

FINAL REPORT:

Heritage Impact Assessment

1118 Lakeshore Road East, Oakville,
Ontario



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Project # LHC0290

LHC

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REPORT LIMITATIONS

The qualifications of the heritage consultants who authored this report are provided in Appendix B. All comments regarding the condition of any buildings on the Property are based on a superficial visual inspection and are not a structural engineering assessment of the buildings unless directly quoted from an engineering report. The findings of this report do not address any structural or physical condition related issues associated with any buildings on the property or the condition of any heritage attributes.

Concerning historical research, the purpose of this report is to supplement the existing statement of cultural heritage value for the Property to better articulate the Property's cultural heritage value or interest. The authors are fully aware that there may be additional historical information that has not been included. Nevertheless, the information collected, reviewed, and analyzed is sufficient to articulate the Property's heritage attributes and to assess potential impacts of the proposed alterations. This report reflects the professional opinion of the authors and the requirements of their membership in various professional and licensing bodies.

The review of policy and legislation was limited to that information directly related to cultural heritage management and is not a comprehensive planning review. Additionally, soundscapes, cultural identity, and sense of place analyses were not integrated into this report.

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, access to archives were limited.

Archaeological potential has not been assessed as part of this HIA.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Executive Summary only provides key points from the report. The reader should examine the complete report including background, results as well as limitations.

LHC was retained on 12 January 2022 by Larry Fletcher and Dona Asciak Fletcher (the **Owners**) to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment (**HIA**) for proposed alterations to 1118 Lakeshore Road East (the **Property**) in the Town of Oakville (the **Town**), Halton Region, Ontario. The Property is designated under Section 29 Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (**OHA**) as a property of historical, architectural, and contextual value and interest through by-law 1993-023. The designation by-law for the Property includes a description of the Property's cultural heritage value or interest, but does not include a list of heritage attributes.

This HIA is being prepared as part of the submission package for a Minor Variance Application for an addition to the rear of the residence and construction of an expanded attached garage. The purpose of this HIA is to: articulate the heritage attributes of the Property; to review the proposed alterations to identify adverse impacts on those heritage attributes; and, to identify alternatives and mitigation measures to lessen or avoid identified impacts.

Based on a review of Schedule A of the designation by-law, the Property's morphology, and the 10 February 2022 site visit, the following heritage attributes were identified:

- The L-shaped plan of the c.1866 farmhouse;
- Round headed double hung windows and operational shutters on the front and west elevation;
- Richly defined cornice on the L-shaped, c. 1866 farmhouse;
- The circular medallion in the north facing gable;
- The column-like detail and sidelights on the main entrance;
- The shallow roof pitch;
- The ornate front porch; and,
- The two-storey sunroom at the east end of the house.

It is LHC's professional opinion that the Property does not constitute a significant cultural heritage landscape as defined within the 2020 Provincial Policy Statement.

Concurrent with the preparation of the HIA, LHC has provided input to the design team with respect to alternatives and mitigation measures to lessen impacts on the Property's cultural heritage value and heritage attributes.

It is LHC's professional opinion that the proposed alterations—at the time of writing—are consistent/conforms with applicable heritage planning legislation and policy and that potential adverse impacts can be mitigated through project planning and implementation. Specifically, LHC recommends the following:

- As design progresses, it is recommended that existing structural openings be utilized to connect the addition to the c.1866 structure to the extent possible.

- It is recommended that a structural engineer with heritage expertise be retained to review the existing conditions of the c.1910 sunroom and to provide advice on rehabilitation of the structure as it relates to issues with drainage and foundations.
- It is recommended that heritage tradespeople with recent and relevant experience be retained to: oversee the demolition of portions of the structure immediately adjacent to the c.1866 house; to undertake the stucco work on the c.1866 portion of the building; and, to undertake the work on the sunroom related to creating a new entrance on the rear elevation.

LHC further recommends that a request be made to the Town to amend designation by-law 1993-023 to include a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest –including a list of heritage attributes—that is consistent with the current requirements under the OHA in order to better support the future management and conservation of the Property’s heritage attributes and overall cultural heritage value and to provide clarity should the owners wish to apply for Heritage Grant Funding for future conservation projects.

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1 INTRODUCTION

LHC was retained on 12 January 2022 by Larry Fletcher and Dona Asciak Fletcher (the **Owners**) to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment (**HIA**) for proposed alterations to 1118 Lakeshore Road East (the **Property**) in the Town of Oakville (the **Town**), Halton Region, Ontario. The Property is designated under Section 29 Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (**OHA**) as a property of historical, architectural, and contextual value and interest through By-Law 1993-023. The designation by-law for the Property does not include a list of heritage attributes (see Appendix C By-Law 1993-023).

This HIA is being prepared as part of the submission package for a Minor Variance Application for an addition to the rear of the residence and construction of an expanded attached garage. The HIA was undertaken in accordance with the recommended methodology outlined within the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries' (**MHSTCI**) *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* and the Town of Oakville's *Development Application Guidelines: Heritage Impact Assessment for a Built Heritage Resource*.

1.1 Property Location and Description

The Property known municipally as 1118 Lakeshore Road East is legally described as Part of Lot 8, Plan 948 and Part of Lot 9, Concession 4, South of Dundas Street, historic Trafalgar Township, in the Town of Oakville (Figure 1). The Property is an irregular, roughly L-shaped, parcel on the south side of Lakeshore Road East, west of Burgundy Drive and east of Brentwood Road. It is approximately 260 m north of Lake Ontario. It is zoned Residential Low (RL1-0) in the Town of Oakville's By-Law 2014-014.

The Property includes: a two-storey residence, built in several phases possibly commencing around 1866; a two-storey detached garage constructed in 2004 (a breezeway connects the garage with the rear addition); a 2004-2008 pool, pool house, and underground pool and equipment storage bunker; and, a c. 2010 shed in the rear yard. The structures are surrounded by manicured lawn, gardens, and a paved driveway at the front of the residence and a stone patio surrounding the pool with steps down to the manicured lawn at the rear of the Property. A metal fence with stone pillars runs along the Property boundary. Several mature coniferous and deciduous trees are located in the front yard of the property and on the neighbouring properties, along the Property boundary (Figure 2).

