 26, BHR 8, CHL



3, CHL 4, CHL 11, CHL 21, BHR 5, and CHL 38 as a part of any future development planning process to confirm their specific heritage significance and to develop appropriate mitigation measures (i.e., retention on site, relocation, partial retention of buildings or landscape features, documentation, salvage). Preparation of Cultural Heritage Impact Statements should be undertaken in accordance with the Town of Halton Hills Official Plan.

3. A total of thirteen properties were screened out from further evaluation and/or the development of further recommendations after being evaluated. No further work is required for the subject properties. ( CHL 2, CHL 8, CHL 10, BHR 10, CHL 16, CHL 17, CHL 20, BHR 11, BHR 15, BHR 16, BHR 18, BHR 19 and CHL 25)
4. A total of six cultural heritage resources were identified as historic roadscape that continue to retain elements that are evocative of their nineteenth century origins and function as original concession roads (CHL 27, CHL 28, CHL 29, CHL 30, CHL 31, and BHR 20). These resources are recommended for documentation prior to road improvements. Heritage recordings of the three roadscape should include photographic documentation, a township history, and information regarding development of the local road network, where available. Heritage recordings should be produced on archival paper and filed with the Town of Halton Hills Heritage Advisory Committee and the Halton Hills Public Library's Georgetown, Esquesing Historical Society Archival Collection as a resource document.
5. A total of six cultural heritage resources were identified as historic waterscape that continue to contribute to the overall scenic and historical character of the landscape within the study area (CHL 32, CHL 33, CHL 34, CHL 35, CHL 36 and CHL 37). These resources are recommended for documentation prior to secondary plan development. Heritage recordings of the waterscape should include photographic documentation, a township history, and information regarding its influence on historic development and settlement patterns in the area, where available. Heritage recordings should be produced on archival paper and filed with the Town of Halton Hills Heritage Advisory Committee and the Halton Hills Public Library's Georgetown, Esquesing Historical Society Archival Collection as a resource document.
6. One cultural heritage resource (CHL 39) was identified as a historic settlement area that continues to contribute to the overall scenic and historical character of the landscape within the study area. This resource is recommended to be recognized and commemorated as a part of any future development planning application. Consideration of this resource should be included as a part of any future land use planning reviews and should be discussed as a part of the future preparation of Cultural Heritage Impact Statements for properties identified as being within or related to the Hornby historical settlement area.
7. A total of four cultural heritage resources were identified as opportunities for interpretation and commemoration. (CHL 5 & 6, CHL 32 and CHL 39) Additional opportunities for interpretative strategies within the secondary plan should be identified and implemented and may include, but are not limited to: installation of interpretative plaquing in parks that are developed on lots containing cultural heritage resources; naming of roads and residential areas in consideration of documented historical associations of specific lots or portions of the secondary plan area; and development of trail systems that interpret or communicate the significance of extant cultural heritage resources and/or those that will be removed as part of future development.
8. To ensure the protection and conservation of cultural heritage resources in the secondary plan



area, the Town of Halton Hills shall consider use of the following means including: designation under the Ontario Heritage Act; securing of a heritage easement agreement on the property; listing of the property on the municipal heritage register; designating areas within the secondary plan area as “Areas with Cultural Heritage Character” where appropriate and developing heritage conservation objectives for that area and carrying out Cultural Heritage Area Impact Assessments where required; development of a satisfactory financial or other agreement to fully restore or reconstruct heritage structures or attributes damaged or demolished as a result of future land uses; and/or site plan approval conditions. Ontario Heritage Act designation, Areas with Cultural Heritage Character guidelines, and heritage easements are undertaken to ensure protection of a resource and implementation of sensitive alterations. These protective tools do not necessarily impose restrictions on private property owners that would compromise viability of on-site agricultural production.

9. Land use development in the secondary plan area should be planned to integrate the conservation of cultural heritage resources with conservation strategies for natural heritage features and environmentally-sensitive areas.
10. Urban design and built form guidelines for the secondary plan area should be planned to ensure appropriate relationships between new residential buildings and residential cultural heritage resources.
11. New development adjacent to or incorporating a cultural heritage resource should, from an urban design perspective, be respectful of the resource, having regard for scale, massing, setbacks, building materials, and design features. In instances where clusters of cultural heritage resources are to be conserved, urban design guidelines should be developed for the area to ensure that new designs are respectful of the group of resources.
12. Significant views and focal points should be established in the secondary plan area to provide views and vistas of prominently located cultural heritage resources.



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.**

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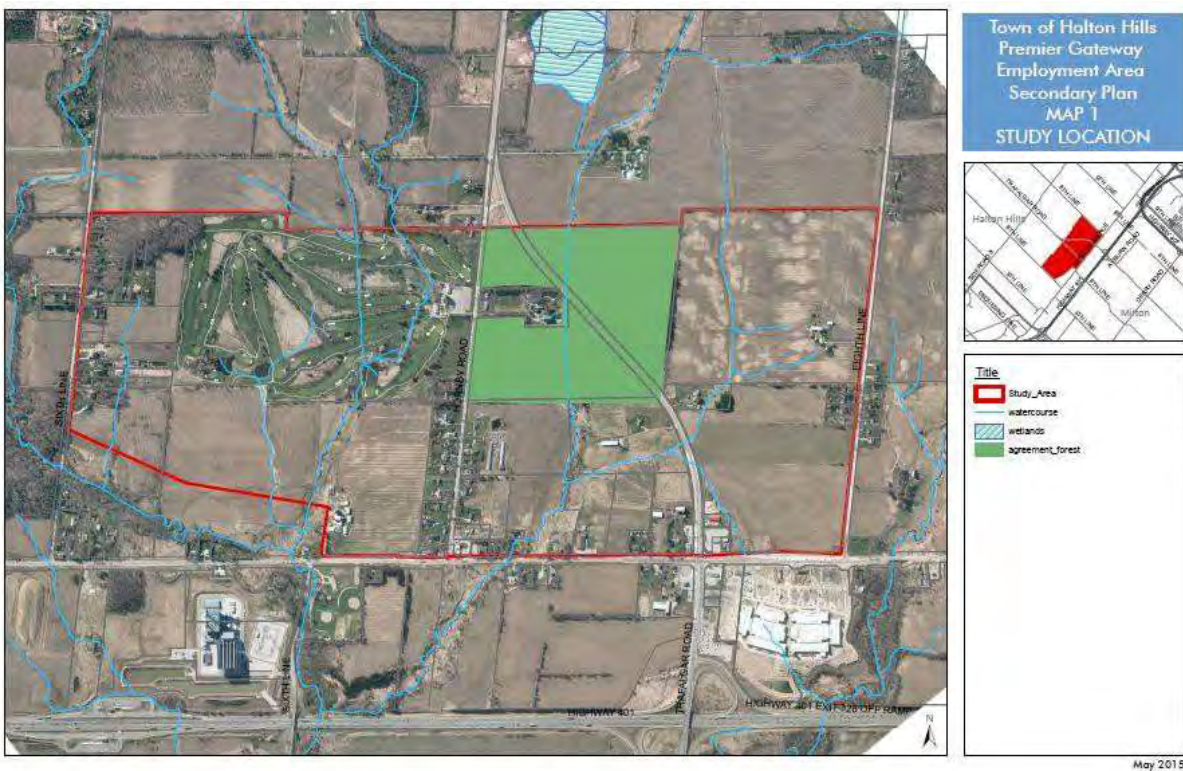




## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

ASI was retained by Macaulay Shiomi Howson Ltd. to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment of the Town of Halton Hills Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area Secondary Plan study area, which consists of Lots 1 and 2, Concessions 7 and 8 in the former Township of Esquesing, now in the Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton. The study area is bounded by Sixth Line to the west, Eighth Line to the east, Steeles Avenue to the south, and active agricultural land to the north.

This assessment forms part of a broader Secondary Plan for the Town of Halton Hills Premier Gateway Employment Area, as guided by the Town of Halton Hills Official Plan (2008). The purpose of this report is to describe the existing conditions of the study area, present a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on identified cultural heritage resources. The assessment was conducted under the project management of Lauren Archer, a Cultural Heritage Specialist in the Cultural Heritage Division at ASI.



## 2.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

### 2.1 Legislation and Policy Context

The authority to request this heritage assessment arises from Section 2 (d) of the *Planning Act*. The *Planning Act* (1990) and related *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)*, which was updated in 2014, 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.

Official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions. Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and direct development to suitable areas.

In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up-to-date with this Provincial Policy Statement. The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement continue to apply after adoption and approval of an official plan.

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.

A number of definitions that have specific meanings for use in a policy context accompany the policy statement. These definitions include built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

A *built heritage resource* is defined as: “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” (PPS 2014).

A *cultural heritage landscape* is defined as “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” (PPS 2014). Examples may include, but are not limited to farmscapes, historic settlements, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.

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, resources of significance are those that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people (PPS 2014).

Criteria for determining significance for the resources are recommended by the Province, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used. While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation (PPS 2014).

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

## 2.2 Region of Halton Policies Regarding Heritage

As the subject property is located within the Region of Halton, the Region’s *Official Plan* (November 2014 Consolidation) was consulted with respect to policies regarding cultural heritage resources as part of this assessment. A summary of relevant regional policies pertaining to Cultural Heritage are provided below.

### *Cultural Heritage Resources*

165. The goal for *Cultural Heritage Resources* is to protect the material, cultural and built heritage of *Halton* for present and future generations.
166. The objectives of the *Region* are:
  - 166(1) To promote awareness and appreciation of *Halton's* heritage.
  - 166(2) To promote and facilitate public and private stewardship of *Halton's* heritage.
167. It is the policy of the *Region* to:
  - 167(1) Maintain, in conjunction with the Local Municipalities, local historical organizations, and municipal heritage committees a list of documented *Cultural Heritage Resources* in *Halton*.
  - 167(2) Inform promptly the appropriate government agencies, First Nations and Municipal Heritage Committees of *development* proposals that may affect defined *Cultural Heritage Resources* and known archaeological sites.
    - 167(2.1) Establish and implement guidelines (protocol) for consulting with First Nations on relevant planning applications in accordance with Provincial legislation, regulations and guidelines.



167(3) Require that *development* proposals on adjacent *lands* to protected *Cultural Heritage Resources*:

- a) study and consider the preservation, relocation and/or adaptive re-use of historic buildings and structures based on both social and economic costs and benefits;
- b) incorporate in any reconstruction or alterations, design features that are in harmony with the area's character and existing buildings in mass, height, setback and architectural details; and
- c) express the *Cultural Heritage Resources* in some way, including: display of building fragments, marking the traces of former locations, exhibiting descriptions of former uses, and reflecting the former architecture and uses.

### 2.3 The Town of Halton Hills Policies Regarding Heritage

The Town of Halton Hills *Official Plan* (consolidated version May 2008), Section A2.6 (Cultural Heritage) confirms the Town's aim is "To identify, conserve and enhance the Town's cultural heritage resources and promote their value and benefit to the community." (Town of Halton Hills 2008).

Section F5 *Cultural Heritage Resources* states:

"It is the intent of this Plan that the Town's cultural heritage resources be identified, conserved and enhanced whenever practical and that all new development occur in a manner that respects the Town's rich cultural heritage. The heritage resources of the Town generally include: "

- a) built heritage, such as buildings, structures, monuments or remains of historical, cultural and/or architectural value;
- b) cultural heritage landscapes, such as rural, hamlet and urban areas that are of historic and scenic interest; and,
- c) archaeological resources."

Section F5.1.2 *Cultural Heritage Impact Statements* states:

"Council shall require the submission of a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement (CHIS) to support an application for development if the affected lands are the site of an identified or significant cultural heritage resource or are located in close proximity to a significant cultural heritage resource or are on adjacent lands to a significant cultural heritage resource. The purpose of the CHIS is to determine what impacts the development will have on the resource and whether the application for development will conform to the goals, objectives and policies of this Plan and/or the area-specific policies or zoning regulations described in Section F5.1.1 of this Plan. Development or site alteration may be permitted on adjacent lands to a protected heritage property where a CHIS has demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved, including the use of mitigation measures and/or alternative development approaches.

The CHIS shall be in the form of a report and contain a description of:

- a) the proposed development;



- b) the cultural heritage resource(s) to be affected by the development;
- c) the impacts upon the cultural heritage resource(s) of the proposed development;
- d) the measures necessary to mitigate the negative impacts of the development upon the cultural heritage resource(s);
- e) how the proposed development will relate, in terms of height, bulk, massing and presence with identified heritage buildings on the property and in the area; and,
- f) how the policies of the CHMP have been incorporated or satisfied, where one has been prepared and the recommendations have been incorporated into this Plan.”

Section F5.1.4 *Mitigation of Impacts on Cultural Heritage Resources* states:

Council may impose as a condition of any development approval the retention and conservation of cultural heritage resources identified in a CHIS or the CHMP, or the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, to minimize the impact of the development on the cultural heritage resource.

Section F5.2.1 *Built Heritage Inventory* states:

“An inventory of heritage buildings and structures within the Town shall be maintained. Inventoried heritage resources may be considered for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act and/or conservation through the review of any proposed development, subject to all relevant legislation. The inventory may be included within the CHMP described in Section F5.1 of this Plan.”

Section F5.2.2 *Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory* states:

“Council may prepare an inventory of cultural heritage landscapes. This inventory may form a component of a Cultural Heritage Master Plan for the Town. Landscapes such as existing rural and agricultural areas, historic hamlets, and heritage roads will be identified in the inventory. A cultural heritage landscape is a defined geographical area of heritage significance that has been modified by human activities. Such an area is valued by a community and is of significance to the understanding of the history of a people or place.”

Section F5.2.7 *Retention/Relocation of Built Heritage Structures* states:

“Council shall encourage the retention of buildings of significant cultural heritage and protected heritage structures in their original locations whenever possible. All options for on-site retention shall be considered before approval is given for relocation to another site. These options include: integration within new development areas, adaptive re-use of the building in its original location (e.g. use as a community centre within a residential subdivision), and relocation of the building on the development site. “

Section F5.2.8 *Prevention of Demolition of Built Heritage Structures* states:

“Pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act, and as part of an overall strategy to conserve built heritage resources, Council may refuse to permit the demolition of heritage buildings or structures that have been designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.”

Further, the Town of Halton Hills Official Plan (2008) offers the following definitions:



### *“Cultural Heritage Landscape*

*Means a defined geographical area of heritage significance that has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community. It involves a grouping(s) of individual heritage features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts.*

### *Cultural Heritage Resources*

*Means those things left by a people of a given geographic area, and includes:*

- a) built heritage, such as buildings, structures, monuments or remains of historical, cultural or architectural value, and including Protected Heritage Property;*
- b) cultural heritage landscapes, such as rural, hamlet or urban uses of historical or scenic interest; and,*
- c) archaeological resources.*

### *Negative Impacts*

*b) In respect to Cultural Heritage Resources, means but is not limited to:*

- i) destruction of any, or part of any, Heritage Attributes or features;*
- ii) alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance;*
- iii) shadows created that alter the appearance of a Heritage Attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden;*
- iv) isolation of a Heritage Attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship;*
- v) direct or indirect obstruction of Significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features;*
- vi) land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an Archaeological Resource.”*

## **2.4 Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area Secondary Plan Study**

The Premier Gateway Employment Area is currently the Town of Halton Hills’ major employment area. It is located between Steeles Avenue and Highway 401. The Town, in conformity with the Halton Region Official Plan, had proposed through Town Official Plan Amendment 10 (OPA 10) to designate an additional 340 gross hectares (840 acres) of land for employment on the north side of Steeles Avenue.

The Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area Secondary Plan Study will develop appropriate land use designations and policies for the Phase 1B Employment Area and identify the location of up to 75 hectares of land to be designated for employment and added to the Premier Gateway Employment Area. The Study is being carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Planning Act.

## **2.5 Data Collection**

In the course of the cultural heritage assessment, all potentially affected cultural heritage resources within the study area are subject to inventory. Short form names are usually applied to each resource type, (e.g. barn, residence). Generally, when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources, three stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for and existence of cultural heritage resources in a particular geographic area.



Background historic research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary source research and historic 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 19th and 20th 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 utilized 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 past experience. A built structure or landscape is identified as a cultural heritage resource that should be considered during the course of the assessment, if the resource meets a combination of the following criteria:

- It is 40 years or older;
- 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 has a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to: the Town of Halton Hills; the Province of Ontario; Canada; or the world heritage list;
- It yields, or had the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of: the Town of Halton Hills; the Province of Ontario; Canada; or the world heritage list;
- It demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to: the Town of Halton Hills; the Province of Ontario; Canada; or the world heritage list;
- 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; or
- There is evidence of previous historic and/or existing agricultural practices (e.g. terracing, deforestation, complex water canalization, apple orchards, vineyards, etc.).

If a resource satisfies an appropriate combination of these criteria, it will be identified as a cultural heritage resource and is subject to further research where appropriate and when feasible. Typically,



further historical research and consultation is required to determine the specific significance of the identified cultural heritage resource. When identifying cultural heritage landscapes, the following categories are typically utilized for the purposes of the classification during the field review:

Farmscapes:	comprise two or more buildings, one of which must be a farmhouse or barn, and may include a tree-lined drive, tree windbreaks, fences, domestic gardens and small orchards.
Roadscapes:	generally two-lanes in width with absence of shoulders or narrow shoulders only, ditches, tree lines, bridges, culverts and other associated features.
Waterscapes:	waterway features that contribute to the overall character of the cultural heritage landscape, usually in relation to their influence on historic development and settlement patterns.
Railscapes:	active or inactive railway lines or railway rights of way and associated features.
Historical Settlements:	groupings of two or more structures with a commonly applied name.
Streetscapes:	generally consists of a paved road found in a more urban setting, and may include a series of houses that would have been built in the same time period.
Historical Agricultural Landscapes:	generally comprises a historically rooted settlement and farming pattern that reflects a recognizable arrangement of fields within a lot and may have associated agricultural outbuildings and structures
Cemeteries:	land used for the burial of human remains.

### **3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This section traces the historic landscape development of the study area through the examination of land use and settlement area histories. Historically, the study area consists of Lots 1 and 2, Concessions VII and VIII, Township of Esquesing, County of Halton. The subject study area consists of 75 hectares of land to be designated for employment and added to the Premier Gateway Employment Area.

The study area is situated within the Peel Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The Peel Plain physiographic region covers a large area across the central portions of the Regional Municipalities of York, Peel and Halton. The surface of the plain is characterized by level to gently rolling topography, with a consistent, gradual slope toward Lake Ontario. The plain is made up of deep deposits of dense, limestone- and shale-imbued till, often covered by a shallow layer of clay sediment. While the clay soils of the plain may be imperfectly drained in inter-stream areas, the region is without large swamps or bogs. Several major rivers, including the Rouge, the Humber and the Don Rivers, cut across the plain, draining southward into Lake Ontario. In the subject study area, tributaries





drain into Sixteen Mile Creek, which empties into Lake Ontario at the Town of Oakville.

### 3.2 After European Contact - The Post-Contact Period

The first record of a European visit to southern Ontario was made in 1615 by Samuel de Champlain, who reported that a group of Iroquoian-speaking people situated between the New York Iroquois and the Huron were at peace and remained “*la nation neutre*”. In subsequent years the French visited and traded among the Neutral, but the first documented visit was not until 1626, when the Recollet missionary Joseph de la Roche Daillon recorded his visit to the villages of the Attiwandaron, whose name in the Huron language meant “those who speak a slightly different tongue” (the Neutral apparently referred to the Huron by the same term). Like the Huron, Petun and New York Iroquois, the Neutral people were settled village horticulturalists. The Neutral territory included discrete settlement clusters in the lower Grand River, Fairchild-Big Creek, Upper Twenty Mile Creek, Spencer-Bronte Creek drainages, Milton, Grimsby, Eastern Niagara Escarpment and Onondaga Escarpment areas.