1.2 Present Owner

The Property is currently owned by Larry Fletcher and Dona Asciak Fletcher.

1.3 Adjacent Heritage Properties

The *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)* defines adjacency for cultural heritage resources as "those lands contiguous to a protected heritage property or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan".¹ The Town of Oakville *Official Plan* does not define adjacent. No heritage properties are adjacent to the subject Property.

¹ Province of Ontario, "Provincial Policy Statement," May 1, 2020, <https://files.ontario.ca/mmah-provincial-policy-statement-2020-accessible-final-en-2020-02-14.pdf>, 39.




Legend

Property

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S)
1. Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community.
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TITLE Location of Property	
CLIENT Larry Fletcher & Dona Asciak Fletcher	
PROJECT Heritage Impact Assessment 1118 Lakeshore Road East, Oakville, Ontario	
PROJECT NO. LHC0290	
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD 2022-03-10
	PREPARED LHC
	DESIGNED JG
	FIGURE # 1




Legend

Property

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

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TITLE Current Conditions		
CLIENT Larry Fletcher & Dona Asciak Fletcher		
PROJECT Heritage Impact Assessment 1118 Lakeshore Road East, Oakville, Ontario		PROJECT NO. LHC0290
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2022-03-10
	PREPARED	LHC
	DESIGNED	JG
	FIGURE #	2

2 STUDY APPROACH

LHC follows a three-step approach to understanding and planning for cultural heritage resources based on the understanding, planning and intervening guidance from the Canada's Historic Places *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* and MHSTCI *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit*.² Understanding the cultural heritage resource involves:

- 1) Understanding the significance of the cultural heritage resource (known and potential) through research, consultation, and evaluation—when necessary.
- 2) Understanding the setting, context, and condition of the cultural heritage resource through research, site visit and analysis.
- 3) Understanding the heritage planning regulatory framework around the cultural heritage resource.

The impact assessment is guided by the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit, Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process, Information Sheet #5, Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans*. A description of the proposed development or site alteration, measurement of development or site impact and consideration of alternatives, mitigation and conservation methods are included as part of planning for the cultural heritage resource.³ The HIA includes recommendations for design and heritage conservation to guide interventions to the Property.

2.1 Town of Oakville Development Application Guidelines Heritage Impact Assessment for a Built Heritage Resource (2011)

The Town has developed guidelines for HIA's produced for properties within the Town.⁴ The HIA Guidelines require an HIA for a development or redevelopment of a property proposed:

- on, adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of, an individually designated historic property;
- within, adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of, the boundaries of a Heritage Conservation District; or
- on a property listed on the Oakville Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.⁵

The subject Property meets this criterion as a property designated under Section 29 Part IV of the OHA.

² Canada's Historic Places, "Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada", 2010, p. 3, and Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, "Heritage Property Evaluation" Ontario Heritage Tool Kit, 2006, p. 18.

³ Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, "Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process" Ontario Heritage Tool Kit, 2006, p.

⁴ Town of Oakville, "Development Application Guidelines: Heritage Impact Assessment for a Built Heritage Resource," 2011, 1, accessed March 29, 2021, <https://www.oakville.ca/assets/2011%20planning/HIA%20for%20built%20heritage%20resource.pdf>.

⁵ Town of Oakville, "Development Application Guidelines: Heritage Impact Assessment," 2011, 1.

2.1.1 Heritage Impact Assessment Guidelines Requirements

The HIA Guidelines require the HIA to contain, but is not limited to, the following:

Introduction to the Property (provided in Section 1 of this HIA)

- a location plan and current site plan of the property/properties
- a written description of the property, its location and surroundings, including the heritage status of the development site and adjacent properties
- a written description of the heritage attributes of the site, including any significant features, buildings, landscapes and vistas

Research and Analysis (provided in Section 5 and 6 of this HIA)

- a comprehensive review of the history of the property's development as documented in pictorial and textual records and as observed in as-found evidence
- a chronological history of the development of any structures, such as additions, removals, conversions, etc.
- an evaluation of the cultural heritage significance of the site in terms of its history, architecture and local context
- the reproduction of any pictorial records found, including relevant maps, atlases, drawings, photographs, permit records, land title records, assessment rolls, etc.

As the Property is designated under Section 29 Part IV of the OHA, the cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) is understood and exhaustive research and analysis was not undertaken for the purposes of evaluating the CHVI of the Property. Rather, the research and analysis focussed on understanding and articulating the heritage attributes of the Property in order to inform the assessment of potential impacts on the Property's CHVI.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (provided in Section 4 and 7 of this HIA)

- a statement of cultural heritage value or interest and description of heritage attributes of the cultural heritage resource(s), in accordance with provincial legislation Ontario Regulation 9/06
- this statement will be informed by current research and analysis of the site as well as pre-existing heritage descriptions
- this statement will be written in a way that does not respond to or anticipate any current or proposed interventions to the site

A Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest has been prepared for the Property; however, the statement –which comprises Schedule 'A' to By-Law 1993-023—predates the 2005 amendments to the OHA which require a list of heritage attributes be include in the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Based on existing by-law, augmented by the research and analysis presented in Sections 5 and 6, a list of heritage attributes for the Property is provided in Section 7 of this HIA.