Between 1647 and 1651, the villages of the Neutral were destroyed by the New York Iroquois, who subsequently settled along strategic trade routes on the north shore of Lake Ontario for a brief period during the late 17th-century. One French explorer who is known to have entered the Burlington Bay area during this period was Rene-Robert Cavalier de La Salle, who left Montreal with a flotilla of nine canoes and eventually reached the head of Lake Ontario in September of 1669. After landing, de La Salle’s group travelled to the Seneca village of Tinaouataoua, the exact location of which is open to speculation (ASI 2004:13-14), and his explorations in the area may have utilized the Humber Trail (MPP 1986: 42)

During the late 17th and early 18th centuries, the former Neutral territory came to be occupied by the Mississauga, an Algonquian-speaking southeastern Ojibwa people whose subsistence economy was based on garden farming, as well as hunting, fishing and gathering wild plants. The Mississauga and other Ojibwa groups began expanding southward from their homelands in the upper Great Lakes in the late 17th century, coming into occasional conflict with the New York Iroquois who had established themselves in southern Ontario (although alliances between the two groups were occasionally established as well). The colonial government recognized the Mississauga as the “owners” of the north shore of Lake Ontario and entered into negotiations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement (ASI 2004:14). The Aboriginal occupation in the study area undoubtedly overlapped with the influx of Euro-Canadian settlers, although the evidence is largely anecdotal.

### 3.3 Former County of Halton

Located between the regional municipalities of Peel and Hamilton-Wentworth, the Former County of Halton fronts on Lake Ontario, with the Greater Toronto Area to the east and the City of Hamilton to the west. The County was originally named after Major William Halton, secretary to Francis Gore, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada from 1806-1817. (Mika, Mika 1983)

The province of Ontario was originally divided into four districts: Lunenburg, Mecklenburgh, Nassau and Hesse. The Provisional Act of 1792 continued these four divisions, but called them Eastern, Midland, Home and Western Districts respectively. Halton formed part of the Home District. A short while later, Halton County together with adjoining Wentworth County formed the Gore District. At that time Halton contained the townships of Beverly, Dumfries, Esquesing, Flamborough West and East, Nassagaweya, Nelson and Trafalgar. (Mika, Mika 1983)



Settlement in the area dates back to the 1780's when United Empire Loyalists, refugees from the American Revolution, took up land. The Gore District was well populated by 1817. At that time there were 6,684 inhabitants, four churches, eighteen grist mills, forty-one sawmills, and three doctors in the District. Around that time, some townships were annexed to new counties and Wentworth and Halton were reduced in size. Halton County then consisted of the townships of Esquesing, Trafalgar, Nelson and Nassagaweya. Wentworth and Halton remained united until 1853, when they became separate municipalities. That year the first provisional Halton County Council met and James Young was elected as the first Provisional Warden. Milton became the county seat because of its central position. Among the smaller communities in Halton are Glen Williams, Norval, Limehouse, Ashgrove, Hornby, Speyside, Eden Mills, Brookville, Haltonville, Moffat, Milton Heights, Campbellville, Kilbride, Sheridan Park, Omagh and Palermo. In 1974 the municipality of Halton County ceased to exist, and the Regional Municipality of Halton was created. The town of Burlington was elevated to the status of a city, Milton and Oakville retained their status as towns, and Acton and Georgetown were amalgamated to form the new town of Halton Hills. Esquesing Township was annexed in part to the town of Milton and in part to Wellington County. (Mika, Mika 1983)

### **3.4 Regional Municipality of Halton**

The Regional Municipality of Halton was formed on January 1, 1974 out of the former County of Halton. While the former county was comprised of five towns and two townships, the new municipality now contains one city and three towns. The urban centre of Burlington with a population of well over 111,000 was elevated to the status of a city, excluding a portion which was annexed by the town of Milton. Milton and Oakville retained their status as towns under the new municipal government. The third town, Halton Hills, was created on January 1, 1974 out of the former towns of Acton and Georgetown. As well, Halton Hills annexed part of the township of Esquesing and part of the town of Oakville. The Regional Municipality covers an area of close to 236,900 acres and includes some of the most prosperous industrial and commercial areas in the province. According to the 2011 Census the population of the Region of Halton is 501,669. (Mika, Mika 1983)

### **3.5 Former Township of Esquesing**

The land within Esquesing Township was acquired by the British from the Mississauga's in 1818. The first township survey was undertaken in 1819, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in the same year. The township is said to have been named from the corruption of a Mississauga word, eshkwessing, signifying "the last in a row" which referred to the Sixteen Mile Creek. Esquesing was initially settled by the children of Loyalists, soldiers who 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 and excellent land which produced a superior quality of wheat (Smith 1846:56; Armstrong 1985:143; Rayburn 1997:114).

In the period between 1814 and 1860, the lots and concessions that had been previously surveyed formed the basis for the clearing of land for future agricultural development. The farms were often basic in the beginning with the 200 acre properties later evolving to include a more substantial residence either built of frame, brick or stone masonry complemented with agricultural outbuildings such as a barn, driveshed, silo, and storage sheds.

Formerly a municipal township, Esquesing is located in the northern corner of Halton County. When the township opened for settlement in 1819 much of the land was covered immense stands of pine. Among the pioneers of Esquesing were: James Hume, R McDonald, John McPherson, John McColl, Joseph



Standish, John Duncan Stewart, Samuel Watkins, John Stewart, James Laidlaw, Liam Nickell, Abram. (Smith 1846:56; Armstrong 1985:143; Rayburn 1997:114).

Most of these settlers were of British extraction with the Scottish predominating in the township's southern corner, which became known as the Scotch Block. By 1821, the township had a population of 424 and was incorporated as a municipality in the Gore District of Upper Canada. The first township meeting was held at the home of Joseph Standish on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1821, with James Fraser acting as clerk. When the Municipal Act was passed in 1849, Esquesing's first council for the year 1850 consisted of John McNaughton, reeve; Niman Lindsay, deputy-reeve; and James Young, R. S. Hall and William Thompson, councillors. In 1832 the Reverend Peter Ferguson organized the Presbyterian "Boston" congregation of the Scotch Block, and their stone church was built in 1868. (Mika, Mika 1983, Township of Esquesing 2009)

The township's first post office known as Esquesing was opened in 1832 with Henry Fyfe as postmaster. Thomas Thompson operated the only tavern in the township prior to 1840. Esquesing's early industries included the paper and woollen mills of the Barber Bros., the tannery of P. W. Dayfoot and the brewery of John Brain. The Grand Trunk Railway arrived in the township in 1857, which greatly enhanced the growth of this village on the Credit River near the western border of Esquesing. The economy of Esquesing is still largely based on agriculture. (Mika, Mika 1983, Township of Esquesing 2009)

The Township was organized into a corporation with its centre at the village of Stewarttown. The principal road to the lake was Trafalgar Road so development of several villages began along this route first including the Village of Hornby. These little hamlets provided the essential services for pioneers and travelers. The arrival of the Railway in 1856 changed the landscape and provided the stimulus for Georgetown and Acton to grow into villages. Esquesing Township Council governed the remaining rural areas which included many villages. In 1864, the Corporation of the Village of Georgetown separated from Esquesing. In 1874, the Village of Acton was incorporated. In 1974, the three corporations were once again reunited under the Town of Halton Hills, which includes a small part of Trafalgar Township. The south-west corner of Esquesing Township was given to the newly created Town of Milton in 1974. With the advent of regional government for Halton County, part of Esquesing Township came under the municipal jurisdiction of the town of Milton, and part was annexed to the town of Halton Hills, on January 1, 1974. (Mika, Mika 1983, Township of Esquesing 2009)

### **3.6 Town of Halton Hills**

Halton Hills was established in 1974 through the amalgamation of the former towns of Georgetown and Acton, together with much of the former Township of Esquesing, and a small portion of the Town of Oakville lying north of Ontario Highway 401. The municipality is located approximately twenty-eight miles west of Toronto. (Mika, Mika 1983)

### **3.7 Village of Hornby**

The Village of Hornby, located at the intersection of Highway 7 (Trafalgar Road) and Steeles Ave (Base Line), was considered the gateway into Esquesing Township during the early decades of settlement in this area. The village was named after Hornby Castle in Hornby, Lancashire. (Mika, Mika 1983, Township of Esquesing 2009)

Although the Guelph to York Road was opened about 1834, it was little more than a cleared path. A trip



by this route was usually very difficult. Almost all the traffic from Esquesing, Erin, and Garafraxa townships would travel south to Oakville for access to the lake. The route of southerly traffic followed the Seventh Line, later known as Highway Seven, and then Trafalgar Road. Hornby was an important hub for travelers, and the village grew up around the intersection, including several hotels and taverns. These travellers were often farmers, transporting their harvested goods south to Oakville to be sold and shipped to Toronto by boat. Later stage coach traffic from Milton to Georgetown would stop off at Hornby. When the township divided itself into 15 school districts in 1842 splitting Hornby in half, Hornby residents protested, resulting in the formation of a joint Esquesing-Trafalgar school section in 1848. Instead of renumbering the sections Hornby was assigned number AE. (Mika, Mika 1983, Township of Esquesing 2009)

In 1850, the road was planked from Oakville up to Stewarttown. A joint-stock company was formed to plank the road and to set up toll booths at strategic locations, including a toll location at Hornby. When the United Counties of Halton-Wentworth announced plans to split into two separate counties Hornby residents campaigned to situate the municipal facilities in Hornby, however in 1853, Milton was designated the County seat. In 1856, the Grand Trunk Railway opened its Toronto to Guelph line through Acton and Georgetown, diverting the grain trade easterly. Milton was successful in establishing a rail link in 1877, when the Hamilton and North-Western railway opened through Milton and Georgetown. At this time Hornby reverted back to being primarily an agricultural centre. (Mika, Mika 1983, Township of Esquesing 2009)

In the 1950s Highway 401 was built just adjacent to Hornby, and the village adapted, constructing gas stations and convenience stores. As urban dwellers sprawl into the country, the village continues to serve as a hub of community life, even though the composition of its inhabitants has changed. The area remains primarily agricultural and rural residential uses, with the exception of the Hornby Glen Golf Course, which was built in 1964. (Mika, Mika 1983, Township of Esquesing 2009)

### **3.8 Premier Gateway Employment Area**

The Premier Gateway Employment Area is currently the Town of Halton Hills' major employment area. It is located southwest of the study area between Steeles Avenue and Highway 401. The Town, in conformity with the Halton Region Official Plan, had proposed through Town Official Plan Amendment 10 (OPA 10) to designate an additional 340 gross hectares (840 acres) of land for employment on the north side of Steeles Avenue. The Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area Secondary Plan Study will develop appropriate land use designations and policies for the Phase 1B Employment Area and identify the location of up to 75 hectares of land to be designated for employment and added to the Premier Gateway Employment Area. (Town of Halton Hills: 2015)

### **3.9 Sixteen Mile Creek**

The Sixteen Mile Creek covers 357 square kilometres of land and incorporates portions of Milton, Halton Hills, Oakville, and Mississauga. The Niagara Escarpment crosses the northwest region of the watershed and it drains into Lake Ontario at the Town of Oakville. Like many creeks draining into Lake Ontario, Sixteen Mile Creek has cut a deep valley that is home to a broad range of wildlife, including whitetail deer, raccoons, foxes, opossum, and squirrels. The forest contains tree species typical of the Carolinian forest habitat (Conservation Halton 2013).



### 3.10 Review of Historic Mapping

A number of property owners and historical features are illustrated within the study area on the two earliest maps featured in this study: the 1858 *Tremaine Map of the County of Halton* and the 1878 map of Esquesing Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*. It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases. The 1858 map indicates that Steeles Avenue, Hornby Road, 6<sup>th</sup> Line, 8<sup>th</sup> Line and Trafalgar Road South of Steeles Ave were established thoroughfares at this time. Historically, the study area is located in the former Township of Esquesing, Halton County. Details of historic property owners and historic features in the study area are listed in Table 1.

Historic mapping confirmed that the study area was a rural, agricultural landscape in the mid-nineteenth century. In addition, historic map analysis demonstrates that Steeles Avenue, Hornby Road, 6<sup>th</sup> Line, 8<sup>th</sup> Line and Trafalgar Road were surveyed prior to 1858. The maps reviewed record the names of owners/occupants of properties within the study area, as well as the location and arrangement of residences, farmhouses, churches, schools and other key resources. The *Tremaine Map of the County of York* (Figure 2), completed in 1858, identifies the following property owners within and adjacent to the study area: Joseph Atkinson, David Lindsay, Mrs. J Mackenzie, W. Pickard, Joseph Atkinson, Geo Beckwith, Robert Beckwith and Henry P. Thompson, James Crawford, D. Fore, Robert S. Hall Esq., Thomas Howson, R.S. Hall Esq., Robert Miller, William Cunningham. There are no farmhouses identified within the study area at this time. This map also indicates the existence of two historic settlement areas: Lower Hornby at the intersection of Trafalgar Road and Steeles Ave, and Upper Hornby at the intersection of Hornby Road and Steeles Ave.

By 1878, the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* (Figure 3) indicates that several properties had changed hands. Farmsteads existed on the properties of D. Lindsay Jr., Est. of Jos. Atkinson, Jn. McMillan P.M., Sam Brooks, Chas. Campbell, John Campbell, Jas. Boyd, Geo. Hardy, Thos. Howson, Mrs. Mary A. McDowell, Robt. S. Hall, Robert Miller, and Wm. Cunningham. The Hornby Presbyterian Church and cemeteries on the northeast and northwest corner of 8<sup>th</sup> Line and Steeles Ave. are identified, as well as the Hornby Post Office. The Hornby Drill Shed, demolished in 2009, is also identified. An additional church is identified on the east side of Hornby Road, although it was not extant at the time of the field inspection.

The Historic Atlas Map of 1878 also includes a historic settlement map of the Village of Hornby (Figure 4). This map indicates the lot pattern within the Hornby and West Hornby settlement areas. It also identifies a Post Office in Hornby and the SS#AE Hornby Schoolhouse, built in 1870 in West Hornby.

The 1879 map of the County of Halton does not depict the study area in great detail, but clearly depicts the village of Hornby as a small crossroads community, surrounded by sparsely settled rural, agricultural land (Figure 5).

Guidal Landowner's Map Photocopies, from Cartographic & Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, Township of Esquesing, 1917 (Figure 6) identifies the following landowners: W.J. Henry, C. Campbell, J. Mc Dowell, S. Brinkley, C. Campbell, J. Coulson, G. Anderson, T. Learmont, F. Wigglesworth, J.W. Cantelon, C. Hollingreen, R. Cunningham and W. Cunningham. The historic settlement area of Hornby is identified at the intersection of Base Line Road (Steeles Ave.) and

Lloyd's Map of Halton County (Figure 7), 1928 identifies the location of the former Hornby Presbyterian



church, the associated cemetery, and the Hornby Post Office. The historic alignment of Hornby Road and Trafalgar Road is still present.

Aerial photography from 1954 and 1957 and National Topographic Survey (NTS) mapping from 1973, illustrate the development of the study area over the course of the twentieth century. Generally, this mapping demonstrates a period of minimal growth until the final decades of the twentieth century, when growth was confined to the employment areas south of Steeles Ave.

In the Hornby plate of the Digital Aerial Photograph of Southern Ontario, 1954 (Figure 8) the historic alignment of Trafalgar Road and Hornby Road remain, the mid-century settlement areas have yet to be established, very little development has occurred beyond the historic settlement patterns.

The Tweedsmuir History Map (c. 1955) (Figure 9) identifies five town lots in Lower Hornby, and four town lots in Upper Hornby, as well as the Presbyterian Church, the United Church and the School House. There are three farmhouses identified on the Chisholm/Brooks property, one farmhouse on the Hullman property and one farmhouse on the C. Wigglesworth property. Additional property owners at this time include: W. Robinson, C. McDowell, F. C. Campbell A. Nelson Bailey, Dr. Jones, J. Cunningham/Coulson, W. Anderson, and Elia Thompson.

Aerial photography from 1957 (Figure 10) indicates that the service station at the corner of Hornby Road and Steeles Ave was active. SS#AE Hornby School is also visible. Another aerial photograph from 1961 (Figure 11) shows the Hornby Service Station, Hornby General Store and Hornby Orange Hall. These photographs indicate that very little growth has occurred in this area, and that it remains primarily agricultural, with some automobile service support for traffic travelling north and south.

In the Halton Conservation Authority, Twelve Mile Creek & Sixteen Mile Creek Watersheds of 1959 (Figure 12), the historic settlement of Hornby is associated with the middle branch of the Sixteen Mile Creek, the historic lot and concession patterns remain unaltered. The historic alignment of Trafalgar Road and Hornby Road is still present; however, the 401 Highway has been built by this time.

In the National Topographic Survey (NTS) Hornby Series A851 map, 1973 (Figure 13) Trafalgar Road has been extended and realigned. The Golf Course is present, as well as Hornby Park. The mid-century settlement areas on 8<sup>th</sup> Line and 6<sup>th</sup> Line are present on this mapping.



Location		Tremaine Map (1858)		Atlas Map (1878)		Guidal Map (1917)		Tweedsmuir History Map (c. 1955)	
Con	Lot	Owner(s)/ Tenant(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Owner(s)/ Tenant(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Owner(s)/ Tenant(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Owner(s)/ Tenant(s)	Historical Feature(s)
IX West	1	Joseph Atkinson	None Identified	Arch. McCurdy  D. Lindsay Jr.	Church (1) Cemetery (1) Orchard (1) Farmhouse (1)	W.J. Henry	Church (1)	W. Robinson	Church (1)
	2	David Lindsay	None Identified	Est. of Jos. Atkinson	Farmhouses (2) Orchard (2)	C. Campbell	None Identified	Brain Brewery	None Identified
VIII	1	Mrs. J Mackenzie  W. Pickard	None Identified	Mrs. HM Clarke  Jn. McMillan P.M.  Sam Brooks	Cemetery (1) Orchards (3) Buildings (4) Farmhouse (1) Drill Shed (1)	J. Mc Dowell  S. Brinkley  Hornby Historic Settlement Area	None Identified	C. McDowell  F. Chisholm  (Brooks)	Farmhouse (3) Town House Lots (5) School (1)
	2	Joseph Atkinson  Geo Beckwith	None Identified	Chas Campbell  John Campbell  Jas. Boyd	Orchards (2) Farmhouses (2)	C. Campbell  J. Coulson	None Identified	C. Campbell  J. Cunningham / Coulson	None Identified
	3	Robert Beckwith and Henry P. Thompson	None Identified	Geo. Hardy	Orchard (1) Farmhouse (1)	G. Anderson	None Identified	W. Anderson	None Identified
VII	1	James Crawford D. Fore	None Identified	Thos. Howson  Mrs. Mary A. McDowell  T. Wyley Dr. A Fox	Orchard (3) Farmhouse (2) Church (1)	T. Learnmont	None Identified	Elia  Thompson  Hullman	Farmhouse (1)  Town House Lots (4)
	2	Robert S. Hall Esq.	None Identified	Robt. S. Hall	Farmhouses (3) Orchards (2)	F. Wigglesworth	None Identified	C. Wigglesworth	Farmhouse (1)
	3	Thomas Howson	None Identified	Robt. S. Hall	Farmhouse (1) Orchard (1)	J.W. Cantelon C. Hollingreen	Farmhouse (1)	A. Nelson Baily	None Identified



Table 1: Property Owner(s) and Historical Feature(s) Located within the Study Area									
Location		Tremaine Map (1858)		Atlas Map (1878)		Guidal Map (1917)		Tweedsmuir History Map (c. 1955)	
Con	Lot	Owner(s)/ Tenant(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Owner(s)/ Tenant(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Owner(s)/ Tenant(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Owner(s)/ Tenant(s)	Historical Feature(s)
		R.S. Hall Esq.							
VI East	1	Robert Miller	None Identified	Robert Miller	Mill (1) Farmhouses (2) Orchards (2)	R. Cunningham	None Identified	Dr. Jones	None Identified
	2	William Cunningham	None Identified	Wm. Cunningham	Farmhouse (1) Orchard (1)	W. Cunningham	None Identified	Illegible	None Identified
Village of Hornby	Upper Hornby		Historic Settlement Area	Hornby	Post Office (1)	Hornby	None Identified	Not Identified	None Identified
	Lower Hornby		Post Office (1) School (1)	West Hornby	School (1)				







Figure 2: 1858 Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton  
 (Source: Tremaine 1858)



Figure 3: 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* map of Esquesing Township  
 (Source: Pope 1878)

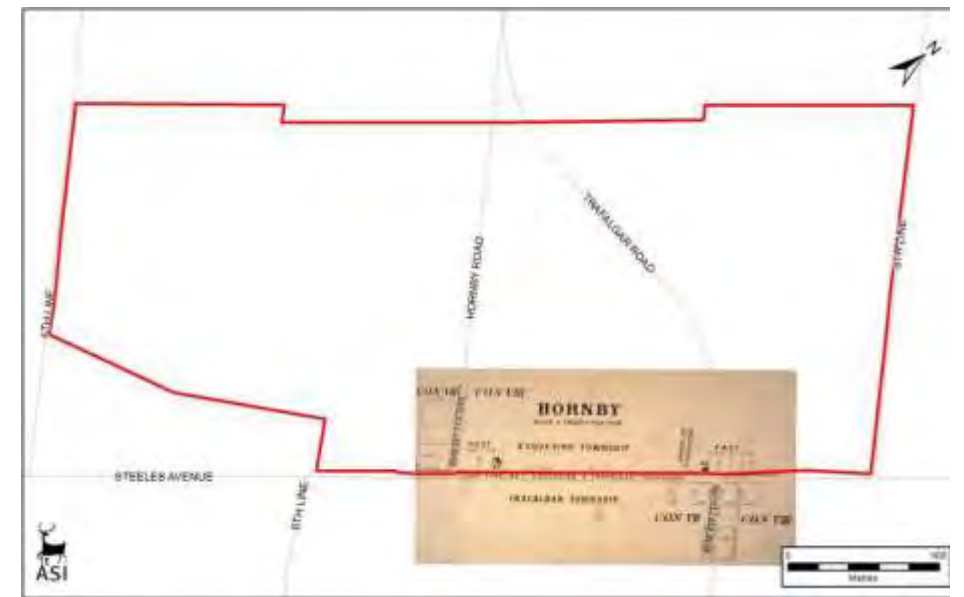


Figure 4: 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* map of the Village of Hornby  
 (Source: Pope 1878)



Figure 5: 1879 map of the County of Halton  
 (Source: Pope 1878)



Figure 6: 1917 Guidals Landowner Map, Township of Esquesing  
 (Source: Guidal 1917)

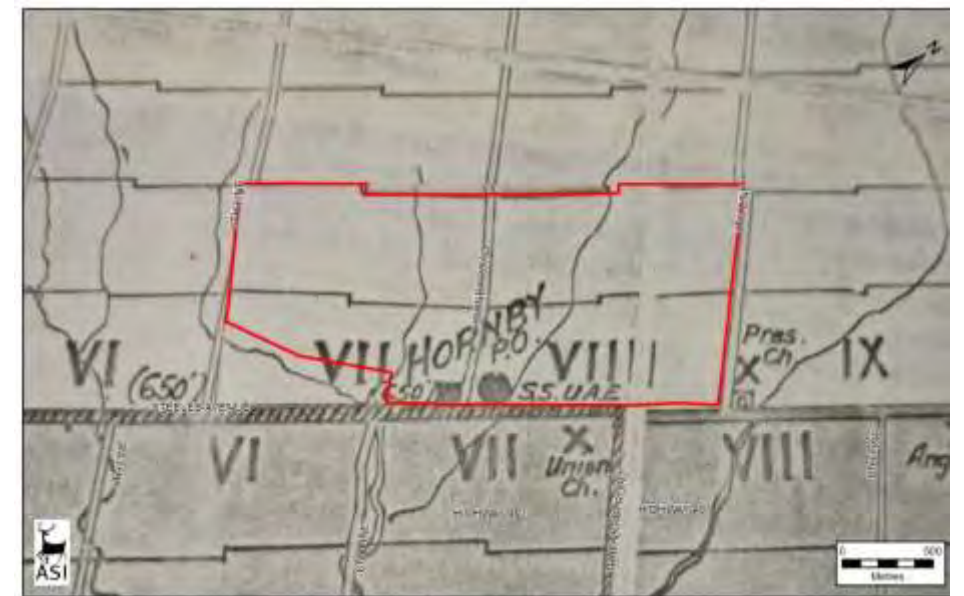


Figure 7: 1928 Lloyd's Map of Halton County  
 (Source: Lloyd 1928)



Figure 8: 1954 Aerial Photograph  
 (Source: Hunting Survey Corporation 1954)

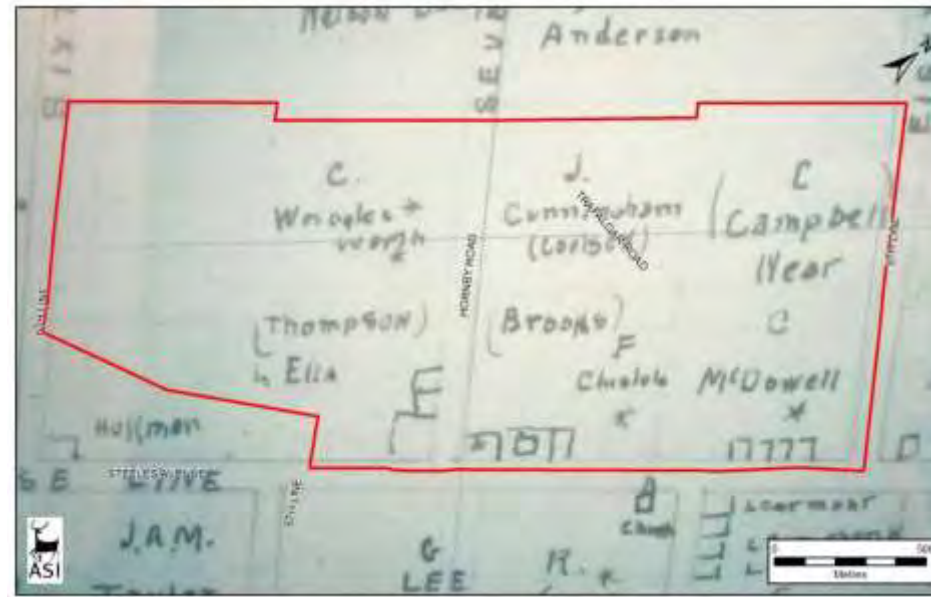


Figure 9: 1955 Tweedsmuir History Map  
 (Source: Tweedsmuir 1955)



Figure 10: 1957 Aerial Photograph, looking east from Hornby Road and Steeles Avenue.  
 (Source: Esquesing Historical Society 1957)



A 1961 aerial photograph of Hornby showing where Hornby Road meets Steeles Avenue. EHS12692.

Figure 11: 1961 Aerial Photograph, looking north from Hornby Road and Steeles Avenue.  
 (Source: Esquesing Historical Society 1961)



Figure 12: 1959 Halton Conservation Authority Map  
 (Source: Halton Conservation Authority 1959)

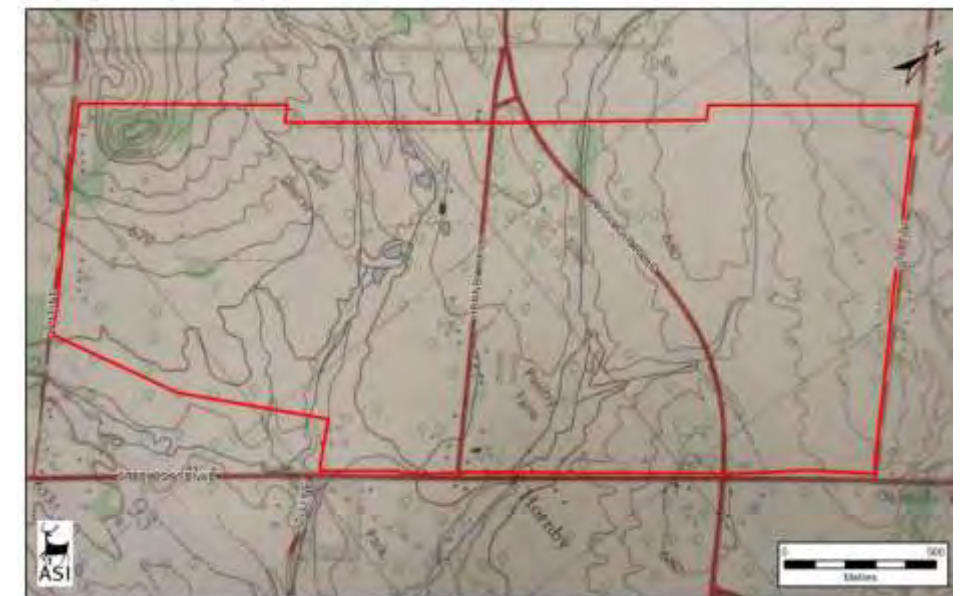


Figure 13: 1973 National Topographic Survey Map  
 (Source: Department of National Defense 1973)

#### 4.0 IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

In order to make a preliminary identification of existing built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes within the study area and to collect any relevant information, the *Township of Halton Hills Heritage Inventory* was consulted. The Town of Halton Hills Heritage Inventory includes:

- all individually designated properties (buildings or structures designated under Part IV of the OHA); “Designated Part IV” in Table 2
- all properties within a Heritage Conservation District (buildings or structures designated under Part V of the OHA); “Designated Part V” in Table 2
- all properties in the Listing of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Value (the Town of Halton Hills’ Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value as per Part IV, Subsection 27 of the OHA); “Register” in Table 2

Other resources consulted for the preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources within the Halton Hills Employment Area study area included:

- The Ontario Heritage Trust’s Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide, an online, searchable database of Ontario Heritage Plaques<sup>1</sup>
- the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO) [these properties are recognized under the Treasury Board Policy on the Management of Real Property (TBPMP)]<sup>2</sup>
- Park’s Canada’s *Historic Places* website: available online<sup>3</sup>, the searchable register provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial and national levels.
- Parks Canada website (national historic sites)<sup>4</sup>

In addition, cultural heritage staff in the Town of Halton Hills Planning Department was contacted to gather any relevant information regarding cultural heritage resources and concerns within the study area (by email communication, January 2016). The Town of Halton Hills MHAC was also contacted for information (by email communication, January 2016).

A review of the above sources revealed that a total of two cultural heritage resources had been previously identified.

Field reviews, conducted from the surrounding public right-of-ways, were undertaken on February 4th, by Lauren Archer, Cultural Heritage Specialist, and John Sleath, Cultural Heritage Assistant, ASI, to identify features of cultural heritage interest. As anticipated, the study area yielded a number of cultural heritage resources in the form of cultural heritage landscapes and one built heritage resource. The field review also revealed that the study area has retained much of its nineteenth century character and continues to embody built features, as well as landscape features, that are closely linked to its agricultural history. Table 2 lists the cultural heritage resources that were identified in the study area as part of the background research and field review, while Figure 14 provides location mapping of these cultural heritage resources.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/Resources-and-Learning/Online-Plaque-Guide.aspx> [Accessed 3 February 2016]

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.pc.gc.ca/progs/beefp-fhbro/roles/beefp-fhbro.aspx> [Accessed 3 February 2016]

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/home-accueil.aspx> (accessed 3 February 2016).

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/progs/lhn-nhs/index.aspx> [Accessed 3 February 2016]



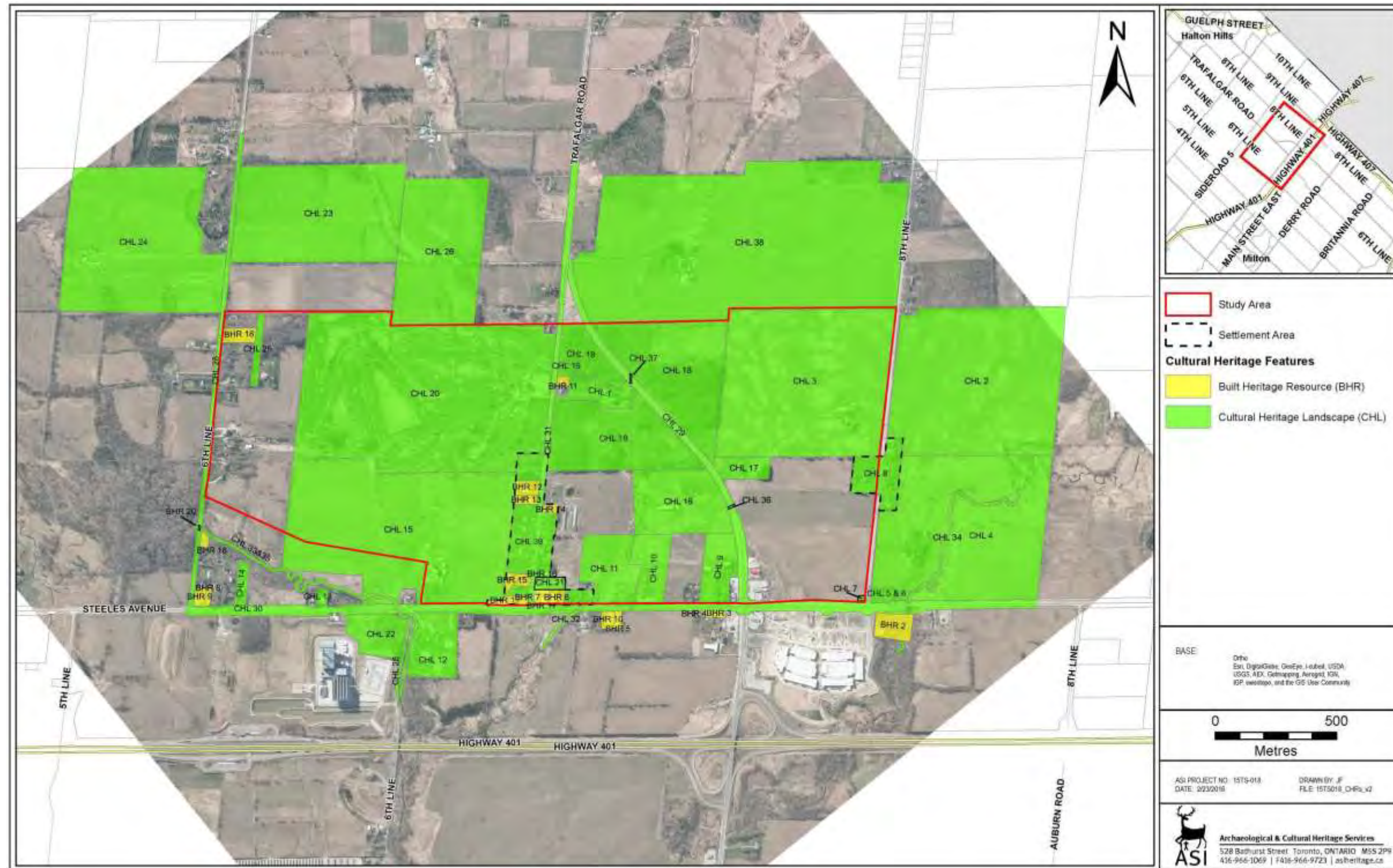







Figure 14: Location of identified built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) within the study area.

Table 2: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area					
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph(s)
CHL 1	8285 Hornby Road, Lot 2, Concession 8 (Hornby)	Farmscape	Listed in the Town of Halton Hills Municipal Heritage Register	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Property consists of 7.81 acres and features 2 houses, a barn and several outbuildings, established circulations routes, a tennis court and sports field, accessed from the east off Trafalgar Road, or from the west via a long, tree-lined drive with a stone gate off Hornby Road.</li> <li>-Primary residence is a two-storey Ontario Cottage/ Victorian Vernacular farmhouse clad in white board and batten featuring intersecting gable roof clad in copper sheeting with multiple gabled-dormers. Windows are rectangular and bordered by louvered shutters.</li> <li>-Residence is set-back from the roadway, making it very difficult to see architectural and landscape features.</li> <li>-Landscape features include a long, tree-lined entrance drive east of Hornby Road, established interior circulation routes, mature trees, large landscaped yards, and a creek passing to the southwest of the property.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>This property, Pinelands Farm, is identified in the Heritage Register as having heritage value because it is “associated with politician James Snow who served as an M.P.P., 14 years in cabinet, four years as a private member. During that time was Minister of Government Services, Minister of Transportation and a member of Ontario’s Select Committee.”</p> <p>James Wilfred Snow (b. 1929) was a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario 1967 to 1985. He was a member of the Progressive Conservative Party and retired from politics in 1985. The Town of Milton renamed the 4th Line Road, The James Snow Parkway, in his honour. In 2006 the Snow family donated the property to the Salvation Army.</p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine’s Map this property is owned by Geo. Beckwith, no farmhouse is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas map the property is owned by Jas. Boyd, no farmhouse is present on the property. On the 1917 Guidal Landowners Map the property is owned by J. Coulson. John Coulson, (1871-1956) bequeathed the majority of the property to Halton County as a Reforestation Tract in 1956. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Coulson. The farmstead is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping, the farmscape and house is present.</p>	 <p>View of the main residence from Hornby Road, looking east.</p>  <p>View of barn, silo, and outbuilding, with mature trees and creek at left, looking west from Trafalgar Road. Source: Bing Maps, 2015</p>

BHR 1	12927 Steeles Avenue, Lot 1, Concession 7	Community Hall	Listed in the Town of Halton Hills Municipal Heritage Register	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-One storey community hall structure with and L-shaped plan and intersecting gable roofs located on the north side of Steels Avenue.</li> <li>-Structure consists of two components clad in white siding, with the western structure featuring an end gable roof with a main entrance composed of double doors with nine-paned lights on each located on the south elevation adjacent to Steels Avenue. There is a small rectangular window to the east of the main entrance, and a second small rectangular window above the entrance.</li> <li>-The west elevation features two symmetrically-spaced fixed windows with fifteen lights, bordered by louvered shutters.</li> <li>-The east elevation of the western component features paired central sash windows bordered by louvered shutters, while the east elevation of the eastern structure features a central six-over-six sash window bordered in louvered shutters.</li> <li>-The property is currently occupied by 'Livno Meats'.</li> <li>-Landscape features include an established entrance drive and parking facilities.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>This site, Loyal Orange Lodge, is identified as having heritage value because it is “one of the oldest buildings in Hornby, serving as a municipal building, community meeting place, and Loyal Orange Lodge.”</p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine’s Map this property is within the Upper Hornby settlement area, no building is identified. On the 1878 Historical Atlas map the property is within the West Hornby historic settlement area, and may be identified as a shaded rectangle on the map. On the 1917 Guidal Landowners Map the property is within the Hornby historic settlement area. The building is not identified on the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map. The building is visible in the 1954 aerial photography and on the 1973 NTS topographic mapping.</p> <p>From Halinet: “Oyster suppers were popular here and each Orangeman was able to invite one other couple. The 12th of July parade was always a big event. One time when the parade was held in Guelph, people at the Hornby station were told the train wouldn’t stop in Hornby to let people on to go west to Guelph. Bill Cunningham, who lived in Port Credit, had bought a ticket on the westbound train to Hornby. When the train stopped to let him off, all those going to the parade jumped on board.”</p>	 <p>South and west elevations, looking northeast.</p>  <p>East elevation, looking west.</p>  <p>Photo circa 1980 (Source: halinet.on.ca)</p>
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Eighth Line


Table 2: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area					
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph(s)
CHL 2	8305 Eighth Line, Con 9, Lot 2	Remnant Farmscape	Identified during field review	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <p>Remnant farmscape featuring fenced agricultural fields, established entrance drive, and the remains of several structures east of Eight Line.</p> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by Joseph Atkinson, no farmhouse is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas map the property is owned by Jos. Atkinson, two farmhouses are present on the property, along with the existing laneway. On the 1917 Guidal Landowners Map the property is owned by C. Campbell. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by C. Campbell. The intact farmstead is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping, the farmscape is no longer present.</p>	 <p>Looking east from Eight Line.</p>