Assessment of Existing Conditions (provided in Section 6 of this HIA)

- a comprehensive written description of the physical condition of the structures on the site, including their exterior and interior current photographs of the property, including:
 - views of the area surrounding the property to show it in context with adjacent properties
 - exterior views of each elevation of each building
 - views of the property including all significant landscape features
 - interior views of each room in each building
 - close-up views of all significant interior heritage features

Description of the Proposed Development (provided in Section 8 of this HIA)

- a written description of the development proposal
- a conceptual site plan and conceptual drawings of all building elevations
- description and drawings should note which heritage attribute(s) are considered for retention and which are considered for removal or alteration

Impact of Development on Heritage Attributes (provided in Section 9 of this HIA)

- a discussion of the potential impacts the proposal may have on the site's heritage attributes
- negative impacts on cultural heritage resources may include:
 - destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attribute
 - alteration that is not sympathetic to the heritage attribute
 - shadows created by new development that alter the appearance of or change the viability of a heritage attribute
 - isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or significant relationship
 - direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas
 - a change in land use which negates the property's cultural heritage value
 - land disturbances such as a grade change that alters soils and drainage patterns that adversely affect a cultural heritage resource

Considered Mitigation and Conservation Strategies (provided in Section 10 of this HIA)

- an assessment of alternative options, mitigation measures and conservation methods that may be considered in order to avoid or limit the negative impact on the cultural heritage resource(s)
- alternatives and strategies should have consideration for relevant cultural heritage policies (Provincial Policy Statement; Official Plan; Heritage Conservation District Plan, Designation By-law, if applicable)

- recommendations for additional studies to be undertaken related to, but not limited to: restoration specifics, design guidelines, interpretation and commemoration, lighting, signage, landscaping, structural analysis, additional written and photo documentation prior to demolition, long-term maintenance plan

Appendices (provided in Appendix A and B)

- a list of primary and secondary sources consulted
- a summary of the author's qualifications

The HIA must be prepared by qualified heritage professionals (qualifications provided in Appendix B: Project Personnel) and will be submitted in hard copy (2 copies) and in PDF format.

2.1.2 Heritage Impact Assessment Guidelines Heritage Conservation Standards

An HIA prepared for the Town of Oakville is expected to be consistent with the following heritage conservation standards.

2.1.2.1 Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada (2010)

The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (**National S&Gs**) outlines best practice guidance for heritage conservation of historic places in Canada. It provides an overview to the conservation decision-making process; conservation treatments; standards for appropriate conservation, and guidelines for conservation. In the context of the *National S&Gs*, conservation is understood to embrace several key concepts including preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration. These terms are defined as follows:

- **Conservation:** all actions or processes that are aimed at safeguarding the character-defining elements of an historic place so as to retain its heritage value and extend its physical life. This may involve Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, or a combination of these actions or processes;
- **Preservation:** the action or process of protecting, maintaining, and/or stabilizing the existing materials, form, and integrity of an historic place, or of an individual component, while protecting its heritage value;
- **Rehabilitation:** the action or process of making possible a continuing or compatible contemporary use of an historic place, or an individual component, while protecting its heritage value; and,
- **Restoration:** the action or process of accurately revealing, recovering or representing the state of an historic place, or of an individual component, as it appeared at a particular period in its history, while protecting its heritage value.⁶

The *National S&G* have been considered for the considered mitigation and conservation strategies for this HIA.

⁶ Parks Canada, "Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, 2nd Edition," Canada's Historic Places, Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, 2010, accessed March 11, 2021, <https://www.historicplaces.ca/media/18072/81468-parks-s-g-eng-web2.pdf>

2.1.2.2 Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties (2014)

The *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (**Provincial S&Gs**) outlines best practice guidance for heritage conservation of provincial heritage properties and the role of provincial ministries in heritage conservation. The *Provincial S&Gs* are guided by the following principles:

Accountability and Transparency

Decisions about provincial heritage properties will be made in an open, accountable way, taking into account the views of interested persons and communities.

Identification and Evaluation

Provincial heritage properties will be identified and evaluated based on research and documentary evidence.

Continuing Care

Sustaining the cultural heritage value of provincial heritage properties for long term benefit will be achieved most effectively by preventing deterioration through regular, on-going care.

Impact Assessment

Assessment of the impact of proposed activities on the cultural heritage value and the heritage attributes of provincial heritage properties will inform the decisions that may affect them.

Use and Reuse

Provincial heritage properties in active use by ministries and public bodies will continue to be used, or will be adaptively re-used, but uses that threaten a property's cultural heritage value will be avoided. Where no use of a property is possible, appropriate, timely disposal will take place.⁷

Although the *Provincial S&Gs* apply specifically to properties owned, occupied, or managed by the Province and prescribed public bodies under Part III of the OHA, they have been considered as best practice principles for the mitigation and conservation strategies for this HIA.

2.1.2.3 Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Built Heritage Properties (2007)

The *Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Built Heritage Properties* (**Eight Principles**) was developed as a tool to guide change to cultural heritage resources. These principles are intended to provide a basis for decisions concerning “good practice” in heritage conservation:

⁷ MHSTCI “Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process,” last modified September 1, 2014, accessed January 11, 2021 http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/MTCS_Heritage_IE_Process.pdf, 4

- 1) **Respect for documentary evidence:** do not restore based on conjecture. Conservation work should be based on historic documentation such as historic photographs, drawings, or physical evidence.
- 2) **Respect for the original location:** do not move buildings unless there is no other means to save them. Site is an integral component of a building or structure. Change in site diminishes the cultural heritage value considerably.
- 3) **Respect for historic materials:** repair/conservé—rather than replace building materials and finishes, except where absolutely necessary. Minimal intervention maintains the heritage content of the built resource.
- 4) **Respect for original fabric:** repair with like materials. Repair to return the resource to its prior condition, without altering its integrity.
- 5) **Respect for the building's history:** do not restore to one period at the expense of another period. Do not destroy later additions to a building or structure solely to restore to a single time period.
- 6) **Reversibility:** alteration should be able to be returned to original conditions. This conserves earlier building design and technique, e.g. When a new door opening is put into a stone wall, the original stones are numbered, removed and stored, allowing for future restoration.
- 7) **Legibility:** new work should be distinguishable from old. Buildings or structures should be recognized as products of their own time, and new additions should not blur the distinction between old and new.
- 8) **Maintenance:** with continuous care, future restoration work will not be necessary. With regular upkeep, major conservation projects and their high costs can be avoided.⁸

Eight Principles should be used to inform design and planning decisions for this project and are considered in mitigation strategies for the Property.