Table 2: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area					
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph(s)
CHL 3	8250 Eighth Line, Con 8, Lot 2	Farmscape	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Farmscape consisting of a farmhouse, barn, outbuildings, silos, agricultural field, established circulation routes, and mature trees.</li> <li>-Farmhouse is a one-and-a-half-storey, L-shaped residence clad in white siding with intersecting gable roof and covered porch on the east elevation facing Eight Line. Windows are one-over-one sash.</li> <li>-Outbuildings include a metal end gable roofed barn with a painted fieldstone foundation and painted vertical barn board cladding, and associated concrete silo constructed of hoops at the base, and staves at the top as an addition.</li> <li>- More modern outbuildings include a smaller drive shed with a metal gable roof and clad in metal siding that features a large sliding door, used to store machinery and equipment. A second concrete hoop silo is also present.</li> <li>-Landscape features include an established entrance drive demarcated by a post-and-wire fence, agricultural fields with established field edges, mature trees, and internal circulation routes.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by Joseph Atkinson, no farmhouse is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas map the property is owned by Chas. Campbell, a farmhouse and orchard is present on the property. On the 1917 Guidal Landowners Map the property is owned by C. Campbell. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by C. Campbell. The intact farmstead is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the farmscape is still present.</p>	 <p>East elevation of the farmhouse, looking west from Eighth Line.</p>  <p>Residence, outbuildings, and landscape features, looking northwest from Eighth Line.</p>



Table 2: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area					
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph(s)
CHL 4	8079 Eighth Line, Con9Lot 1	Farmscape	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Obscured by vegetation, architectural elements are difficult to discern.</li> <li>-Property features a farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings hidden behind mature trees, and associated agricultural fields, accessed by a long gated entrance drive off Eighth Line.</li> <li>-Farmhouse is a one-and-a-half storey side gabled red brick residence with a large, central dormer on the front (south) elevation.</li> <li>-Barn features a side gabled metal roof and is clad in vertical barn board.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by David Lindsay, no farmhouse is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas map the property is owned by D. Lindsay Jr., a farmhouse and orchard is present on the property. On the 1917 Guidal Landowners Map the property is owned by W.J Henry. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by W. Robinson. The intact farmstead is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the farmscape is still present.</p>	 <p>Residence looking northeast from Eighth Line.</p>  <p>Barn looking east from Eighth Line.</p>

Table 2: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area					
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph(s)
CHL 5	8021 Eighth Line  Hornby Presbyterian Cemetery	Cemetery	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Steeles Avenue and Eighth Line.</li> <li>-The cemetery includes internments dating back to the nineteenth-century, including many of the founding members of the community of Hornby.</li> <li>-Internments continue to the present.</li> <li>-Landscape features include grave markers aligned in a northeast-to southwest orientation parallel with Steeles Avenue, surrounded by mature deciduous trees. One Chestnut tree is located on the southern limit of the cemetery, adjacent to the Steeles Avenue right-of-way.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is not identified. On the 1878 Historical Atlas map the property is identified as a cemetery, associated with the Presbyterian church. The cemetery is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the cemetery is still present.</p>	 <p>Hornby Presbyterian Cemetery, looking northeast from Eighth Line.</p>  <p>Hornby Presbyterian Cemetery, looking northeast.</p>

<p>CHL 6</p>	<p>8021 Eighth Line  Hornby Presbyterian Church</p>	<p>Former Church</p>	<p>Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <p>-Currently all that remains of the church grounds is the extant Hornby Presbyterian Cemetery.</p> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>Hornby Presbyterian Church was established in 1838 at Lot 1, Concession 9, of Esquesing township. The original frame church was built in 1838, and replaced with a brick structure in 1878. In 1971, Hornby was amalgamated with Knox Church, Milton. In 1978, the brick church was destroyed by fire. Small footprints were found in the snow around the church and many people suspected arson, however no conclusion was ever reached on that matter.</p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by David Lindsay, no church is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas map the property is owned by D. Lindsay Jr., the church is present by this time. On the 1917 Guidal Landowners Map the church is still present. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the church is present. The intact church is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the church is still present.</p>	 <p>Satellite view of the former church site courtesy of Google Earth</p>  <p>Firefighters battling the church fire in January, 1978. Source: <a href="http://images.halinet.on.ca/21872/data?n=30">http://images.halinet.on.ca/21872/data?n=30</a></p>
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CHL 7	8008 Eighth Line	Cemetery	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Pioneer cemetery is located at the northwest corner of Eighth Line and Steeles Avenue</li> <li>-Cemetery consists of a central monument with individual grave markers affixed, with two ornamental evergreens to the north of the monument.</li> <li>-Cemetery boundaries are marked with a chain-link fence, with Steeles Avenue to the south, Eighth Line to the east, and agricultural fields to the north and west.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is not identified. On the 1878 Historical Atlas map the property is identified as a cemetery, associated with the Presbyterian church. The cemetery is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the cemetery is not indicated.</p>	 <p>Monument and grave markers, looking northwest.</p>
CHL 8	Various houses on Eighth Line	Residential area	Identified: Field review	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-This landscape is composed of a number of residences of similar scale and massing, located in a discrete cluster on Eighth Line, north of Steeles Avenue.</li> <li>-Typical residences are one storey Ranch style red brick residence with hipped or gable roofs.</li> <li>-Landscape features generally include mature trees, established fenced yards, and entrance drives off Eighth Line.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>Residences are generally Ranch style, and have likely been constructed in the 1960s and 1970s. Residences are not present on the 1954 aerial photograph, but are present in the 1973 topographic map and in 1999 satellite imagery.</p>	 <p>Representative residence looking east from Eighth Line</p>

Steeles Avenue


BHR 2	14030 Steeles Ave	Residential  Hornby Historic Settlement Area	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Property consists of a residence with several modern outbuildings to the south, southeast of the intersection of Eighth Line and Steeles Avenue.</li> <li>-Residence is a two storey L-shaped red brick structure with a hipped pyramidal roof, and a stone foundation parged with concrete.</li> <li>-The north elevation features the original entrance doorway on the east half and a projecting rectangular frontpiece on the west half of the main floor, and two symmetrically-located window bays on the second floor. The second floor window bays feature two one-over one sash window separated by a narrow red brick divider, but share a common concrete sill and painted brick segmental arches above.</li> <li>-A modern, two-car garage addition is on the west elevation.</li> <li>-Landscape features include mature trees and an established entrance drive south from Steeles Avenue.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>Identified as the Presbyterian Church Manse. On the 1858 Tremain's Map this property is owned by W. Barr, no house is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas map the building is identified, and is owned by the Presbyterian church. The building is visible in the 1954 aerial photography and in the 1973 NTS topographic mapping.</p>
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North elevation of the residence, looking south from Steeles Avenue.




West elevation of the residence, looking east from shopping center parking lot.


BHR 3	13584 Steeles Ave	Residential  Hornby Historic Settlement Area	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Two storey red brick Georgian Revival residence with overhanging eaves, decorative frieze, and a hipped roof.</li> <li>-North elevation features three bays on the main floor, with the doorway furthest east. The doorway consists of a panel door with side and transom lights, enclosed by a roofed porch. Two windows are present to the west of the doorway, each consisting of six-over-six sash with segmental arches and louvered shutters.</li> <li>-The second floor of the north elevation features three symmetrically located six-over-six sash windows with segmental arches and louvered shutters.</li> <li>-The east elevation features a central, external red brick chimney, with one large rectangular window on the second floor on the northern portion, and one smaller rectangular window on both the main and second floors to the south. A single storey addition is present on the south elevation.</li> <li>-Landscape features include a fenced yard and mature trees.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by Peter M. Rowe, no house is present on the property, although the property would likely be within the lower Hornby settlement area. On the 1878 North Trafalgar Map, identified as being owned by Samuel King, a farmhouse and orchard is present on the property. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by R. King. The intact farmstead is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the farmscape is still present.</p>	 <p>North and east elevations, looking southwest.</p>
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<p>CHL 9</p>	<p>13571 Steeles Ave</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p>Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Portion adjacent to Steeles avenue includes a two-and-a-half storey red brick residential structure with a hipped roof and a gabled dormer on the south elevation.</li> <li>-South elevation features three windows on both the main and second floors, with three windows on the gable end of the dormer under the peak.</li> <li>-The south and east elevations feature a wrap-around roofed verandah</li> <li>-Farmscape visible from Trafalgar road includes a gambrel roof barn, silo, stable, driveshed, and pens for horses.</li> <li>-Barn features a metal clad gambrel roof, with fieldstone foundations, clad in vertical board siding.</li> <li>-Stable features a metal gable roof, and is associated with the horse pen.</li> <li>-A modern driveshed is located on the western portion of the complex, and is composed of metal siding and a metal gable roof.</li> <li>-Currently used to stable horses.</li> <li>-Landscape features include established circulation routes, agricultural fields, pens with established fences, and other agricultural activity area.</li> </ul> <p>Operates as 'Cedar Creek Farm'</p> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by W. Pickard, no house is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map, the property is identified as being owned by Jn. MacMillan, a farmhouse and orchard is present on the property. On the 1917 Guidal Landowners Map the property is owned by J. McDowell. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by C. McDowell. The intact farmstead is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the farmscape is still present, the Trafalgar Road realignment has been completed by this time.</p>	 <p>South elevation, looking north from Steeles Avenue.</p> <p>East and north elevations of barn, stable, and silo, looking southwest from Trafalgar Road.</p>
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BHR 4	13526 Steeles Ave	Church / Community Centre  Hornby Historic Settlement Area	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Constructed as a church, this polychromatic brick building features an end gabled roof with parapets, overhanging eaves, and a decorative spire with finial on the north portion of the roof.</li> <li>-Walls on the east and west elevations are supported by brick buttresses, and features four evenly spaced one-over one sash lancet windows with yellow brick segmental arches.</li> <li>-The north elevation features a projecting frontspiece that contains the main entrance, on the east side and a one-over-one sash lancet window on the north.</li> <li>-The north elevation features a lancet window on both sides of the frontspiece, and a lancet-shaped louvered vent below the main roof peak.</li> <li>-Landscape features include an established entrance drive, parking area, lawns, and trees.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>Originally the Hornby Methodist Church, then the Hornby United Church. On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by Peter M. Rowe, no church is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas map the property is owned by Samuel King., the church is present by this time. On the 1928 Lloyds Map of Halton the church is still present. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the church is present. The intact church is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the church is still present. The Hornby United Church spire was built and installed by Gordon Brigden at the machine shop in Hornby. After the congregations of Hornby and Ashgrove built Hillcrest United the old church was used as a community centre and then a nursery school.</p>	 <p>West elevation, looking east.</p>
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					 <p>North elevation, looking southeast from Steeles Avenue.</p>
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<p>CHL 10</p>	<p>13329 Steeles Avenue</p>	<p>Commercial  Hornby Historic Settlement Area</p>	<p>Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Large, single storey structure with a metal end gable roof, clad in metal siding on the east and west elevations.</li> <li>-The south elevation features an entranceway and a large window at ground level, and is clad in a stone façade. The south elevation also features a single-storey roofed verandah, with the gable end clad in metal siding.</li> <li>-Operates as a 'Bahr Saddlery', a commercial facility selling tack and agricultural supplies.</li> <li>-Landscape features include an established entrance drive, large parking area, and fence grass areas, with active agricultural fields to the north.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>The building is not present in 1954 aerial photo. A building identified in this location in the 1961 aerial, however this building has a different footprint than the current building.</p>	 <p>South and west elevation, looking northeast</p>
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<p>CHL 11</p>	<p>13265 Steeles Ave</p>	<p>Remnant Farmscape</p>	<p>Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping</p>	<p><b>Existing Conditions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-One-and-a-half storey frame residence clad in white siding with multiple additions on the west and north elevations.</li> <li>-Structure was boarded up and for sale at the time of field inspection, with structural damage evident on the roof and walls.</li> <li>-Landscape features include mature trees, an established entrance drive, and overgrown, unmaintained lawn.</li> </ul> <p><b>Historical Summary:</b></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by Mrs. J McKenzie, no house is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map, the property is identified as being owned by Samuel Brooks, a farmhouse is present on the property in the same approximate location. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Frank Chisholm. The intact farmstead is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the farmscape is still present.</p> <p>The Hornby Drill Shed was moved to Frank Chisholm's farm to serve as a barn, the Drill Shed was demolished in 2009.</p>	 <p>South elevation, looking northeast</p>  <p><b>Hornby Drill Shed</b></p> <p>The Hornby Drill Shed stood on the north-west corner of Trafalgar and Steeles Avenue, opposite the old Church. It was built in 1866 of white pine. Frank Chisholm (1912-2001) stands in front of the former drill shed which was moved to his farm to serve as a barn.</p>
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BHR 5	13256 Steeles Avenue	Residential  Hornby Historic Settlement Area	Identified during field review	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-One-and-a-half storey residence on the south side of Steeles Avenue, clad in white siding with a saltbox roof. The north elevation features a central doorway, with a modern rectangular window on both sides on the main floor, and a single one-over-one sash window under the gable peak on the second floor.-The west elevation features two rectangular windows, while the east elevation features an internal red brick chimney.</li> <li>-Landscape features include an established entrance drive and fenced yard.</li> <li>-The property appears to be either under renovations or operated as an industrial or landscaping business, as there were large piles of earthen fill in front of the structure at the time of field review</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine’s Map this property is owned by Peter M. Rowe, no house is present on the property. On the 1878 North Trafalgar Map, identified as being owned by Samuel King, a farmhouse is present on the property. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by R. King. The intact farmstead is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the farmscape is still present.</p>	 <p>North and west elevations, looking south from Steeles Avenue.</p>
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BHR 6	13029 Steeles Avenue	School  Hornby Historic Settlement Area	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-One storey polychromatic brick structure with an end gabled roof, brick quoins, brick keystone arches, and brick buttresses.</li> <li>-The south elevation features a central doorway which is obscured by a modern single-storey brick addition, with a large rectangular window with yellow brick keystone arches. A central frontspiece is present on the south elevation, which originally supported a projecting spire, as depicted in historical photographs. The spire is absent, but the frontspiece is extant, and features a concrete date stone or plaque above the original doorway.</li> <li>-The west elevation features four evenly-spaced rectangular windows with yellow brick keystone arches, separated by yellow brick buttresses. All windows in the structure appear to be modern casement with fixed rectangular lights above.</li> <li>-The north and east elevations feature a modern, single-storey addition clad in siding.</li> <li>-Landscape features include a gated, established entrance drive, and a parking area.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary</i></p> <p>The first Hornby school was opened in 1826 in a log cabin next to the Orange Hall. Hornby school became SS#AE Hornby in 1848. This brick school was built in 1870. It closed in 1963 with the opening of Pineview School at 5 Sideroad. It is now the office of a geomatics company.</p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by Mrs. J McKenzie, no school house is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Hornby Town Map, the property is identified as a school. A schoolhouse is present on the property in the same location as the current building. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the schoolhouse is identified in the same location. The school is visible in the 1954 aerial photography and in the 1973 NTS topographic mapping.</p>	 <p>South and west elevations, looking northeast</p>  <p>Source: Halinet.on.ca</p>
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BHR 7	12933 Steeles Ave	Commercial/ General Store  Hornby Historic Settlement Area	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two storey red brick commercial structure with a flat roof and on the south elevation, located at the northwest corner of Hornby Road and Steeles Avenue.</li> <li>-The south elevation features a boomtown or false front roof made of vertical boards, a cut stone façade at ground level, and a single storey roofed porch over a central display window on the main floor. The second floor features two paired six-over-one sash windows with concrete sills. The main entrance is located on the east portion of the south elevation.</li> <li>-The east elevation features one large rectangular window on the north portion which is boarded up, and two small rectangular windows on the ground level, with the southernmost one also boarded up.</li> <li>-The second floor of the east elevation features two centrally-located eight-over-one sash windows with concrete sills.</li> <li>-The structure currently operates as an automotive sales and repair shop.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>Hornby Store was established in the early 1900's. The store belonged to a Mr. W. J. Lindsay. He was the postmaster there in 1910. Bill Lindsay was the store owner and postmaster. The original Hornby Store burned down at an unidentified date. The current structure appears in the 1961 birds eye aerial photography.</p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by James Crawford, no buildings are present on the property, although the area is identified as being within the Upper Hornby historic settlement area. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map, the property is identified as being within the West Hornby historic settlement area. The Hornby Town map from 1878 shows no building on the property. The store is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the building is still present.</p>
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South elevation, looking northeast.






South and east elevation, looking northwest.



<p>CHL 12</p>	<p>12790 Steeles Avenue  Hornby Park</p>	<p>Park  Hornby Historic Settlement Area</p>	<p>Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recreational facility on the south side of Steeles Avenue featuring baseball diamonds, recreational facilities, covered pavilion, parking areas, circulation routes, and mature trees.</li> <li>-Bordered by Steeles Creek to the West</li> <li>-Features two memorial plaques to Alfred Brigden, a prominent member of the community and supporter of the Hornby Ball Club.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine’s Map this property is owned by Chas. Noakes. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map, the property is identified as being owned by Chas. Noackes, a farmhouse is present on the property along 6<sup>th</sup> Line. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by G. Lee. The property does not appear to be a park in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping Hornby Park is present.</p> <p>The memorial built on the subject property is dedicated to Alfred Brigden, who acted as a caretaker and builder of the park facilities. He is associated with the Bridgen Service Station at the corner of Hornby Road and Steeles Ave. The plaque reads: <i>“In memory of Alf Brigden. A true friend, a good neighbor and a dedicated worker for many years with The Hornby Ball Club. 1945-1977”</i></p>	 <p>Baseball diamond, looking south from Steeles Avenue.</p>  <p>Memorial plaques, looking South.</p>
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<p>CHL 13</p>	<p>12385 Steeles Ave</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p>Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One-and-a-half storey Ontario Gothic Cottage clad in white siding with a cross gabled roof.</li> <li>-The south (front) elevation features a central doorway under a roofed porch, with a second-storey balcony above. Windows on the main floor consist of one four-over-four sash window with louvered shutters on both sides of the door. The second floor features on six-over-six sash window with louvered shutters and a small pediment in the center of the dormer.</li> <li>-The east elevation features two windows on the main floor, with a four-over-four sash window on the southern portion, and a smaller sliding window on the northern portion. The second floor features two symmetrically-located four-over-four sash windows.</li> <li>-A second single storey structure is located to the east of the residence bearing a “furniture repair” sign, and is suspected of being a modern workshop.</li> <li>-Landscape features include an established entrance drive, internal circulation routes, mature trees, and grass yard area.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine’s Map this property is owned by James Crawford, no house is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map, the property is identified as being owned by Thos. Howson, a farmhouse is present on the property with an orchard. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Ella. The building visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the building is still present.</p>	 <p>South and east elevations, looking northwest from Steeles Avenue.</p>
<p>CHL 14</p>	<p>12131 Steeles Ave. Con 7 Lot 1</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p>Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One-and-a-half storey Ontario Gothic Cottage clad in stucco with a cross gabled roof.</li> <li>-The south (front) elevation features a central doorway under a roofed porch. Windows on the main floor consist of three modern casement windows on both sides of the door. The second floor features one casement window in the center of the dormer.</li> <li>-The west elevation features a bay window on the southern portion of the main floor, and two modern casement windows on the second floor.</li> <li>-The north elevation features an addition that projects past the west elevation.</li> <li>-Two smaller outbuildings are located to the west of the residence.</li> <li>-Landscape features include a long entrance drive, internal circulation routes, mature trees, and grass yard area.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine’s Map this property is owned by D. Fore, no house is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map, the property is identified as being owned by Mrs. Mary A. MacDowell, a farmhouse is present on the property with an orchard. On the 1921 Guidal Landowners Map the property is owned by T. Learmont. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Hullman. The building visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the building is still present with associated outbuildings.</p>	 <p>South and west elevations, looking northeast from Steeles Avenue.</p>




BHR 8	12039 Steeles	Cottage Residential  Hornby Historic Settlement Area	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <p>One-and-a-half storey structure clad in white siding with a hipped roof and a gable dormer on the south elevation. The main entrance is located inside an enclosed veranda that features five windows. The south elevation also features two paired six-over-one sash windows on both sides of the central verandah on the main floor, and one three-paned window in the center of the dormer on the second floor.</p> <p>-An external red brick chimney is located in the west elevation.</p> <p>-Landscape features include an established entrance drive, mature trees, large yard, and sever small outbuildings to the rear of the main residence.</p> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by D. Fore, no house is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map, the property is identified as being owned by Mrs. Mary A. MacDowell, a farmhouse is present on the property with an orchard but does not align with the location of this property. On the 1921 Guidal Landowners Map the property is owned by T. Learmont. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Hullman. The building visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the building is present.</p>	 <p>South and west elevations, looking north from Steeles Avenue.</p>
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<p>BHR 9</p>	<p>12005 Steeles  Hornby Repeater Station</p>	<p>Institutional</p>	<p>Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Two storey industrial painted red brick structure with a flat roof, and concrete foundations.</li> <li>-South elevation features a main entranceway on the western portion, raised above grade by a flight of stairs, bordered by decorative brick pilasters and topped with a pediment. Basement windows are above grade, and consist of three small rectangular fixed windows at center, with a larger rectangular window on both the east and west portions of the south elevation. The main floor windows are large, and consist of three pairs of three-pane fixed windows symmetrically arranged on the south elevation.</li> <li>-The south elevation features decorative brickwork, although it is difficult to see due to the paint applied over it.</li> <li>-The west elevation features one centrally located rectangular window in the basement, and two rectangular, three-paned windows on the second floor. An external brick chimney is also located on the west elevation.</li> <li>-Landscape features include a parking lot, decorative plantings, and rock features.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>Hornby Repeater Station on Steeles Ave. and the 6th Line was designed by Frederick John McNab, Chief Architect, Bell Canada, in 1929 and built in 1930. It has some interesting ornamental detail around the windows, and is in quite good shape. It was used by Bell Telephone as a repeater station to boost phone signals between Toronto and Windsor, until 1995.  <a href="http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/2127">http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/2127</a></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by D. Fore, no house is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map, the property is identified as being owned by Mrs. Mary A. MacDowell, a farmhouse is present on the property with an orchard but does not align with the location of this property. On the 1921 Guidal Landowners Map the property is owned by T. Learmont. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is identified as a separate lot. The building visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the building is present.</p>	 <p>South elevation, looking north.</p>  <p>West elevation, looking east.</p>
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<p>CHL 15</p>	<p>12689 Steeles Avenue, Lot 1 Con 7</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p>Identified during field review</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Large, active farmscape north of Steeles Avenue.</li> <li>-Residence is a two storey rectangular structure clad in yellow brick with a hipped roof and parged concrete foundation.</li> <li>-The south elevation features a two-storey central frontpiece with a gable roof, that features the main entranceway and roofed porch on the main floor, and paired three-over-three sash window with segmental arches and transom lights on the second floor.</li> <li>-The south elevation features six-over-six sash windows with concrete sills on the east and west of the frontpiece, on both the main and second floors.</li> <li>-The east elevation features two six-over-six sash windows with concrete sills on the main floor, and an additional two on the second floor. There is also an internal red brick chimney on the east elevation.</li> <li>-Landscape features include several gable roof barns and outbuildings, a silo, established circulations routes, fenced agricultural fields, and mature treelines.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by James Crawford, no house is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map, the property is identified as being owned by Thos. Howson, a farmhouse is present on the property with an orchard. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Ella. The building and supporting farmscape features are visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the farmstead is still present.</p>	 <p>South and east elevation, looking northwest from Steeles Avenue.</p>
<p>BHR 10</p>	<p>13238 Steeles Avenue</p>	<p>Residence</p>	<p>Identified during field review</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-One-and-a-half storey red brick residence with a side gabled roof and parged concrete block foundation.</li> <li>-North elevation features a central entrance with a gabled dormer, with a fixed rectangular window flanked by rectangular casement windows on the east side, and paired rectangular casement windows on the west side.</li> <li>-The west elevation features two small windows in the basement below grade level, two small rectangular windows on the main floor, and one large rectangular window on the second floor below the gable peak. The gable end on the west elevation is clad in siding.</li> <li>-Landscape features include a large yard and an established entrance drive.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by Peter M. Rowe, no house is present on the property. On the 1878 North Trafalgar Map, identified as being owned by Samuel King. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by R. King. The intact farmstead is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the building is still present.</p>	 <p>North and west elevations, looking southeast.</p>

Trafalgar Road

<p>CHL 16</p>	<p>8150 Trafalgar Road</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p>Identified during field review</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-One storey red brick residence with side gabled roof, verandah on the east elevation, and attached two car garage on the south elevation.</li> <li>-Large, internal red brick chimney on the south elevation of the main structure adjacent to garage.</li> <li>-Peaked roof monitor with a finial on the center of the main structure, with a matching monitor on the garage roof featuring a weather vane.</li> <li>-Large outbuilding present to the southwest of the residence, accessed by the main entrance drive.</li> <li>-Landscape features include a long entrance drive west of Trafalgar Road, large grass lawns, internal circulation routes, and active agricultural fields.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>Not depicted in 1954 aerial photograph.</p>	 <p>East elevation, looking west.</p>
<p>CHL 17</p>	<p>8173 Trafalgar Road</p>	<p>Institutional</p>	<p>Identified during field review</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-One-and-a-half storey concrete block structure, with multi peaked gable and saltbox roofs.</li> <li>-Window and door arrangement is asymmetrical, as is the general form and massing of the structure.</li> <li>-Currently operates as a medical facility</li> <li>-Landscape features include circulation routes, mature trees, parking areas, and recreational facilities for guests of the facility. Setback to the east of Trafalgar Road to ensure privacy for patrons.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>Not depicted in 1954 aerial photograph.</p>	

CHL 18	Hornby and Trafalgar Roads	Recreational Area  Natural Heritage Feature	Identified during field review	<p>Coulson Regional Forest Tract</p> <p>-Operated since 1959, this 89 acre property was donated by John Coulson to the Region of Halton for reforestation and to implement ecological and recreational initiatives.</p> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>This area is part of the Coulson Regional Forest Tract. The property was primarily reforested with white pine. On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by Geo. Beckwith, no farmhouse is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas map the property is owned by Jas. Boyd, no farmhouse is present on the property. On the 1917 Guidal Landowners Map the property is owned by J. Coulson. John Coulson, (1871-1956) bequeathed 95 acres of the property to Halton County as a Reforestation Tract in 1956. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Coulson.</p>
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**Hornby Road**

CHL 19	8315 Hornby Road Memorial	Memorial	Listed in the Town of Halton Hills Municipal Heritage Register	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <p>-Memorial cairn and plaque to John Coulson, who donated his farmland to the Regional Municipality of Halton for reforestation, now known as the Coulson Regional Forest Tract.</p> <p>-Monument constructed of rounded stones bound with concrete, with a bronze plaque affixed.</p> <p>- Area around monument is landscaped grass, and bordered by mature treelines on all sides except the west, which is bordered by Hornby Road.</p> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>This area is part of the Coulson Regional Forest Tract. The property was primarily reforested with white pine. On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by Geo. Beckwith, no farmhouse is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas map the property is owned by Jas. Boyd, no farmhouse is present on the property. On the 1917 Guidal Landowners Map the property is owned by J. Coulson. John Coulson, (1871-1956) bequeathed 95 acres of the property to Halton County as a Reforestation Tract in 1956. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Coulson.</p>
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West elevation of the monument, looking east.

<p>CHL 20</p>	<p>8286 Hornby Rd</p>	<p>Recreational</p>	<p>Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <p>Hornby Glen Golf Course consists of large tracts of heavily landscaped planned recreational areas, a clubhouse and associated outbuildings, and a large parking area.</p> <p>-Bordered by on the east by fencing and a mature tree line fronting on the Hornby Road right-of-way, residences on the northeast and southeast, and agricultural fields on all other sides.</p> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>The golf course opened in 1965.</p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by Robert S. Hall, no houses are present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map the property is identified as being owned by Robert S. Hall, three farmhouses and two orchards with two laneways are identified. On the 1921 Guidal Landowners Map the property is identified as being owned by F. Wigglesworth. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by C. Wigglesworth. The intact historic farmstead is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the property has been converted to a golf course.</p>	
<p>BHR 11</p>	<p>8305 Hornby Road</p>	<p>Residential</p>	<p>Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <p>- Two storey side gabled residence clad in flagstones on the main floor and cedar shakes on the top floor, with a later garage addition on the south elevation.</p> <p>-Windows on the west elevation are symmetrically-located and modern with concrete sills, with one on both sides of a central doorway featuring sidelights on the main floor, and three modern windows on the second floor.</p> <p>-West elevation also features a single-storey roofed verandah</p> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>Not depicted in 1954 aerial photograph.</p>	


View northwest of the golf course from the parking lot.

West elevation of the residence, looking east.

BHR 12	8156 Hornby Road	Residential  Hornby Historic Settlement Area	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <p>Residence is a two-storey red brick Foursquare style, with rectangular massing, a hipped-pyramidal roof, and an enclosed verandah on the east elevation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The east elevation also features a hipped roof dormer with a central window.</li> <li>-Windows consist of six modern, fixed windows on the main floor of the east elevation, with two symmetrically-located, paired windows with concrete lintels and sills and louvered shutters.</li> <li>-Landscape features include mature trees, fenced lawn yard, and established entrance drive.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by James Crawford, no houses are present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map the property is identified as being owned by Thos. Howson, just south of the church property owned by T. Wyley and Dr. A. Fox no farmhouses are identified. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Thompson. The home is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the property remains.</p>	 <p>East elevation, looking west.</p>
BHR 13	8140 Hornby Road	Residential  Hornby Historic Settlement Area	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <p>One-and-a-half storey Ontario Gothic Cottage clad in vertical shiplap siding with a central intersecting gable roof.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Windows on the east elevation include six-over-six sash and feature decorative trim and modest pediments, with one centrally located on the second floor, and two on both sides of a central doorway on the main floor.</li> <li>-Doorway is central to the east elevation, and consists of a six-paned panel door with pilasters and a pediment.</li> <li>- An outbuilding is located to the south west of the main structure, with a modern addition on the west elevation of the main structure.</li> <li>-Landscape features include mature trees and an established entrance drive.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by James Crawford, no houses are present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map the property is identified as being owned by Thos. Howson, just south of the church property owned by T. Wyley and Dr. A. Fox, no farmhouses are identified. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Thompson. The home is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the property remains.</p>	 <p>East elevation, looking west.</p>

<p>BHR 14</p>	<p>8129 Hornby Road</p>	<p>Residential  Hornby Historic Settlement Area</p>	<p>Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <p>This two storey Dutch Revival residence features a gambrel roof, and is constructed of rusticated concrete blocks on the main floor.</p> <p>-The second floor is clad in asphalt shingles on the north and south elevations where the gambrel roof extends down, and features two dormers. The second floor on the east and west elevations is clad in a combination of vertical and horizontal siding.</p> <p>-South elevation features a centrally-located main entrance, with a narrow rectangular one-over-one-sash window with louvered shutters to the east, and a large square fixed window with a single shutter to the west on the main floor.</p> <p>-West elevation features a centrally-located doorway on the main floor with a one-over-one sash window with louvered shutter on both sides of the door. The second floor features paired one-over-one sash windows located in the center of the gambrel end.</p> <p>-Landscape features include an established entrance drive and maintained yards.</p> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine’s Map this property is owned by Mrs. J McKenzie, no house is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map, the property is identified as being owned by Samuel Brooks. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Brooks. The home is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the property remains.</p>	 <p>West and south elevations, looking northeast.</p>
<p>BHR 15</p>	<p>8040 Hornby Road</p>	<p>Commercial  Hornby Historic Settlement Area</p>	<p>Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <p>-Two storey commercial structure with rectangular massing and a flat roof, constructed of painted concrete blocks.</p> <p>-Windows are multi-paned and un-evenly distributed on the east elevation. The main floor of the east elevation features two large rectangular windows that appear to have central casements, supported by concrete sills on the northern portion of the elevation, and a smaller fixed multi-pane window and a simple doorway on the southern portion. The second floor features similar window composition and arrangement as the main floor.</p> <p>-Currently the site of ‘the Honey House’, operated by Hornby Apiaries.</p> <p>-Landscape features include an established entrance drive, mature treelines, and maintained lawn areas.</p> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine’s Map this property is owned by James Crawford, no houses are present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map the property is identified as being owned by Thos. Howson, the property is within the West Hornby Settlement Area. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Thompson. The building is not identifiable in the 1954 aerial photography.</p> <p>The building is present in the 1973 NTS topographic mapping.</p>	 <p>East elevation, looking west.</p>



BHR 16	8032 Hornby Road	Residential  Hornby Historic Settlement Area	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <p>One-and-a-half storey residential structure with a side-gable roof, clad in siding, with an attached one-car garage.</p> <p>-The east elevation features a centrally-located doorway, with a large rectangular casement window on the north of the door, and a smaller rectangular one-over-one sash window on the south of the door.</p> <p>-The south elevation features one small one-over-one sash window on the easternmost portion of the main floor, with the rest of the main floor occupied by an addition that connects the main house to the garage. The south elevation of the second floor features a centrally-located window that is partially obscured from view from Hornby Road by the external red brick chimney on the south elevation.</p> <p>Landscape features include an established entrance drive off Hornby Road, landscaped lawns, and fenced property dividers.</p> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by James Crawford, no houses are present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map the property is identified as being owned by Thos. Howson, the property is within the West Hornby Settlement Area. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Thompson. The building is not identifiable in the 1954 aerial photography.</p> <p>The building is present in the 1973 NTS topographic mapping</p>	 <p>East elevation, looking west.</p>
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BHR 17	8017 Hornby Road	Commercial  Hornby Historic Settlement Area	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <p>Two storey commercial-residential structure with a single-storey addition on the north elevation and a small single-storey addition on the south elevation, at the northeast corner of Hornby Road and Steeles Avenue.</p> <p>-The main structure is a two-storey rectangular building with large rectangular windows on both the main and second floors on the west elevation. The west elevation also features a simple doorway on the northern portion, and a single-storey awning.</p> <p>-The northern addition is a single storey structure clad in white siding with a false front on the west elevation, and features three large rectangular windows and two doorways.</p> <p>-The southern addition is the most recent, and is a stucco-clad, single storey structure associated with the operational gas station present on the site.</p> <p>-Associated features include gas pumps, large parking area, and several entrances from Hornby Road and Steeles Avenue.</p> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>Identified as the Brigden Service Station. The home of Alfred Brigden formerly was located at the front of the lot towards Steeles Ave. The building served the automotive traffic travelling north-south on Hornby Road.</p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by Mrs. J MacKenzie, no houses are present on the property the property is located within the Upper Hornby historic settlement area. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map the property is identified as being owned by Samuel Brooks, the property is within the West Hornby Settlement Area. The building can be seen in the 1954 aerial photography. The building is present in the 1973 NTS topographic mapping.</p>
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North and west elevation, looking east.



East elevation, looking northwest.

<p>CHL 21</p>	<p>8029-8049 Hornby Road</p>	<p>Remnant Farmscape  Hornby Historic Settlement Area</p>	<p>Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Property features two small attached structures, with the easternmost featuring a corrugated metal gable roof and clad in white siding, and the westernmost featuring an asphalt gable roof clad in white siding. Both structures appeared to be in poor repair at the time of inspection.</li> <li>-A large motor home was parked on site at the time of the field inspection</li> <li>-Landscape features include established treelines and overgrown lawns.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by Mrs. J MacKenzie, no houses are present on the property the property is located within the Upper Hornby historic settlement area. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map the property is identified as being owned by Samuel Brooks, the property is within the West Hornby Settlement Area. The building can be seen in the 1954 aerial photography. The building is present in the 1973 NTS topographic mapping.</p>	 <p>West elevation, looking east.</p>
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<p>CHL 22</p>	<p>7974 Sixth Line</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p>Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Details are obscured due to heavy tree coverage</li> <li>-Large, two storey polychromatic brick Victorian Vernacular residence with multiple intersecting gabled dormers, and yellow brick decorative elements and quoins.</li> <li>-The east elevation was the only one visible during the field review, which features a projecting frontpiece on the southern portion with a large bay window on the main floor, two one-over-one sash windows with yellow brick segmental arches and brown louvered shutters on the second floor.</li> <li>-The main floor features two one-over-one sash windows, the northernmost with yellow brick segmental arches and louvered shutters, and the central one with red brick segmental arch and louvered shutters.</li> <li>-The south elevation features an external red brick chimney.</li> <li>-The property exhibits a broken window on the second floor, and the landscape appears unmaintained, suggesting the property has fallen from use.</li> <li>-Landscape features include matures trees, large fenced yard.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>Identified as the T.J. Chisholm Farmstead. On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by Thom Chisholm, no houses are present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map the property is identified as being owned by T.J. Chisholm a farmhouse and orchard is identified. The building can be seen in the 1954 aerial photography. The building is present in the 1973 NTS topographic mapping. Farm outbuildings were demolished in 2009/2010</p> <p>Historic Photo at right taken in front of the farmhouse at the corner of 6th Line and Steeles Avenue across from Hornby Park. Pictured are, in back row from left to right: Rebecca Chisholm, the "hired girl" Alice Ward and Thomas Chisholm. In the front row are the Chisholm children, Will, Gordon, Dempsey, Annie and Joe.</p> <p><i>Notes:</i></p> <p>Alice Ward listed on the 1891 census as a domestic residing with the Thomas Chisholm family. She was aged 17 years at the time. According to the same census, she was from England. Presumably she was a Home Child.</p>	 <p>East elevation of residence, looking west from Sixth Line</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://images.halinet.on.ca/42335/data?n=36">http://images.halinet.on.ca/42335/data?n=36</a></p>
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BHR 18	8087 Sixth Line	Residential	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-One storey frame cottage clad in siding with a hipped roof and concrete foundation.</li> <li>-West elevation features a central main entrance and a large rectangular window flanked by a four-over-four sash window on both sides. The southern portion of the west elevation includes a roofed verandah, while the northern portion features a four-over-four sash window. The south elevation features two symmetrically-located windows, and the east elevation features a red brick chimney.</li> <li>-Landscape features include an established entrance drive, outbuildings, fenced yard, and trees.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by D. Fore, no house is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map, the property is identified as being owned by Mrs. Mary A. MacDowell, a farmhouse is present on the property with an orchard but does not align with the location of this property. On the 1921 Guidal Landowners Map the property is owned by T. Learmont. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Hullman. The building visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping the building is present.</p>	 <p>West elevation, looking east.</p>
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BHR 19	8381 Sixth Line	Residential	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <p>Entire property is heavily obscured from view by a dense cedar privacy hedge along Sixth Line, with very few architectural details visible. Satellite imagery was utilized to determine many details of the structure and landscape.</p> <p>-The property features a one-and-a-half storey, multi-pitched roof structure. The west elevation and parts of the south elevation were visible from Sixth Line, and feature end gabled roof with asphalt shingles and horizontal boards on the gable ends, walls clad in vertical painted boards, and a cut stone façade on the foundation.</p> <p>-Windows appear to be modern, although the view was too obscured to be certain.</p> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine's Map this property is owned by Robert S. Hall, no houses are present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map the property is identified as being owned by Robert S. Hall, three farmhouses and two orchards with two laneways are identified. On the 1921 Guidal Landowners Map the property is identified as being owned by F. Wrigglesworth. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by C. Wrigglesworth. The intact historic farmstead is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. The building is not identifiable in the 1954 aerial photography.</p> <p>The building is present in the 1973 NTS topographic mapping</p>
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West and south elevations, looking east.







Satellite image of the subject property, courtesy of Google Earth.