2.1.2.4 Heritage Conservation Principles for Land Use Planning (2006)

Heritage Conservation Principles for Land Use Planning (the Heritage Land Use Principles) ensures that municipal planning decisions are consistent with the *PPS*. The *Heritage Land Use Principles* articulate several elements to consider in the conservation of heritage resources including:

- Timeliness;
- Value/significance;
- Inclusiveness;

⁸ MHSTCI, "Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Built Heritage Properties. Info Sheet #8," last modified 2007. accessed March 11, 2021, http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/publications/InfoSheet_8%20Guiding_Principles.pdf

- Respect for context;
- Retention;
- Caution; and
- Public Benefit.⁹

In general, *Heritage Land Use Principles* emphasize inclusive heritage conservation in the planning and decision-making process. This is based on the value or significance of the heritage resource, as defined by the community, and based in research and evaluation. Approaches to heritage conservation planning should be sustainable, minimizing long-term impacts on social, cultural, economic, and physical aspects of heritage resources, and encourage the preservation of context and retention of heritage resources.

Heritage Land Use Principles emphasize using “good practice” and ensuring the public benefit of heritage resources. *Heritage Land Use Principles* recognizes that some heritage resources are unable to be retained and therefore other options should be considered.

2.1.2.5 Well-Preserved: The Ontario Heritage Foundation’s Manual of Principles and Practice for Architectural Conservation (2003)

The Ontario Heritage Foundation’s *Well-Preserved: The Ontario Heritage Foundation’s Manual of Principles and Practice for Architectural Conservation* (**Well-Preserved**) serves as a guide to heritage conservation principles and practice in terms of architectural building conservation. It covers four sections:

"The inheritance" looks at the material heritage of building and environment built up in Ontario over the past two centuries and more...

"Careful conservation" defines the terms and principles governing conservation of buildings and their environments...

"Good practice" is filled with practical applications for these conservation principles on the job...

"Ways and means" surveys the human and material resources available to promote and guide heritage conservation...¹⁰

2.1.2.6 Appleton Charter for the Protection and Enhancement of the Built Environment

The Appleton Charter was adopted in Canada in 1983 and outlines principles for the conservation of built heritage resources. The Appleton Charter describes scales of intervention (maintenance, stabilization, addition, and removal) and levels of intervention (preservation, period restoration,

⁹ MHSTCI, “PPS Info Sheet: Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process,” The Queen’s Printer for Ontario, 2006, accessed January 11, 2021, http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/publications/Heritage_Tool_Kit_Heritage_PPS_infoSheet.pdf

¹⁰ Mark Fram, *Well-Preserved: The Ontario Heritage Foundation’s Manual of Principles and Practice for Architectural Conservation*, 3rd Edition (Erin ON: Boston Mills Press, 2003), 4.

rehabilitation, period reconstruction, and redevelopment).¹¹ These interventions consider cultural significance and the appropriate use of the resource.

1.1.1.1 International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites

The International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (**the Venice Charter**) was created in 1964 as an international framework for built heritage conservation. The Venice Charter is concerned with monumental heritage resources and only support reconstruction and removal in the most exception circumstances.¹²

2.2 Legislative/Policy Review

The HIA includes a review of provincial legislation, plans and cultural heritage guidance, and relevant municipal policy and plans. This review outlines the cultural heritage legislative and policy framework that applies to the Property. The impact assessment considers the proposed project against this framework.

2.3 Historic Research

Historical research was undertaken to outline the history and development of the Property and its broader community context. Primary historic material, including air photos and mapping, were obtained from:

- The National Air Photo Library
- Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources
- Department of Militia and Defence
- Ministry of Government and Consumer Service
- Halton Images
- Trafalgar Township Historical Society
- Ontario Historical County Maps Project
- ONLand: Ontario Land Property Records Portal

Town of Oakville Heritage Planning Staff provided information related to dates of previous building permits. Secondary research was compiled from sources such as; historical atlases, local histories, architectural reference texts, available online sources, and previous assessments. All sources and persons contacted in the preparation of this report are listed as footnotes and in the report's reference list.

2.4 Site Visit

A site visit was undertaken by Christienne Uchiyama and Dr. Marcus Létourneau 10 February 2022. The primary objective of the site visit was to document and gain an understanding of the

¹¹ ICOMOS Canada, Appleton Charter for the Protection and Enhancement of the Built Environment, last modified August 1983, accessed March 11, 2021, <https://www.icomos.org/charters/appleton.pdf>.

¹² ICOMOS, "International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (The Venice Charter 1964), accessed March 11, 2021, https://www.icomos.org/charters/venice_e.pdf.

Property and its surrounding context. The site visit included a documentation of the surrounding area, exterior, and interior views of the structure. Access to the interior was granted by the Property owner.

2.5 Impact Assessment

The MHSTCI's *Information Sheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans*¹³ and the Town's HIA guidelines outline seven potential negative impacts to be considered with any proposed development or property alteration. The impacts include, but are not limited to:

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

The HIA includes a consideration of direct and indirect adverse impacts on adjacent properties with known or potential cultural heritage value or interest. No adjacent heritage properties have been identified.

¹³ "Info Sheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans," in *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Policies of the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement, 2005*, prepared by the Ministry of Culture, (Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2006), 1-4.

3 POLICY FRAMEWORK

3.1 Provincial Planning Context

In Ontario, cultural heritage is considered a matter of provincial interest and cultural heritage resources are managed under Provincial legislation, policy, regulations, and guidelines. Cultural heritage is established as a key provincial interest directly through the provisions of the *Planning Act*, the *OHA*, and the *PPS*. Other provincial legislation deals with cultural heritage indirectly or in specific cases. These various acts and the policies under these acts indicate broad support for the protection of cultural heritage by the Province. They also provide a legal framework through which minimum standards for heritage evaluation are established. What follows is an analysis of the applicable legislation and policy regarding the identification, evaluation, and impact assessment related to cultural heritage.

3.1.1 *The Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.P.13

The Planning Act is the primary document for municipal and provincial land use planning in Ontario. This Act sets the context for provincial interest in heritage. It states under Part I (2, d):

The Minister, the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board and the Municipal Board, in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act, shall have regard to, among other matters, matters of provincial interest such as...the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest.¹⁴

Under Section 3 of *The Planning Act*:

A decision of the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board, a minister of the Crown and a ministry, board, commission or agency of the government, including the Tribunal, in respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter...shall be consistent with [the *PPS*].¹⁵

Details about provincial interest as it relates to land use planning and development in the province are outlined in the *PPS* which makes the consideration of cultural heritage equal to all other considerations concerning planning and development within the province.

3.1.2 Provincial Policy Statement (2020)

The *PPS* provides further direction for municipalities regarding provincial requirements and sets the policy foundation for regulating the development and use of land in Ontario. Land use planning decisions made by municipalities, planning boards, the Province, or a commission or agency of the government must be consistent with the *PPS*. The Province deems cultural heritage and archaeological resources to provide important environmental, economic, and social benefits, and *PPS* directly addresses cultural heritage in Section 1.7.1e and Section 2.6.

¹⁴ Province of Ontario, "Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13," December 8, 2020, <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90p13>, Part I (2, d).

¹⁵ Province of Ontario, "Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13," Part I S.5.

Section 1.7 of the *PPS* regards long-term economic prosperity and promotes cultural heritage as a tool for economic prosperity. The relevant subsection states that long-term economic prosperity should be supported by:

1.7.1e encouraging a sense of place, by promoting well-designed built form and cultural planning, and by conserving features that help define character, including built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

Section 2.6 of the *PPS* articulates provincial policy regarding cultural heritage and archaeology. Subsection's state:

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

2.6.2 Development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.

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

2.6.4 Planning authorities should consider and promote archaeological management plans and cultural plans in conserving cultural heritage and archaeological resources.

2.6.5 Planning authorities shall engage with Indigenous communities and consider their interests when identifying, protecting and managing cultural heritage and archaeological resources.¹⁶

The definition of significance in the *PPS* states that criteria for determining significance for cultural heritage resources are determined by the Province under the authority of the *OHA*.¹⁷

3.1.3 Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18

The *OHA* and associated regulations establish the protection of cultural heritage resources as a key consideration in the land-use planning process, set minimum standards for the evaluation of heritage resources in the province, and give municipalities power to identify and conserve individual properties, districts, or landscapes of cultural heritage value or interest.¹⁸ Individual heritage properties are designated by municipalities under Section 29 Part IV and HCDs are designated under Section 41 Part V of the *OHA*. An *OHA* designation applies to real property rather than individual structures.

Ontario Regulation 9/06 (O. Reg. 9/06) identifies the criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest under Section 29 Part IV of the *OHA* and is used to create a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (**SCHVI**). The regulation has three criteria, each with three sub-criteria:

¹⁶ Province of Ontario, "Provincial Policy Statement," 2020, 29.

¹⁷ Province of Ontario, "Provincial Policy Statement," 2020, 51.

¹⁸ Province of Ontario, "Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18," July 1, 2019, <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90o18>

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.¹⁹

If a property has been determined to meet the criteria of *O. Reg. 9/06*, and the decision is made to pursue designation, the *OHA* prescribes the process by which a designation must occur. Municipal council may choose to protect a property determined to be significant.

Amendments to the *OHA* have been announced by the Province under Bill 108: *More Homes, More Choices Act*, but have not been proclaimed. Currently, municipal council may choose to protect a property determined to be significant under the *OHA*. After Bill 108 is proclaimed, decisions will be appealable to the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal for adjudication. However, at present, Council's decision is final.

The subject Property is currently designated under Section 29 Part IV of the *OHA* through By-Law 1993-023 and is understood to meet the *O.Reg.9/06* criteria. Its cultural heritage value or interest is outlined in Schedule A to the by-law; however, because the by-law predates the 2005 amendments to the *OHA*, its heritage attributes are not listed.

3.1.4 A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2020)

The Town of Oakville is located within the area regulated by *A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (the Growth Plan)* which came into effect on 16 May 2019 and was most recently consolidated in August 2020. The August 2020 update was to add Amendment 1 which aligned definitions of the *Growth Plan* with *PPS 2020*, changed population and employment forecasts, the horizon year for planning, and other policies to increase housing supply, jobs, business investment, and infrastructure.²⁰

Section 1.2.1 of the *Growth Plan* notes that its policies are based on key principles including to:

¹⁹ Province of Ontario, "O. Reg. 9/06: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest under Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18," January 25, 2006.

²⁰ Province of Ontario, "Proposed Amendment 1 to A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe," Notice, August 28, 2020, <https://ero.ontario.ca/notice/019-1680>

Conserve and promote cultural heritage resources to support the social, economic, and cultural well-being of all communities, including First Nations and Métis communities.²¹

Within Section 4.1 Context, the *Growth Plan* notes that the area it covers “contains a broad array of important hydrologic and natural heritage features and areas, a vibrant and diverse agricultural land base, irreplaceable cultural heritage resources, and valuable renewable and non-renewable resources”.²² As this Section states:

The *GGH* also contains important cultural heritage resources that contribute to a sense of identity, support a vibrant tourism industry, and attract investment based on cultural amenities. Accommodating growth can put pressure on these resources through development and site alteration. It is necessary to plan in a way that protects and maximizes the benefits of these resources that make our communities unique and attractive places to live.²³

Section 4.2.7 addresses Cultural Heritage Resources and notes that:

1. Cultural heritage resources will be conserved in order to foster a sense of place and benefit communities, particularly in strategic growth areas;
2. Municipalities will work with stakeholders, as well as First Nations and Métis communities, in developing and implementing official plan policies and strategies for the identification, wise use and management of cultural heritage resources; and,
3. Municipalities are encouraged to prepare archaeological management plans and municipal cultural plans and consider them in their decision-making.²⁴