<p>CHL 25</p>	<p>8299 6th Line Lane</p>	<p>Farmhouse</p>	<p>Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not visible from publicly-accessible Sixth Line right-of-way.</li> <li>-Subject property features an intersecting gable roof residence, established entrance drive, mature treelines, large yard, and several outbuildings.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine’s Map this property is owned by Robert S. Hall, no houses are present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map the property is identified as being owned by Robert S. Hall, three farmhouses and two orchards with two laneways are identified. On the 1921 Guidal Landowners Map the property is identified as being owned by F. Wigglesworth. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by C. Wigglesworth. The intact historic farmstead is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. The building is identifiable in the 1954 aerial photography. Landscape feature present in the approximate area in 1954 aerial photograph.</p>	 <p>Satellite image of subject property, courtesy of Google Earth</p>
<p>CHL 26</p>	<p>8466 6<sup>th</sup> Line</p>	<p>Farmhouse</p>	<p>Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Obscured from view due to distance from roadway.</li> <li>-Landscape features include a residence and a long tree-lined drive, located 450 metres west of Hornby Road.</li> <li>-Surrounded by active agricultural land and mature trees.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaine’s Map this property is owned by Robert S. Hall, no houses are present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map the property is identified as being owned by Robert S. Hall, three farmhouses and two orchards with two laneways are identified. On the 1921 Guidal Landowners Map the property is identified as being owned by F. Wigglesworth. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by C. Wigglesworth. The intact historic farmstead is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. The building is identifiable in the 1954 aerial photography. Landscape features visible in the 1954 aerial photograph.</p>	 <p>Satellite image of subject property, courtesy of Google Earth.</p>

Roadscapes					
CHL 27	Eighth Line	Roadscape	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping.	<p>-Eighth Line consists of two lanes of undivided traffic within the study area, and is bordered by narrow gravel shoulders and drainage ditches in most areas.</p> <p>-Central circulation route to residents of the community of Hornby and to surrounding agricultural areas.</p>	 <p>Eighth Line north of Steeles Ave. looking north.</p>
CHL 28	Sixth Line	Roadscape	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping.	<p>-Sixth Line is composed of two lanes of undivided vehicular traffic bordered by drainage ditches on both sides.</p> <p>-Sixth Line is an historically surveyed road that is oriented north-south adjacent to the study area and serves as an important circulation route for residential traffic as well as agricultural production in the area.</p>	 <p>Sixth Line, looking north.</p>







<p>CHL 29</p>	<p>Trafalgar Road</p>	<p>Roadscape</p>	<p>Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping.</p>	<p>-Trafalgar Road is composed of two lanes of undivided vehicular traffic bordered by narrow gravel shoulders and drainage ditches in most of the study area. The portion of the roadway in the northern section of the study area is bordered by the Coulson Regional Forest Tract, while the southern half is bordered by agricultural lands and commercial establishments.</p> <p>-Trafalgar Road is not an historically surveyed road and was constructed in the latter half of the twentieth century. It is oriented northwest-southeast within the study area, and serves as an important circulation route for residential traffic as well as agricultural production in the area.</p>	 <p>Trafalgar Road within the Coulson Regional Forest Tract, looking northwest.</p>
<p>CHL 30</p>	<p>Steeles Avenue</p>	<p>Roadscape</p>	<p>Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping.</p>	<p>-Steeles Avenue is primarily composed of two lanes of undivided vehicular traffic throughout the study area, with the majority bounded by cement curbs and lacking shoulders. The southeastern portion of the study area adjacent to the Toronto Premium Outlets, however, is composed of four lanes of undivided vehicular traffic, with additional left and right turn lanes and concrete medians to improve vehicular traffic to and from the shopping center.</p> <p>-Steeles Avenue is an historically surveyed road that is oriented east-west adjacent to the study area, and serves as an important circulation route for residential, commercial, and agricultural traffic in the area. It is the historical boundary between Esqueving Township to the north, and Trafalgar Township in the south.</p>	 <p>Steeles Avenue, looking west from the southwestern corner of Steeles Avenue and Eighth Line</p>

<p>CHL 31</p>	<p>Hornby Road</p>	<p>Roadscape</p>	<p>Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping.</p>	<p>-Hornby Road is composed of two lanes of undivided vehicular traffic bordered by narrow gravel shoulders and drainage ditches in most of the study area. The portion of the roadway in the northern section of the study area is bordered by the Coulson Regional Forest Tract and Hornby Glen Golf Course, while the southern half is bordered by the residences of the hamlet of Hornby.</p> <p>-Hornby Road is an historically surveyed road that is oriented north-south adjacent to the study area and serves as an important circulation route for residential traffic as well as agricultural production in the area.</p>	 <p>Hornby Road, looking north from Steeles Avenue</p>
<p>BHR 20</p>	<p>Sixth Line Creek Bridge</p>	<p>Bridge</p>	<p>Identified: Field Review, Sixteen Mile Creek Watershed</p>	<p>-Concrete bridge that allows Sixth Line Creek, a tributary of Sixteenth Mile Creek Watershed, to pass under Sixth Line adjacent to the study area.</p> <p>-Bridge features metal railing along the limits of the right-of-way.</p>	 <p>Six Mile Creek Bridge, looking south from Sixth Line.</p>

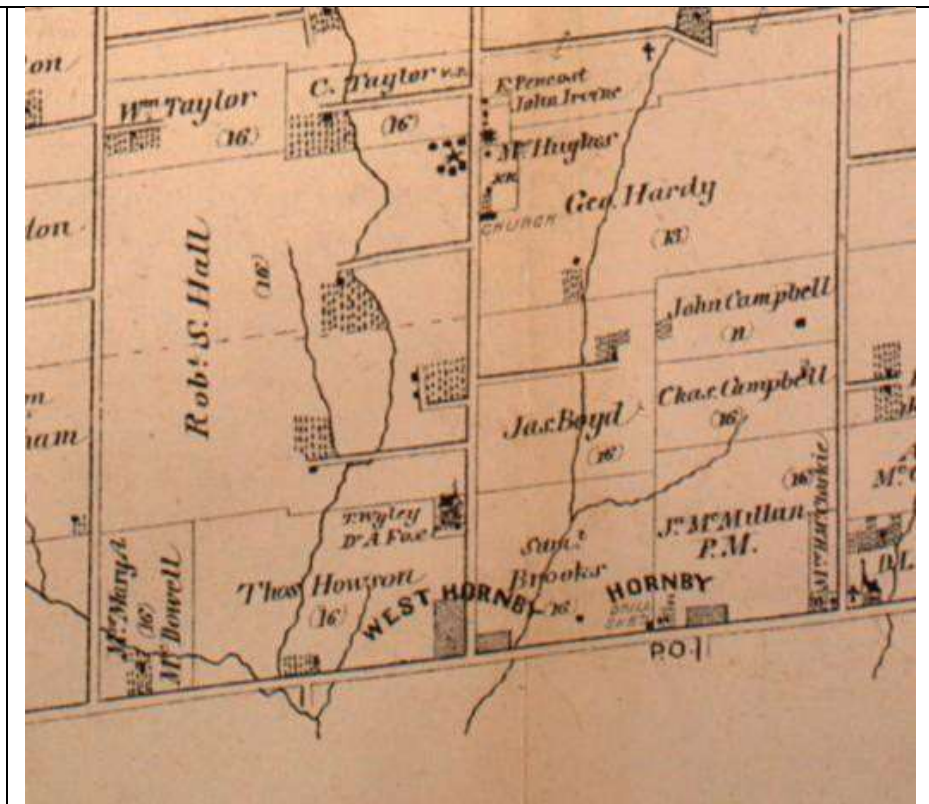
Watercourses					
CHL 32	Steeles Creek East of Hornby Road	Watercourse	Identified: Field Review, Sixteen Mile Creek Watershed	<p>-Low lying, scrub brush and grass area south of Steeles Avenue adjacent to Steeles Creek.</p> <p><i>Historical Summary</i></p> <p>This location was dammed in the fall to make a skating rink, and was the location of the Hornby Hockey Club.</p> <p>From Halinet: <i>“Organized hockey was played in the area since the turn of the century; first on Brain’s Brewery pond, and then on land leased from Stewart Robertson. The rink was on the south side of Steeles, across from Hornby school and beside the creek.</i></p> <p><i>There was a nice clubhouse at the east end of the rink, and wooden boards round the sides of the rink, the same as the rinks in town. In the fall of the year, a dam would be put in the creek to ensure enough water was always available to flood the rink.</i></p> <p><i>The dressing room was in the west corner next to the road. It was a separate room, heated by a stove. In the other half of the clubhouse the front opened up, and there was a screen so the pucks wouldn’t fly in. You could watch the game from inside the clubhouse, where it was warm. Eventually the boards wore out, and by that time Stewart was gone. They got a bulldozer to put mounds of soil around the sides, but it was never as good. The clubhouse was sold to Joe Ferrier to build his house, but pupils from Hornby School made use of it at noon hour, and even in the 1940’s it was a great place for young people to meet on Sunday for a game of shinny.”</i></p>	 <p>Low lying area directly west of Steeles Creek, location of former ice rink, looking south from Steeles Avenue.</p>  <p>Hornby Hockey Club, circa DATE. (Source: <a href="http://images.halinet.on.ca/21870/data?n=29">http://images.halinet.on.ca/21870/data?n=29</a>)</p>

CHL 33	6 <sup>th</sup> Line Creek	Watercourse	Identified: Field Review, Sixteen Mile Creek Watershed	-Tributary of Sixteenth Mile Creek Watershed, oriented generally northwest to southeast adjacent to the study area.	 <p>Sixth Line creek, looking east from Sixth Line.</p>
CHL 34	Steeles Creek East of 8 <sup>th</sup> Line	Watercourse	Identified: Field Review, Sixteen Mile Creek Watershed	<p>-Adjacent to the southeastern limits of the study area</p> <p>-Not photographed during field review</p>	 <p>Source: Google Maps</p>

<p>CHL 35</p>	<p>Steeles Creek West of 6<sup>th</sup> Line and Hornby Park</p>	<p>Watercourse</p>	<p>Identified: Field Review, Sixteen Mile Creek Watershed</p>	<p>- Steeles Creek, a tributary of Sixteenth Mile Creek Watershed, is oriented generally north-south where it crosses under Steeles Avenue.</p>	 <p>Steeles Creek adjacent to Hornby Park, looking south.</p>
<p>CHL 36</p>	<p>Trafalgar Stream and Culvert South</p>	<p>Watercourse</p>	<p>Identified: Field Review, Sixteen Mile Creek Watershed</p>	<p>-Trafalgar stream is oriented generally northeast to southwest within the study area.                  -Trafalgar Stream diverted under Trafalgar Road by a large concrete box culvert.</p>	 <p>Trafalgar Creek passing through a box culvert under Trafalgar Road, looking southwest from Trafalgar Road.</p>

<p>CHL 37</p>	<p>Trafalgar Stream and Culvert North</p>	<p>Watercourse</p>	<p>Identified: Field Review, Sixteen Mile Creek Watershed</p>	<p>-Trafalgar Creek is oriented generally north-south in this section, and passes under Trafalgar Road through two concrete box culverts at this point.</p>	 <p>Trafalgar Creek passing under Trafalgar Road through two concrete box culverts, looking north from Trafalgar Road.</p>
<p>CHL 38</p>	<p>8471 Trafalgar Road</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p>Identified during field review</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Farmscape includes a residence, several barns and outbuildings, two silos, and other landscape features, located at the end of a long entrance drive east of Trafalgar Road, making the evaluation of property details difficult.</li> <li>-Residence is a single-storey frame structure clad in siding with an end gable roof and parged concrete foundations. The west elevation features the main entrance is enclosed by a roofed porch supported by square posts, and several modern windows. The south elevation features an external red brick chimney.</li> <li>Landscape features include a long entrance drive, mature treelines, internal circulation routes, and active agricultural fields</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>On the 1858 Tremaines Map this property is owned by Robert S. Hall Esq., no farmhouse is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas map the property is owned by C. Taylor, a farmhouse, laneway and orchard is present on the property. On the 1917 Guidall Landowners Map the property is owned by J.W. Cantelon. The farmstead is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping, the farmscape and house is present.</p>	 <p>Farmscape looking east from Trafalgar Road</p>

<p>CHL 39</p>	<p>Hornby Settlement</p>	<p>Historic Settlement Area</p>	<p>Identified during field review</p>	<p><i>Existing Conditions:</i></p> <p>This landscape is composed of a number of residences of a variety of different styles and ages located in a discrete cluster on Hornby Road Line, north of Steeles Avenue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Residences include modern constructions, mid twentieth century homes, and mid-late nineteenth century homes, representing the earliest and continuing settlement of the Hamlet of Hornby.</li> <li>-Landscape features generally include mature trees, established fenced yards, and entrance drives off Eighth Line.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Summary:</i></p> <p>This settlement area is depicted as “Upper Hornby” and “Lower Hornby” in the 1858 Tremaine’s Map and ‘West Hornby’ and “Hornby” in the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map.</p>
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Source: 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*, with Steeles Avenue oriented east-west on the bottom, and Hornby Road oriented north-south at center.

## 5.0 EVALUATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Based on the results of field survey and analysis, previously identified cultural heritage resources and properties identified during the field review were screened out from further analysis and development of recommendation measures based on consideration of the degree of alterations, integrity of the resource, and its potential for historical, architectural, and contextual associations. Potential for architectural and contextual associations were based on data collected during the field survey, while potential for historical associations was assessed based on a lot by lot review of historic mapping and local history sources.

A total of fifty-six resources were identified as having potential cultural heritage value (see Table 2). Following the field review and analysis, forty-one properties were subject to application of heritage evaluation criteria set out in *Ontario Heritage Act* Regulation 9/06, criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest (see Table 3). BHR 1 and CHL 1 were not subject to further evaluation as they were previously evaluated for purposes of inclusion on the Town of Halton Hills Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value as per Part IV, Subsection 27 of the OHA.

Table 3 contains the evaluation criteria as set out in Ontario Heritage Act Regulation 9/06, which is the prevailing evaluation tool when determining if a resource has cultural heritage value. Heritage evaluations completed by ASI for individual properties within the study area can be found in Appendix A.

**Table 3: Evaluation Criteria as set out in Ontario Heritage Act Regulation 9/6**

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



## 5.1 Summary of Results

<b>Table 4: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area</b>					
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	<b>Results of Analysis and Heritage Evaluation as Applicable</b>	<b>Follow-up/Recommendations</b>
CHL 1	8285 Hornby Road, Lot 2, Concession 8 (Hornby)	Farmscape	Listed in the Town of Halton Hills Municipal Heritage Register	Previously identified architectural, historical and/or contextual values	<p>Strong candidate for conservation and integration into future land use development in the secondary plan area.</p> <p>An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish a conservation plan and appropriate mitigation measures.</p>
BHR 1	12927 Steeles Avenue, Lot 1, Concession 7 (Hornby)	Community Hall	Listed in the Town of Halton Hills Municipal Heritage Register	Previously identified architectural, historical and/or contextual values	<p>Strong candidate for conservation and integration into future land use development in the secondary plan area.</p> <p>An HIA should be conducted for this property as a part of any future development planning application to determine its specific heritage significance and establish a conservation plan and appropriate mitigation measures.</p>
CHL 2	8305 Eighth Line, Con 9, Lot 2	Remnant Farmscape	Identified during field review	Screened out from further evaluation and/or development of recommendation	No further work required.

<b>Table 4: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area</b>					
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	<b>Results of Analysis and Heritage Evaluation as Applicable</b>	<b>Follow-up/Recommendations</b>
CHL 3	8250 Eighth Line, Con 8, Lot 2	Farmscape	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Retains heritage significance but not a strong candidate for conservation or integration in the secondary plan area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.
CHL 4	8079 Eighth Line, Con 9 Lot 1	Farmscape	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed historical, and/or contextual values.	Retains heritage significance but not a strong candidate for conservation or integration in the secondary plan area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.
CHL 5 & 6	8021 Eighth Line  Hornby Presbyterian Cemetery & Former Church	Cemetery & Former Church	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Strong candidate for conservation and integration into future land use development in the secondary plan area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish a conservation plan and appropriate mitigation measures. Commemoration and interpretation of the site as a former church property is recommended.



<b>Table 4: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area</b>					
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	<b>Results of Analysis and Heritage Evaluation as Applicable</b>	<b>Follow-up/Recommendations</b>
CHL 7	8008 Eighth Line	Cemetery	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Strong candidate for conservation and integration into future land use development in the secondary plan area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish a conservation plan and appropriate mitigation measures.
CHL 8	Various houses on Eighth Line	Residential Area	Identified: Field review	Screened out from further evaluation and/or development of recommendation	No further work required.
BHR 2	14030 Steeles Ave	Residential Hornby Historic Settlement Area	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Strong candidate for conservation and integration into future land use development. The property is adjacent to the secondary plan study area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish a conservation plan and appropriate mitigation measures.



<b>Table 4: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area</b>					
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	<b>Results of Analysis and Heritage Evaluation as Applicable</b>	<b>Follow-up/Recommendations</b>
BHR 3	13584 Steeles Ave	Residential  Hornby Historic Settlement Centre	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Strong candidate for conservation and integration into future land use development. The property is adjacent to the secondary plan study area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish a conservation plan and appropriate mitigation measures.
CHL 9	13571 Steeles Ave	Farmscape	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Retains heritage significance and may be a candidate for conservation or integration in the secondary plan area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.
BHR 4	13526 Steeles Ave	Church / Community Centre  Hornby Historic Settlement Centre	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Strong candidate for conservation and integration into future land use development. The property is adjacent to the secondary plan study area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish a conservation plan and appropriate mitigation measures.



<b>Table 4: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area</b>					
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	<b>Results of Analysis and Heritage Evaluation as Applicable</b>	<b>Follow-up/Recommendations</b>
CHL 10	13329 Steeles Avenue	Commercial	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Screened out from further evaluation and/or development of recommendation	No further work required.
CHL 11	13265 Steeles Ave	Former Farmscape	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Retains heritage significance but not a strong candidate for conservation or integration in the secondary plan area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.
BHR 5	13256 Steeles Avenue	Residence  Hornby Historic Settlement Centre	Identified during field review	Confirmed architectural, and/or historical values.	Retains heritage significance but not a strong candidate for conservation.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.
BHR 6	13029 Steeles Avenue, SS#AE Hornby	School  Hornby Historic Settlement Centre	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Strong candidate for conservation and integration into future land use development in the secondary plan area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.

<b>Table 4: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area</b>					
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	<b>Results of Analysis and Heritage Evaluation as Applicable</b>	<b>Follow-up/Recommendations</b>
BHR 7	12933 Steeles Ave	Commercial/ General Store  Hornby Historic Settlement Centre	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed historical and/or contextual values.	Retains heritage significance but not a strong candidate for conservation. This property is a good candidate for commemoration and documentation as part of future development.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.
CHL 12	12790 Steeles Avenue  Hornby Park	Park	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Strong candidate for conservation and integration into future land use development. The property is adjacent to the secondary plan study area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.
CHL 13	12385 Steeles Ave	Farmscape	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Retains heritage significance and may be a candidate for conservation or integration in the secondary plan area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.

<b>Table 4: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area</b>					
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	<b>Results of Analysis and Heritage Evaluation as Applicable</b>	<b>Follow-up/Recommendations</b>
CHL 14	12131 Steeles Ave. Con 7 Lot 1	Farmscape	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Retains heritage significance and may be a candidate for conservation or integration in the secondary plan area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.
BHR 8	12039 Steeles Ave	Residential	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Retains heritage significance but not a strong candidate for conservation and is located adjacent to the study area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.
BHR 9	12005 Steeles  Hornby Repeater Station	Institutional	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Strong candidate for conservation and integration into future land use development. The property is adjacent to the secondary plan study area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.