3.1.5 The Greenbelt Plan (2017)

The *Greenbelt Plan* was introduced in 2005 and most recently updated in May 2017. It is the cornerstone of the *Growth Plan* and controls growth in areas with agricultural, ecological, and hydrological features. The vision for the *Greenbelt Plan* is to:

- Protect against the loss and fragmentation of the agricultural land base and support agriculture as the predominant land use;
- Give permanent protection to the natural heritage and water resource systems that sustain ecological and human health and that form the environmental framework around which major urbanization in south-central Ontario will be organized;
- Provide for a diverse range of economic and social activities associated with rural communities, agriculture, tourism, recreation and resource uses; and

²¹ A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, prepared by the Province of Ontario, 2020, <https://files.ontario.ca/mmah-place-to-grow-office-consolidation-en-2020-08-28.pdf>, 6.

²² Province of Ontario, *Growth Plan*, 38.

²³ Province of Ontario, *Growth Plan*, 39.

²⁴ Province of Ontario, *Growth Plan*, 47.

- Build resilience to and mitigate climate change.²⁵

The Property is indicated as “Settlement Areas Outside the Greenbelt” by Schedule 1 of the *Greenbelt Plan* and is therefore not subject to its cultural heritage policies, which are restricted to lands designated “Protected Countryside.”

3.1.6 Provincial Planning Context Summary

Provincial legislation and policy broadly support the conservation of cultural heritage resources within the province. The *OHA* and regulations establish processes for identification and evaluation of heritage resources.

3.2 Regional Planning Context

3.2.1 Halton Region Official Plan (1994 [2018])

The *Halton Region Official Plan (ROP)* was adopted by Council on 30 March 1994 through By-law 49-94 and approved with modification by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing on 27 November 1995. The *ROP* was most recently consolidated on 19 June 2018 and is currently undergoing review. The *ROP*'s purpose is to guide physical development in the region and clarify the Region's services and responsibilities under provincial legislation. The Region's planning vision includes growth which is sensitive to cultural heritage resources.²⁶

Part IV Healthy Communities addresses Cultural Heritage Resource policies which are guided by the objectives to “...promote awareness and appreciation of Halton's heritage [and] to promote and facilitate public and private stewardship of Halton's heritage”.²⁷ Relevant policies include:

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.

167(5) Encourage the Local Municipalities to prepare, as part of any *Area-Specific Plan* or relevant Official Plan amendment, an inventory of heritage resources and provide guidelines for preservation, assessment and mitigative activities.

²⁵ The Greenbelt Plan, prepared by the Province of Ontario, 2017, <https://files.ontario.ca/greenbelt-plan-2017-en.pdf>, 4-5.

²⁶ Regional Municipality of Halton, “Halton Regional Official Plan,” last modified 2018, accessed March 17, 2021, [https://www.halton.ca/The-Region/Regional-Planning/Regional-Official-Plan-\(ROP\)-\(1\)](https://www.halton.ca/The-Region/Regional-Planning/Regional-Official-Plan-(ROP)-(1)), 6

²⁷ Regional Municipality of Halton, “Halton Regional Official Plan,” Policy 166.

3.2.2 Regional Planning Context Summary

The Region has acknowledged the identification and conservation of cultural heritage resources as important processes. Further, the Region has identified the need for cultural heritage resource evaluations.

3.3 Local Planning Context: Town of Oakville

3.3.1 Livable Oakville: Town of Oakville Official Plan (2009 [2018])

The *Livable Oakville: Town of Oakville Official Plan (OP)* was approved by Council on 22 June 2009 through By-law 2009-112 and approved with modifications by the Region on 30 November 2009. The *OP* was most recently consolidated on 28 August 2018. The *OP* is currently undergoing review.

The *OP*'s goal is to guide land use and growth until 2031. Guiding principles include the preservation, enhancement, and protection of "...distinct character, cultural heritage, living environment, and sense of community of neighbourhoods" in the Town.²⁸

Part C: Making Oakville Livable includes Cultural Heritage policies under Section 5, writing that:

Conservation of *cultural heritage resources* forms an integral part of the Town's planning and decision making. Oakville's *cultural heritage resources* shall be *conserved* so that they may be experienced and appreciated by existing and future generations, and enhance the Town's sense of history, sense of community, identity, sustainability, economic health and quality of life.²⁹

Concerning the conservation of cultural heritage resources, the *OP* includes the following relevant policies:

5.2 Cultural Heritage Resources

5.2.1 To *conserve cultural heritage resources* in accordance with applicable legislation and recognized heritage protocols, the Town:

d) may, consistent with provincial standards, establish policies, procedures, plans, and guidelines to support the identification, assessment, evaluation, management, use, registration, designation, alteration, removal, and demolition of *cultural heritage resources* or changes to their heritage status;

5.3 Heritage Conservation

5.3.1 The Town shall encourage the conservation of *cultural heritage resources* identified on the register and their integration into new *development* proposals through the approval process and other appropriate mechanisms.

5.3.2 A *cultural heritage resource* should be evaluated to determine its cultural heritage values and *heritage attributes* prior to the preparation of a heritage impact assessment of a proposed *development* on the *cultural heritage resource*.

²⁸ Town of Oakville, "Livable Oakville Plan." Town of Oakville Official Plan, B-1," last modified August 28, 2018, accessed March 17, 2021, <https://www.oakville.ca/townhall/livable-oakville-official-plan.html>.

²⁹ Town of Oakville, "Livable Oakville Plan," 2018, Section 5.

5.3.5 The Town should require a heritage impact assessment where *development* or redevelopment is proposed:

- a) on, adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of, an individually designated heritage property;
- b) within, adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of, the boundaries of a Heritage Conservation District;
- c) within, adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of, a *cultural heritage landscape*;
- or,
- d) on a property listed on the Oakville Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

5.3.6 The Town may impose, as a condition of any *development* approvals, the implementation of appropriate measures to ensure the conservation of any affected *cultural heritage resources*, and where appropriate, their integration into new *development*.