<b>Table 4: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area</b>					
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	<b>Results of Analysis and Heritage Evaluation as Applicable</b>	<b>Follow-up/Recommendations</b>
CHL 15	12689 Steeles Avenue, Lot 1 Con 7	Farmscape	Identified during field review	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Retains heritage significance and may be a candidate for conservation or integration in the secondary plan area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.
BHR 10	13238 Steeles Avenue	Residence	Identified during field review	Screened out from further evaluation and/or development of recommendation	No further work required.
CHL 16	8150 Trafalgar Road	Farmscape	Identified during field review	Screened out from further evaluation and/or development of recommendation	No further work required.
CHL 17	8173 Trafalgar Road	Institutional	Identified during field review	Screened out from further evaluation and/or development of recommendation	No further work required.
CHL 18	Coulson Regional Forest Tract  Hornby and Trafalgar Roads	Natural Heritage Landscape	Identified during field review	Confirmed historical, and/or contextual values.	Retains significant natural heritage significance and is a candidate for conservation.
CHL 19	8315 Hornby Road Memorial	Memorial	Listed in the Town of Halton Hills Municipal Heritage Register	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Retains heritage significance and may be a candidate for conservation or integration in the secondary plan area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.





<b>Table 4: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area</b>					
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	<b>Results of Analysis and Heritage Evaluation as Applicable</b>	<b>Follow-up/Recommendations</b>
CHL 20	8286 Hornby Rd	Recreational	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Screened out from further evaluation and/or development of recommendation	No further work required.
BHR 11	8305 Hornby Road	Residential	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Screened out from further evaluation and/or development of recommendation	No further work required.
BHR 12	8156 Hornby Road	Residential  Hornby Historic Settlement Centre	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Retains heritage significance and may be a candidate for conservation or integration in the secondary plan area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.
BHR 13	8140 Hornby Road	Residential  Hornby Historic Settlement Centre	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Retains heritage significance and may be a candidate for conservation or integration in the secondary plan area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.

<b>Table 4: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area</b>					
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	<b>Results of Analysis and Heritage Evaluation as Applicable</b>	<b>Follow-up/Recommendations</b>
BHR 14	8129 Hornby Road	Residential  Hornby Historic Settlement Centre	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Retains heritage significance and may be a candidate for conservation or integration in the secondary plan area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.
BHR 15	8040 Hornby Road	Commercial  Hornby Historic Settlement Centre	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Screened out from further evaluation and/or development of recommendation	No further work required.
BHR 16	8032 Hornby Road	Residential  Hornby Historic Settlement Centre	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Screened out from further evaluation and/or development of recommendation	No further work required.
BHR 17	8017 Hornby Road	Commercial  Hornby Historic Settlement Centre	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Retains heritage significance and may be a candidate for conservation or integration in the secondary plan area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.

<b>Table 4: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area</b>					
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	<b>Results of Analysis and Heritage Evaluation as Applicable</b>	<b>Follow-up/Recommendations</b>
CHL 21	8029-8049 Hornby Road	Remnant Farmscape  Hornby Historic Settlement Centre	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Retains heritage significance but not a strong candidate for conservation or integration in the secondary plan area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.
CHL 22	7974 Sixth Line	Former Farmscape	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Strong candidate for conservation and integration into future land use development. The property is adjacent to the secondary plan study area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.
BHR 18	8087 Sixth Line	Residential	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Screened out from further evaluation and/or development of recommendation	No further work required.
BHR 19	8381 Sixth Line	Residential	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Screened out from further evaluation and/or development of recommendation	No further work required.
CHL 25	8299 6th Line	Farmscape	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Screened out from further evaluation and/or development of recommendation	No further work required.

<b>Table 4: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area</b>					
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	<b>Results of Analysis and Heritage Evaluation as Applicable</b>	<b>Follow-up/Recommendations</b>
CHL 26	8466 6 <sup>th</sup> Line	Farmscape	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping	Confirmed architectural, historical, and/or contextual values.	Retains heritage significance and may be a candidate for conservation or integration in the secondary plan area.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.
CHL 27	Eighth Line	Roadscape	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping.	This roadscape continues to retain scenic features that are evocative of its nineteenth century origins and function as an original concession road.	This roadscape should be documented in advance of road improvements.
CHL 28	Sixth Line	Roadscape	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping.	This roadscape continues to retain scenic features that are evocative of its nineteenth century origins and function as an original concession road.	This roadscape should be documented in advance of road improvements.
CHL 29	Trafalgar Road	Roadscape	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping.	This roadscape continues to retain scenic features that are evocative of its nineteenth century origins and function as an original concession road.	This roadscape should be documented in advance of road improvements.

<b>Table 4: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area</b>					
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	<b>Results of Analysis and Heritage Evaluation as Applicable</b>	<b>Follow-up/Recommendations</b>
CHL 30	Steeles Avenue	Roadscape	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping.	This roadscape continues to retain scenic features that are evocative of its nineteenth century origins and function as an original concession road.	This roadscape should be documented in advance of road improvements.
CHL 31	Hornby Road	Roadscape	Identified: Field review and/or review of historical mapping.	This roadscape continues to retain scenic features that are evocative of its nineteenth century origins and function as an original concession road.	This roadscape should be documented in advance of road improvements.
BHR 20	Sixth Line Creek Bridge	Bridge	Identified: Field Review, Sixteen Mile Creek Watershed	This roadscape continues to retain scenic features that are evocative of its nineteenth century origins and function as an original concession road.	This roadscape should be documented in advance of road improvements.
CHL 32	Steeles Creek East of Hornby Road	Watercourse	Identified: Field Review, Sixteen Mile Creek Watershed	This waterscape contributes to the overall scenic and historical character of the landscape	This waterscape should be documented in advance of secondary plan development.  Commemoration and interpretation of the site as a former community hockey rink is recommended.
CHL 33	6 <sup>th</sup> Line Creek	Watercourse	Identified: Field Review, Sixteen Mile Creek Watershed	This waterscape contributes to the overall scenic and historical character of the landscape	This waterscape should be documented in advance of secondary plan development.
CHL 34	Steeles Creek East of 8 <sup>th</sup> Line	Watercourse	Identified: Field Review, Sixteen Mile Creek Watershed	This waterscape contributes to the overall scenic and historical character of the landscape	This waterscape should be documented in advance of secondary plan development.

<b>Table 4: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area</b>					
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	<b>Results of Analysis and Heritage Evaluation as Applicable</b>	<b>Follow-up/Recommendations</b>
CHL 35	Steeles Creek West of 6 <sup>th</sup> Line and Hornby Park	Watercourse	Identified: Field Review, Sixteen Mile Creek Watershed	This waterscape contributes to the overall scenic and historical character of the landscape	This waterscape should be documented in advance of secondary plan development.
CHL 36	Trafalgar Stream and Culvert South	Watercourse	Identified: Field Review, Sixteen Mile Creek Watershed	This waterscape contributes to the overall scenic and historical character of the landscape	This waterscape should be documented in advance of secondary plan development.
CHL 37	Trafalgar Stream and Culvert North	Watercourse	Identified: Field Review, Sixteen Mile Creek Watershed	This waterscape contributes to the overall scenic and historical character of the landscape	This waterscape should be documented in advance of secondary plan development.
CHL 38	8471 Trafalgar Road	Farmscape	Identified during field review	Confirmed architectural, and/or historical values.	Retains heritage significance but not a strong candidate for conservation.  An HIA should be conducted for this property as a requirement for future development planning applications to determine its specific heritage significance and establish appropriate mitigation measures.
CHL 39	Village of Hornby	Historic Settlement Area	Identified during field review	This historic settlement area contributes to the overall scenic and historical character of the landscape.	This landscape should be recognized and commemorated as a part of any future development planning application.



## 6.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ASI was retained by Macaulay Shiomi Howson Ltd. to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment of the Town of Halton Hills Premier Gateway Phase 1B Employment Area Secondary Plan study area, which consists of Lots 1 and 2, Concessions 7 and 8 in the former Township of Esquesing, now in the Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton. The study area is bounded by Sixth Line to the west, Eighth Line to the east, Steeles Avenue to the south, and active agricultural land to the north. This assessment forms part of a broader Secondary Plan for the Town of Halton Hills Premier Gateway Employment Area, as guided by the Town of Halton Hills Official Plan (2008). The purpose of this report is to describe the existing conditions of the study area, present a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on identified cultural heritage resources.

The results of archival research and field survey confirmed that the Halton Hills Employment Area study area has an agricultural land use history that dates to the mid-nineteenth century, and a transportation service industry, focused around the Hornby historic settlement area and the intersections of Steeles Ave, Trafalgar Road and Hornby Road.

The results of analysis of historic research, field survey, and applicable heritage evaluations confirmed that a number of cultural heritage resources still extant in the landscape are strong candidates for conservation and integration into future land uses in the secondary plan area, or should be subject to cultural heritage impact statements during subsequent development planning applications.

Mitigation measures and/or alternative development approaches shall be required as part of the approval conditions to ameliorate any potential adverse impacts to the cultural heritage resource and its heritage attributes. Common mitigation protocols may include, but are not limited to, the following and are suitable for consideration and application for minimizing impacts on cultural heritage resources:

- Avoidance and mitigation to allow development to proceed while retaining the cultural heritage resources in situ and intact;
- Adaptive re-use of a built heritage structure or cultural heritage resources;
- Historical commemoration of the cultural heritage of a property/structure, historical commemoration by way of interpretive plaques, the incorporation of reproduced heritage architectural features in new development, or erecting a monument-like structure commemorating the history of the property;
- Documentation and Salvage including the relocation of a structure or (as a last resort) the salvaging of its architectural components may be considered;
- Alternative development approaches to conserve and enhance a significant heritage resource;
- Avoidance protocols to isolating development and land alterations to minimize impacts on significant built and natural features and vistas;
- Architectural design guidelines for buildings on adjacent and nearby lots to help integrate and harmonize mass, setback, setting, and materials;
- Limiting height and density of buildings on adjacent and nearby lots;
- Ensuring compatible lot patterns, situating parks and storm water ponds near a heritage resource;
- Allowing only compatible infill and additions;
- Preparation of conservation, restoration and adaptive reuse plans as necessary;
- Vegetation buffer zones, tree planting, site plan control and other planning mechanisms;
- Heritage Designation, Heritage Conservation Easement;



- Preparation of security plan, letter of credit to help ensure security and protection of heritage resources;
- Encouraging interim tenant occupancy to help ensure security and protection of heritage resources.

A property does not have to be designated or listed in a heritage register to be subject to the cultural heritage impact statement process. Any property that may exhibit cultural heritage value or “heritage potential” will be subject to an appropriate level of heritage due diligence guided through the cultural heritage impact statement process. These studies recommend and outline a range of mitigative measures or alternative development approaches that should be applied, based on a range of decision making factors such as: significance, rarity and integrity of the cultural heritage resource; structural condition; location; contextual and environmental considerations; municipal policy objectives; proposed land uses; business plan of the subject land owner; and other factors. Cultural heritage impact statements can also be used to determine if and when demolition, relocation, salvage or other potentially negative impacts may be permissible. For example, in certain, rare instances demolition might be permissible if a heritage building is confirmed as structurally unsound, is heavily damaged or otherwise compromised to such a degree that rehabilitation and restoration is unfeasible. In such instances, a clear and well-articulated rationale is required to justify such impacts.

Based on the results of analysis of historic research, field survey results and applicable heritage evaluations, the following recommendations have been developed:

13. A total of fourteen cultural heritage resources were identified as strong candidates for conservation. A total of eight (CHL 18, CHL 1, BHR 1, CHL 7, CHL 5 & 6, and BHR 6,) were identified as strong candidates for integration into future land use developments in the secondary plan area. A total of six were identified as being adjacent to the secondary plan area, and potentially affected by future land use developments in the secondary plan area. (BHR 2, BHR 3, BHR 4, CHL 12, BHR 9 and CHL 22). These resources include residential structures, agricultural-related buildings, churches, cemeteries, monuments and landscape features. Land use development in the secondary plan area should be appropriately planned to conserve these cultural heritage resources and integrate them into future land use development through retention of heritage attributes that express the resource’s cultural heritage significance that may include, but are not limited to, attributes such as standing buildings, building remnants, vistas, entrance drives, tree lines and hedgerows. Retention of resources on their original site should be a priority. Consideration should also be given to appropriate reuses for cultural heritage resources located in areas with future office, commercial, or industrial land uses.
  - a. CHL 18, CHL 1, BHR 1, CHL 7, CHL 5 & 6, BHR 6, , BHR 2, BHR 3, BHR 4, CHL 12, BHR 9 and CHL 22 were analyzed to confirm that they retain historical, architectural, and/or contextual values and these resources may be considered candidates for municipal designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. CHL 18, CHL 7, CHL 5 & 6, BHR 6, , BHR 2, BHR 3, BHR 4, CHL 12, BHR 9 and CHL 22 should also be considered for listing on the Town of Halton Hills Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value as per Part IV, Subsection 27 of the OHA.
  - b. All resources identified as strong candidates for integration into future land uses in the secondary plan area should be subject to a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement as a part of any future development planning application to determine the resource’s specific heritage significance and to establish appropriate conservation plans and/or mitigation





measures. Conservation plans and Cultural Heritage Impact Statements provide the means to identify, protect, use, and/or manage cultural heritage resources in such a way that their heritage values, attributes and integrity are retained (Provincial Policy Statement 2014) and they may be required by a municipality or approval authority to make informed decisions about the conservation of a potential significant cultural heritage resource and to guide the approval, modification, or denial of a proposed development, demolition permit or site alteration that affects a cultural heritage resource (Ontario Heritage Tool Kit). Short-term conservation plans, such as building stabilization and site security strategies, long-term conservation plans regarding specific rehabilitation strategies and adaptive reuse options, and mitigations plan may be recommended as a result of the Cultural Heritage Impact Statement process to minimize impacts of the undertaking. Preparation of heritage impact statements should be undertaken in accordance with the Town of Halton Hills Official Plan. The results of heritage impact statements should be used to recommend if the resource warrants designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

14. A total of seventeen cultural heritage resources (CHL 9, CHL 13, CHL 14, CHL 15, CHL 19, BHR 12, BHR 13, BHR 14, BHR 17, CHL 26, BHR 8, CHL 3, CHL 4, CHL 11, CHL 21, BHR 5, and CHL 38) were identified and evaluated as retaining historical, architectural and/or contextual values and are recommended to be subject to the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement as a part of any future development planning applications.
  - a. The results of the field review confirmed that BHR 7, BHR 8, CHL 3, CHL 4, CHL 11, CHL 21, BHR 5, and CHL 38 are not strong candidates for conservation based on their integrity, condition, and composition of built heritage resources and cultural landscape elements.
  - b. The results of the field review confirmed that CHL 9, CHL 13, CHL 14, CHL 15, CHL 19, BHR 12, BHR 13, BHR 14, BHR 17, and CHL 26 may be candidates for conservation based on their integrity, condition, and composition of built heritage resources and cultural landscape elements.
  - c. To ensure that CHL 9, CHL 13, CHL 14, CHL 15, CHL 19, BHR 12, BHR 13, BHR 14, BHR 17, and CHL 26 are subject to appropriate land use planning reviews between the present and the future preparation of Cultural Heritage Impact Statements, they should be considered for listing on the Town of Halton Hills Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value as per Part IV, Subsection 27 of the OHA.
  - d. Cultural Heritage Impact Statements should be prepared for BHR 7, CHL 9, CHL 13, CHL 14, CHL 15, CHL 19, BHR 12, BHR 13, BHR 14, BHR 17, CHL 26, BHR 8, CHL 3, CHL 4, CHL 11, CHL 21, BHR 5, and CHL 38 as a part of any future development planning process to confirm their specific heritage significance and to develop appropriate mitigation measures (i.e., retention on site, relocation, partial retention of buildings or landscape features, documentation, salvage). Preparation of Cultural Heritage Impact Statements should be undertaken in accordance with the Town of Halton Hills Official Plan.
15. A total of thirteen properties were screened out from further evaluation and/or the development of



further recommendations after being evaluated. No further work is required for the subject properties. (CHL 2, CHL 8, CHL 10, BHR 10, CHL 16, CHL 17, CHL 20, BHR 11, BHR 15, BHR 16, BHR 18, BHR 19 and CHL 25)

16. A total of six cultural heritage resources were identified as historic roadscape that continue to retain elements that are evocative of their nineteenth century origins and function as original concession roads (CHL 27, CHL 28, CHL 29, CHL 30, CHL 31, and BHR 20). These resources are recommended for documentation prior to road improvements. Heritage recordings of the three roadscape should include photographic documentation, a township history, and information regarding development of the local road network, where available. Heritage recordings should be produced on archival paper and filed with the Town of Halton Hills Heritage Advisory Committee and the Halton Hills Public Library's Georgetown, Esqueping Historical Society Archival Collection as a resource document.
17. A total of six cultural heritage resources were identified as historic waterscape that continues to contribute to the overall scenic and historical character of the landscape within the study area (CHL 32, CHL 33, CHL 34, CHL 35, CHL 36 and CHL 37). These resources are recommended for documentation prior to secondary plan development. Heritage recordings of the waterscape should include photographic documentation, a township history, and information regarding its influence on historic development and settlement patterns in the area, where available. Heritage recordings should be produced on archival paper and filed with the Town of Halton Hills Heritage Advisory Committee and the Halton Hills Public Library's Georgetown, Esqueping Historical Society Archival Collection as a resource document.
18. One cultural heritage resource (CHL 39) was identified as a historic settlement area that continues to contribute to the overall scenic and historical character of the landscape within the study area. This resource is recommended to be recognized and commemorated as a part of any future development planning application. Consideration of this resource should be included as a part of any future land use planning reviews and should be discussed as a part of the future preparation of Cultural Heritage Impact Statements for properties identified as being within or related to the Hornby historical settlement area.
19. A total of four cultural heritage resources were identified as opportunities for interpretation and commemoration. (BHR 7, CHL 5 & 6, CHL 32 and CHL 39) Additional opportunities for interpretative strategies within the secondary plan should be identified and implemented and may include, but are not limited to: installation of interpretative plaquing in parks that are developed on lots containing cultural heritage resources; naming of roads and residential areas in consideration of documented historical associations of specific lots or portions of the secondary plan area; and development of trail systems that interpret or communicate the significance of extant cultural heritage resources and/or those that will be removed as part of future development.
20. To ensure the protection and conservation of cultural heritage resources in the secondary plan area, the Town of Halton Hills shall consider use of the following means including: designation under the Ontario Heritage Act; securing of a heritage easement agreement on the property; listing of the property on the municipal heritage register; designating areas within the secondary plan area as "Areas with Cultural Heritage Character" where appropriate and developing heritage conservation objectives for that area and carrying out Cultural Heritage Area Impact Assessments where required; development of a satisfactory financial or other agreement to fully restore or reconstruct heritage structures or attributes damaged or demolished as a result of future land uses;



and/or site plan approval conditions. Ontario Heritage Act designation, Areas with Cultural Heritage Character guidelines, and heritage easements are undertaken to ensure protection of a resource and implementation of sensitive alterations. These protective tools do not necessarily impose restrictions on private property owners that would compromise viability of on-site agricultural production.

21. Land use development in the secondary plan area should be planned to integrate the conservation of cultural heritage resources with conservation strategies for natural heritage features and environmentally-sensitive areas.
22. Urban design and built form guidelines for the secondary plan area should be planned to ensure appropriate relationships between new residential buildings and residential cultural heritage resources.
23. New development adjacent to or incorporating a cultural heritage resource should, from an urban design perspective, be respectful of the resource, having regard for scale, massing, setbacks, building materials, and design features. In instances where clusters of cultural heritage resources are to be conserved, urban design guidelines should be developed for the area to ensure that new designs are respectful of the group of resources.
24. Significant views and focal points should be established in the secondary plan area to provide views and vistas of prominently located cultural heritage resources.