5.3.7 Where the Town is considering a proposal to alter, remove, or demolish a *cultural heritage resource* that is protected or registered under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or repeal a designating by-law under that Act, it shall ensure that it has before it any required heritage impact assessment or sufficient information to review and consider:

- a) how the proposal affects the *heritage attributes* and the cultural heritage value and interest of the *cultural heritage resource*; and,
- b) options that reduce, minimize or eliminate impacts to the *cultural heritage resource*.

5.5 Retention of Heritage Resources On-site or Relocation

5.5.1 All options for on-site retention of buildings and structures of cultural heritage significance shall be exhausted before resorting to relocation. Relocation of *built heritage resources* shall only be considered through a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment that addresses retention and relocation.³⁰

3.3.2 Cultural Heritage Landscape Strategy

In January 2014, consistent with provincial policy direction, Oakville's Town Council adopted a Cultural Heritage Landscape Strategy (the **Strategy** or the **CHL Strategy**). The CHL Strategy provides the foundation to identify and inventory candidate cultural heritage landscapes and evaluate such landscapes to identify significant cultural heritage landscapes. The CHL Strategy involved three phases of activity; Inventory, Assessment, and Implementation.

Phase One of the CHL Strategy commenced in June 2015 and involved the screening of over sixty properties across the town as candidate cultural heritage landscapes. This screening-level inventory categorized properties as being either 'high priority', 'medium priority', 'low priority', or properties which required 'no further action'.

³⁰ Town of Oakville, "Livable Oakville Plan," 2018, Section 5.

1118 Lakeshore Road was one of the Properties included in Phase 1 of the CHL Strategy and the Property was screened as a potential CHL. Based on the result of the screening, no further action was recommended. As the Phase 1 CHL screenings did not involve intensive property-specific research as since property access was not granted as part of the Phase 1 screening of the Property, this HIA considered the potential for the Property to constitute a significant cultural heritage landscape as defined within the 2020 Provincial Policy Statement.

3.3.3 Local Planning Context Summary

The Town has acknowledged the identification and conservation of cultural heritage resources as important processes and has developed HIA guidelines for built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

4 STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

As previously noted, the Property is designated under Section 29 Part IV of the OHA. Schedule 'A' of By-Law 1993-023 describes the cultural heritage value or interest of the Property, as follows:

Historical Significance

The land on which the building at 1118 Lakeshore Road East was built was patented from the Crown in 1828 to King's College, Toronto. King's College was given substantial land grants in Trafalgar Township in the 1820's to finance their learning institution.

In 1831, the property was sold to Robert Kelley. Five years later, Robert Kelley's wife, Mary, assumed ownership of the property. Robert Kelley evidently died several years later and Mary was remarried to Richard Hopgood. Richard Hopgood is listed in the census as being a farmer who was born in England in 1805.

It was during the Hopgood's ownership of the property, around the year 1866 that the house at 1118 Lakeshore Road East was built. According to an Oakville Historical Society plaque on the home, it is believed that an early occupant of the house at 1118 Lakeshore Road East was W.E. Hagaman.

As the Hopgoods also owned property on the north side of Lakeshore Road East, where according to the Historical Atlas of Halton County, 1877, there was a farm house, it is possible that they lived in the house on that property while they rented the house at 1118 Lakeshore Road East to W.E. Hagaman.

W.E. (Worthington Ely) Hagaman was born in 1820 in the United States. He was the cousin of Benjamin Hagaman, a founder of the Gage and Hagaman Company, one of Oakville's most successful businesses in the nineteenth century. Gage and Hagaman was involved in developing the buying and shipping of grain into an important business in Oakville. Benjamin Hagaman, an American with affiliations with relatives of the same name at Oswego, formed a partnership with James Gage, one of Oakville's early merchants. This firm became established early at Bronte; in 1842 Charles Sovereign noted in his journal, "Gage and Hagaman is still receiving goods for shipping and putting up a fine store."

At Oakville their frame store stood east of the post office on the southwest corner of Colborne and Navy Streets. Eventually this was replaced by a four-storey brick building which was an Oakville landmark for almost a century. Benjamin Hagaman turned over the Oakville business to his cousin, Worthington Ely Hagaman, in 1852, thereafter devoting his time to the Bronte store. Two years later, upon the death of James Gage, his interest in the business was carried on by his son, James Gage.

In addition to grain, Gage and Hagaman were also large importers of manufactured American goods which they shipped from Oswego. These goods initially caused some anti-American sentiment in Oakville and the surrounding areas, as these less costly ready-made goods, particularly clothing, substantially undercut the local manufacturer's prices.

In addition to the goods they imported, Gage & Hagaman were also innovative in their financial operations with their "ready pay" store, one of the first of its kind in Ontario.

Hazel Chisholm Matthews, in her book Oakville and the Sixteen, described Gage and Hagaman's "ready-pay" system:

"Gage, Hagaman & Co. made special mention of their "ready pay store". 'We pay no rent, employ no extra clerks to keep books, make out accounts etc., and make NO BAD DEBTS. With our system of READY PAY, we are enabled to sell at all times at 'lower prices than the CHEAPEST CITY HOUSES.' This statement, which appeared in the Oakville Sentinel, April 7, 1854, is of more than ordinary interest. Timothy Eaton, who established his store at Toronto in the late sixties has been credited with having introduced epoch-making ideas in business when he adopted the principles of selling goods for a set price and for cash only. Eaton's biographer affirms that when made public in 1868, these principles were considered so "startling", "revolutionary", and "amazing", that they "caused profound astonishment" and were generally looked upon as "the hallucinations of a madman". Whether the policy of Gage & Hagaman included a fixed price is not indicated, but their advertising proves that in the early fifties, they were selling merchandise for cash only, a practice which fifteen years later was considered such a "radical measure" by Toronto merchants.