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**APPENDIX A: CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATIONS**

**CHL 2: 8305 Eighth Line, Con 9, Lot 2**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.



iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
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**CHL 3: 8250 Eighth Line, Con 8, Lot 2**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	The farmhouse appears to be a typical example of a one-and-a-half-storey, L-shaped vernacular farmhouse.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	Continues to contribute to this area's predominantly agricultural landscape and is associated with themes of early settlement and agricultural practice.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	On the 1858 Tremaines Map this property is owned by Joseph Atkinson, no farmhouse is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas map the property is owned by Chas. Campbell, a farmhouse and orchard is present on the property. Associations with early settlement families may yield further information to understanding settlement patterns and township development.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The farmstead is illustrated on early twentieth-century mapping and thus maintains the historical character of the area.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or	The farm complex, which includes a nineteenth century farmhouse and gable barn is physically, functionally, and historically linked to its



historically linked to its surroundings, or;	surroundings.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**CHL 4: 8079 Eighth Line, Con 9 Lot1**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :  
*Ontario Heritage Act Criteria* Analysis

i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:  
*Ontario Heritage Act Criteria* Analysis

i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	On the 1858 Tremaines Map this property is owned by David Lindsay, no farmhouse is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas map the property is owned by D. Lindsay Jr., a farmhouse and orchard is present on the property. Continues to contribute to this area's agricultural landscape and is associated with themes of early settlement and agricultural practice.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	Associations with early settlement families may yield further information to understanding settlement patterns and township development.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:  
*Ontario Heritage Act Criteria* Analysis

i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The structures and landscape features associated with this property helps support the visual character of the area as an agricultural landscape.
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ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The farm complex, which includes a farmhouse, a barn, a treed lot, laneway and other outbuildings is contextually linked to its surroundings.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**CHL 5 & 6: 8021 Eighth Line, Hornby Presbyterian Cemetery**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	<i>Analysis</i>
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	The subject cemetery is a representative example of a nineteenth and twentieth century local community cemetery.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	The cemetery markers and carved stone headstones, carved by local stonemasons, display a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	<i>Analysis</i>
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	Hornby Presbyterian Church was established in 1838 at Lot 1, Concession 9, Esquesing township. The cemetery has been associated with the site for as long as the church.  The property retains strong associations with the early settlers to this area, who participated in the Presbyterian church community, and the local farming community. Continues to visually contribute to this area's cultural and historical landscape and is associated with themes of early settlement.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	Associations with early settlement may yield further information to understanding settlement patterns and township development.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:



<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	As an intact cemetery property, it contributes to the cultural and historical landscape and reinforces the area's character.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The property is historically linked to the former Hornby Presbyterian church, which burned down in 1977. The location, placement and sitting of the lot reflects this historical context.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

### **CHL 7: 8008 Eighth Line, Pioneer Cemetery Monument**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	The subject pioneer monument is a representative example of a twentieth century local community cemetery monument, likely compiled into a central monument in the mid-twentieth cemetery, as a conservation approach.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	The cemetery markers and carved stone headstones, carved by local stonemasons, display a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	The property retains strong associations with the early settlers to this area and continues to visually contribute to this area's cultural and historical landscape and is associated with themes of early settlement.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	Associations with early settlement may yield further information to understanding settlement patterns and township development.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.



3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The property is historically linked to the former Hornby pioneer community. The location, placement and sitting of the lot reflect this historical context.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**CHL 8: Various houses on Eighth Line**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This landscape appears to be an example of mid- to late twentieth century settlement pattern. Typical residences are one storey Ranch style red brick residence with hipped or gable roofs.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This landscape is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This landscape is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	This landscape is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	This landscape is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is	This landscape is not known to meet this criterion at this time.



significant to a community.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	This landscape is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	This landscape is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	This landscape is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**BHR 2: 14030 Steeles Ave**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	The building appears to be a typical example of a one-and-a-half-storey, L-shaped vernacular hipped roof brick home.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	The property is identified as the Hornby Presbyterian Church Manse. The property is identified as the Presbyterian Church Manse. Associations with the early settlers to this area, who participated in the local church community. The large manse was sold in the latter half of the twentieth century.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	Associations with early settlement families and the Hornby Presbyterian Church may yield further information to understanding settlement patterns and township development.
iii. demonstrates or reflects	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.



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>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The property is physically, visually and historically linked to the Hornby Presbyterian Church, which was previously located across the street, until it burned down in 1977.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**BHR 3: 13584 Steeles Ave**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This property is a representative example of a two storey red brick Georgian Revival residence with overhanging eaves, decorative frieze, and a hipped roof.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property displays a high degree of craftsmanship in the doorway, which consists of a panel door with side and transom lights, and the windows, each consisting of six-over-six sash with segmental arches and louvered shutters.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	On the 1858 Tremaines Map this property is owned by Peter M. Rowe, no house is present on the property. On the 1878 North Trafalgar Map, identified as being owned by Samuel King, a farmhouse and orchard is present on the property. The subject property meets this criterion as the King family was were an early settler family in the area who had a direct influence on the early development of the community during the late nineteenth century.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that	This property has the potential to yield information on the local community due to its ties to the King family.



contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The property is important in defining the character of the Hornby historic settlement area.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**CHL 9: 13571 Steeles Ave.**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	The farmhouse appears to be a typical example of a vernacular Edwardian farmhouse likely built in the late-nineteenth or early twentieth century by the McDowell family.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	Continues to contribute to this area's predominantly agricultural landscape and is associated with themes of early settlement and agricultural practice.



ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	On the 1858 Tremaines Map this property is owned by W. Pickard, no house is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map, the property is identified as being owned by Jn. MacMillan, a farmhouse and orchard is present on the property, however, not in the present location. On the 1917 Guidall Landowners Map the property is owned by J. McDowell. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by C. McDowell. Associations with early settlement families may yield further information to understanding settlement patterns and township development.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The property is important in defining and maintaining the early agricultural character of the area.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The farm complex, which includes a twentieth century farmhouse and gable barn is physically, functionally, and historically linked to its surroundings, although this association has been interrupted by the realignment of Trafalgar Road.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**BHR 4: 13526 Steeles Ave, Hornby United Church**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	The building is a representative example of a vernacular Gothic Revival church structure.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property displays a high degree of craftsmanship in the spire built and installed by Gordon Brigden at the machine shop in Hornby.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution	On the 1858 Tremaines Map this property is owned by Peter M. Rowe, no church is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas map the property is owned by Samuel King., the church is present by this time.



that is significant to a community;	Associations with the early settlers to this area, who participated in the local Methodist church community. Continues to contribute to the Hornby Historic Settlement Area landscape and is associated with theme of early settlement.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	Associations with early settlement families and a church may yield further information to understanding settlement patterns and township development.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property associated with Gordon Brigden, who owned the Brigden Service Station, and who built the metal church spire.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The church associated with this property helps support the visual character of the Hornby Historic Settlement Area.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The church is contextually and historically linked to its surroundings.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**CHL 10: 13329 Steeles Avenue**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. has direct associations	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.





with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**CHL 11: 13265 Steeles Ave**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	The farmhouse appears to be an example of a vernacular farmhouse that was potentially built in the mid-nineteenth century by the Brooks family.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.



2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	On the 1858 Tremaines Map this property is owned by Mrs. J McKenzie, no house is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map, the property is identified as being owned by Samuel Brooks, a farmhouse is present on the property in the same approximate location. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Frank Chisholm. Although it is currently vacant, the property continues to contribute to this area's agricultural landscape and is associated with themes of early settlement and agricultural practice.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	Associations with early settlement families may yield further information to understanding settlement patterns and township development.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The property is a former farm complex, it contributes to the agricultural landscape and reinforces the area's character, however, all of the outbuildings have been demolished, and the farmhouse has been left vacant.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The property is visually and historically linked to the early agricultural settlement of the area.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**BHR 5: 13256 Steeles Avenue**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	The farmhouse appears to be an example of a vernacular 1 ½ storey saltbox frame farmhouse that was potentially built in the mid-nineteenth century by the King family.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.



degree of technical or scientific achievement.	
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2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

Ontario Heritage Act Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	Associations with the King family, early settlers to this area, who participated in the local farming community. Continues to visually contribute to this area's agricultural landscape and is associated with themes of early settlement and agricultural practice.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	Associations with early settlement families may yield further information to understanding settlement patterns and township development.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

Ontario Heritage Act Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**BHR 6: 13029 Steeles Avenue, SS#AE Hornby School**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

Ontario Heritage Act Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This property is a representative example of a one storey polychromatic brick rural schoolhouse with an end gabled roof, brick quoins, brick keystone arches, and brick buttresses, and was built in 1870.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.



merit, or;	
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	The property is associated with the early settlement of to the area, and the development of the Hornby Historic Settlement Area. The property is associated with the early settlement families of the area.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	Associations with early settlement families may yield further information to understanding settlement patterns and township development.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The property is important in defining and maintaining the character of the Hornby Historic Settlement Area.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The property is historically and visually linked to its surroundings as a part of the Hornby Historic Settlement Area.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**BHR 7: 12933 Steeles Ave, Hornby General Store**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This property is a representative example of an early twentieth century commercial building, however it has been substantially altered.



ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	Hornby store was established in the early 1900's. The store belonged to a Mr. W. J. Lindsay. He was the postmaster there in 1910. The original Hornby Store burned down at an unidentified date. The current structure is present in an archival image from circa 1929. The property is associated with the early settlement and development of the Hornby Historic Settlement area.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	This property has the potential to yield information on the local community due to its ties to the Lindsay family and associations with early settlement families may yield further information to understanding settlement patterns and township development.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The property is important in defining and maintaining the character of the Hornby Historic Settlement Area.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The property is historically and visually linked to its surroundings as a part of the Hornby Historic Settlement Area.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**CHL 12: 12790 Steeles Avenue, Hornby Park**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.



example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	The subject property is associated with the twentieth century recreational culture of the Village of Hornby. The memorial built on the subject property is dedicated to Alfred Brigden, who acted as a caretaker and builder of the park facilities.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The property is important in defining the character of the Village of Hornby.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The property is physically and visually linked to the Steeles Ave. Sixteen Mile Creek watercourse to the west.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**CHL 13: 12385 Steeles Ave**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
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i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	The farmhouse appears to be a typical example of a vernacular farmhouse that exhibits Ontario Gothic architectural design influences that was potentially built in the mid-nineteenth century.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	On the 1858 Tremaines Map this property is owned by James Crawford, no house is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map, the property is identified as being owned by Thos. Howson, a farmhouse is present on the property with an orchard. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Ella. The property retains associations with early settlers to this area, who participated in the local farming community. Continues to contribute to this area's agricultural landscape and is associated with themes of early settlement and agricultural practice.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	Associations with early settlement families may yield further information to understanding settlement patterns and township development.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The structures and landscape features associated with this property helps support the visual character of the area as an agricultural landscape.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The farm complex, which includes a nineteenth century farmhouse and other outbuildings is contextually linked to its surroundings.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.



1. The property has design value or physical value because it :	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	The farmhouse appears to be a typical example of a vernacular farmhouse that exhibits Ontario Gothic architectural design influences that was potentially built in the nineteenth century.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	Continues to visually contribute to this area's agricultural landscape and is associated with themes of early settlement and agricultural practice. On the 1858 Tremaines Map this property is owned by D. Fore, no house is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map, the property is identified as being owned by Mrs. Mary A. MacDowell, a farmhouse is present on the property with an orchard. On the 1921 Guidall Landowners Map the property is owned by T. Learmont. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Hullman.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	The property retains associations with early settlement families may yield further information to understanding settlement patterns and township development.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	As a former farm complex, it contributes to the agricultural landscape and reinforces the area's character.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The farm complex, which includes a nineteenth century farmhouse and other outbuildings is physically, functionally, visually and historically linked to its agricultural surroundings.





iii. is a landmark. | The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**BHR 8: 12039 Steeles Ave**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	The farmhouse appears to be an example of a 1 storey cottage that was potentially built in the early to mid-twentieth century.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map, the property is identified as being owned by Mrs. Mary A. MacDowell, a farmhouse is present on the property with an orchard but does not align with the location of this property. On the 1921 Guidall Landowners Map the property is owned by T. Learmont. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Hullman. The building visible in the 1954 aerial photography.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.



surroundings, or;	
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**BHR 9: 12005 Steeles Ave, Hornby Repeater Station**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	The subject building is a representative example of an institutional building with Art Deco architectural influences.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	Hornby Repeater Station on Steeles Ave. and the 6th Line was designed by Frederick John McNab, Chief Architect, Bell Canada, in 1929 and built in 1930. It was used by Bell Telephone as a repeater station to boost phone signals between Toronto and Windsor, until 1995.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	Associations with the early communications history of Ontario, has the potential to yield information or understanding of the influence of Bell Canada on the community.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This building was designed by Frederick John McNab, Chief Architect of Bell Canada.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically,	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.



functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**CHL 15: 12689 Steeles Avenue, Lot 1 Con 7**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	The farmhouse appears to be a typical example of a vernacular farmhouse that exhibits Italianate architectural design influences that was potentially built in the nineteenth century by the Howson.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	On the 1858 Tremaines Map this property is owned by James Crawford, no house is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map, the property is identified as being owned by Thos. Howson, a farmhouse is present on the property with an orchard. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Ella. The property is associated with the early settlement families of the area.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	Associations with early settlement families may yield further information to understanding settlement patterns and township development.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The landscape features (e.g., agricultural fields, circulation routes, tree lines etc.) associated with this property help support the visual character of the area as an agricultural landscape.



ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The remnant farm complex, which includes outbuildings and several landscape features is historically linked to its surroundings.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**BHR 10: 13238 Steeles Avenue**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This building is a representative example of a post-war bungalow residence.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. is important in defining,	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.



maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**CHL 16: 8150 Trafalgar Road**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:	



<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**CHL 16: 8173 Trafalgar Road**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.



3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**CHL 18: Coulson Regional Forest Tract, Between Hornby and Trafalgar Road**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	On the 1858 Tremaines Map this property is owned by Geo. Beckwith, no farmhouse is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas map the property is owned by Jas. Boyd, no farmhouse is present on the property. On the 1917 Guidall Landowners Map the property is owned by J. Coulson. John Coulson, (1871-1956) bequeathed 95 acres of the property to Halton County as a Reforestation Tract in 1956. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Coulson. Continues to contribute to this area's natural heritage landscape and is associated with themes of early settlement and agricultural practice.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.



architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	This property is important in defining the natural heritage character and context of the area.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**CHL 19: 8315 Hornby Road Memorial to John Coulson**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	The memorial is a representative example of a memorial cairn and plaque, typical of Ontario masons.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	On the 1858 Tremaines Map this property is owned by Geo. Beckwith. On the 1878 Historical Atlas map the property is owned by Jas. Boyd. On the 1917 Guidall Landowners Map the property is owned by J. Coulson. John Coulson, (1871-1956) bequeathed 95 acres of the property to Halton County as a Reforestation Tract in 1956. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Coulson. The property retains direct associations with early settlers of the area.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	Associations with early settlement families may yield further information to understanding settlement patterns and township development.





iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.
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3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The memorial is physically, functionally, visually and historically linked to the Coulson Regional Forest Tract.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**CHL 20: 8286 Hornby Rd**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.



community or culture, or;	
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**BHR 11: 8305 Hornby Rd**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield,	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.



information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**BHR 13: 8156 Hornby Road**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	The farmhouse appears to be an example of a vernacular Edwardian Foursquare farmhouse that was potentially built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	On the 1858 Tremaines Map this property is owned by James Crawford, no houses are present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map the property is identified as being owned by Thos. Howson, just south of the church property owned by T. Wyley and Dr. A. Fox, no farmhouses are identified. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Thompson. The home is visible in the 1954 aerial photography.



ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The property is associated with the West Hornby Historic Settlement Area and is important in maintaining and defining the rural residential character of an historic village.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**BHR 13: 8140 Hornby Road**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	The farmhouse appears to be an example of a vernacular Ontario Gothic farmhouse that was potentially built in the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a	On the 1858 Tremaines Map this property is owned by James Crawford, no houses are present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map the property is identified as being owned by Thos. Howson, just south of the church property owned by T. Wyley and Dr. A. Fox, no farmhouses are identified. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by



community;	Thompson. The home is visible in the 1954 aerial photography.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The property is associated with the West Hornby Historic Settlement Area and is important in maintaining and defining the rural residential character of an historic village.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**BHR 14: 8129 Hornby Road**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	The farmhouse appears to be an example of a Dutch Revival farmhouse that was potentially built in the early to mid-twentieth century.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity,	On the 1858 Tremaines Map this property is owned by Mrs. J McKenzie, no house is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map, the property is identified as being owned by Samuel Brooks. On the c. 1955



organization or institution that is significant to a community;	Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by Brooks. The home is visible in the 1954 aerial photography.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The property is associated with the West Hornby Historic Settlement Area and is important in maintaining and defining the rural residential character of an historic village.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**BHR 15: 8040 Hornby Road**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
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i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The property is associated with the West Hornby Historic Settlement Area and is important in maintaining and defining the rural residential character of an historic village.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**BHR 16: 8032 Hornby Road**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.



2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The property is associated with the Hornby Historic Settlement Area and is important in maintaining and defining the rural residential character of an historic village.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**BHR 17: 8017 Hornby Road**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This building is a representative example of early twentieth century gas and service station architecture.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.





2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	Identified as the Brigden Service Station. The home of Alfred Brigden formerly was located at the front of the lot towards Steeles Ave. The building served the automotive traffic travelling north-south on Hornby Road.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	Associations with early settlement families may yield further information to understanding settlement patterns and township development.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The property is associated with the Hornby Historic Settlement Area and is important in maintaining and defining the rural residential character of an historic village.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.



**CHL 21: 8029-8049 Hornby Road**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	On the 1858 Tremaines Map this property is owned by Mrs. J MacKenzie, no houses are present on the property the property is located within the Hornby historic settlement area. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map the property is identified as being owned by Samuel Brooks, the property is within the West Hornby Settlement Area. The building can be seen in the 1954 aerial photography. The building is present in the 1973 NTS topographic mapping.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is associated with the Hornby Historic Settlement Area and is



important in maintaining and defining the rural residential character of an historic village.

**CHL 22: 7974 Sixth Line**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	The farmhouse appears to be a representative example of a vernacular Ontario Gothic polychromatic brick farmhouse likely built in the early nineteenth century by the Chisolm family.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	Identified as the T.J. Chisholm Farmstead. On the 1858 Tremaines Map this property is owned by Thom Chisholm, no houses are present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map the property is identified as being owned by T.J. Chisholm a farmhouse and orchard is identified. Continues to contribute to this area's predominantly agricultural landscape and is associated with themes of early settlement and agricultural practice.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	Associations with early settlement families may yield further information to understanding settlement patterns and township development.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	Is important in defining and maintaining the early agricultural landscape of the Hornby area.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or	The farmhouse is functionally, and historically linked to its surroundings by the remaining landscape features, mature trees and fenced yard.



historically linked to its surroundings, or;	
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**BHR 18: 8087 Sixth Line**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.



ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**BHR 19: 8381 Sixth Line**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. is important in defining,	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.



maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**CHL 25: 8299 6th Line**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	<i>Analysis</i>
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:	
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	<i>Analysis</i>
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:	



<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**CHL 26: 8466 6th Line**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	On the 1858 Tremaines Map this property is owned by Robert S. Hall, no houses are present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas Map the property is identified as being owned by Robert S. Hall, three farmhouses and two orchards with two laneways are identified. On the 1921 Guidall Landowners Map the property is identified as being owned by F. Wigglesworth. On the c. 1955 Tweedsmuir map the property is owned by C. Wigglesworth. The intact historic farmstead is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. The building is identifiable in the 1954 aerial photography. Landscape features visible in the 1954 aerial photograph.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	This property yields the potential to contribute to the understanding of the early agricultural development of the area.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.



significant to a community.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**CHL 38: 8471 Trafalgar Road**

1. The property has design value or physical value because it :

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	This property is associated with early settlers to this area, who participated in the local farming community. On the 1858 Tremaines Map this property is owned by Robert S. Hall Esq., no farmhouse is present on the property. On the 1878 Historical Atlas map the property is owned by C. Taylor, a farmhouse, laneway and orchard is present on the property. On the 1917 Guidall Landowners Map the property is owned by J.W. Cantelon. The farmstead is visible in the 1954 aerial photography. In the 1973 NTS topographic mapping, the farmscape and house is present.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	Associations with early settlement families may yield further information to understanding settlement patterns and township development.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an	This property is not known to meet this criterion, at this time.





architect, artist, builder,  
 designer or theorist who is  
 significant to a community.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	As an intact farm complex, it contributes to the agricultural landscape and reinforces the area's character.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The farm complex is physically, functionally, visually and historically linked to its surroundings.
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