By the mid 1860's the combination of economic depression and disruption of the grain trade due to the Civil War brought hardship for all of Oakville's grain dealers, including Gage and Hagaman. About 1865, James P. Gage dissolved partnership with W.E. Hagaman and moved to Iowa, after "trimming his sails to meet the unfavourable wind".

W.E. Hagaman took his brother-in-law, Bennett Jull of Orangeville into partnership in 1872. The firm of Hagaman and Jull reduced their large store by half, leasing the north half to Thomas Patterson, formerly head tailor of their custom-made clothing department.

Hagaman and Jull operated in their reduced premises for several years until in 1890 the business was relocated to Ridgetown, Ontario. Presumably, W.E. Hagaman also moved to Ridgetown at this time. He died two years later at the age of seventy-six.

The period which is documented as being the worst financially for W.E. Hagaman, from circa 1865 to 1872, appears to coincide with the period when W.E. Hagaman resided at 1118 Lakeshore Road East. It seems probable that Hagaman was forced to sell his original home to support his business. Later in 1885, when times were more favourable, W.E. Hagaman built the large brick house which continues to stand today at 72 First Street.

In 1880, the property at 1118 Lakeshore Road East was sold to John Robinson, who is listed in the 1881 census as a farmer who originated in Ireland. Five years later, the property was sold to Phillip Triller Kelley.

In 1902, the property at 1118 Lakeshore Road East was sold to Sarah Page, the wife of Dr. Charles Page. Charles A. Page was one of Oakville's most respected doctors at the turn of the century. In later years, Dr. Page had a home and office built for himself at 334 Lakeshore Road East.

In 1904, the property at 1118 Lakeshore Road East was sold again to a physician, Dr. Andrew William Porte. Dr. Porte and his family lived in the house until 1910, when it was sold to Melville Ross Gooderham and his wife, Charlotte. After a series of owners, the property at 1118 Lakeshore Road East, which originally ran back to Lake Ontario, was subdivided in 1959 and the main house was retained on one of the lots. The barn on the property was also retained on its own lot and was converted into a residence which stands today at 83 Brentwood Road.

In 1971, the house at 1118 Lakeshore Road East was recorded for the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings (C.I.H.B.). The C.I.H.B. recorded the house at 1118 Lakeshore Road East as "The Bush House", the origin of the name is, however, unknown.

Architectural Significance

The house at 1118 Lakeshore Road East is a two-storey stucco clad structure, originally built in the L-shaped Italianate style. Some features of this style include round headed double hung windows, richly defined cornice, L-shaped plan and the circular medallion in the north facing gable. The house also presents a number of features of the Classic Revival style. These include the column-like detail and sidelights on the main entrance, the shallow roof pitch and the ornate front porch. The additions to the east probably date from early in this century.

The roof on the house is now of asphalt shingle. Originally, this may have been of wood shingle. The shutters on the house appear to fit the window openings. This indicates that they may be original or reminiscent of the original.

Contextual Significance

Although partially hidden by trees, the house at 1118 Lakeshore Road East is an attractive feature along Lakeshore Road.

See Appendix C for the full by-law.

5 RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

The following section provides an overview of supplemental historical and geographic context and property morphology that has been reviewed in addition to the history of the Property presented in Schedule A to the designation by-law, in order to articulate the Property's heritage attributes.

5.1 Early Indigenous History

Paleo Period (9500-8000 BCE)

The cultural history of southern Ontario began around 11,000 years ago following the retreat of the Wisconsin glacier.³¹ During this archaeological period, known as the Paleo period (9500-8000 BCE), the climate was like the present-day sub-arctic and vegetation was dominated by spruce and pine forests.³² The initial occupants of the province had distinctive stone tools. They were nomadic big-game hunters (i.e., caribou, mastodon, and mammoth) who lived in small groups and travelled over vast areas, possibly migrating hundreds of kilometres in a single year.³³

Archaic Period (8000-1000 BCE)

During the Archaic archaeological period (8000-1000 BCE) the occupants of southern Ontario continued their migratory lifestyles, although living in larger groups and transitioning towards a preference for smaller territories of land – possibly remaining within specific watersheds. People refined their stone tools during this period and developed polished or ground stone tool technologies. Evidence of long-distance trade has been found on archaeological sites from the Middle and Later Archaic times; including items such as copper from Lake Superior, and marine shells from the Gulf of Mexico.³⁴

Woodland Period (1000 BCE – CE 1650)

The Woodland period in southern Ontario (1000 BCE – CE 1650) represents a marked change in subsistence patterns, burial customs, and tool technologies, as well as the introduction of pottery making. The Woodland period is sub-divided into the Early Woodland (1000–400 BCE), Middle Woodland (400 BCE – CE 500) and Late Woodland (CE 500 - 1650).³⁵ The Early Woodland is defined by the introduction of clay pots which allowed for preservation and easier cooking.³⁶ During the Early and Middle Woodland, communities grew and were organized at a band level. Peoples continued to follow subsistence patterns focused on foraging and hunting.

Woodland populations transitioned from a foraging subsistence strategy towards a preference for agricultural village-based communities around during the Late Woodland. During this period people began cultivating maize in southern Ontario. The Late Woodland period is divided into three distinct stages: Early (CE 1000–1300); Middle (CE 1300–1400); and Late (CE 1400–

³¹ Christopher Ellis and D. Brian Deller, "Paleo-Indians," in *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, ed. Christopher Ellis and Neal Ferris (London, ON: Ontario Archaeological Society, London Chapter, 1990), 37.

³² "Chapter 3: First Nations." in *Greening Our Watersheds: Revitalization Strategies for Etobicoke and Mimico Creeks*, prepared by the Toronto Region Conservation Authority (Toronto, ON, 2001). <http://www.trca.on.ca/dotAsset/37523.pdf>

³³ Toronto Region Conservation Authority, "Chapter 3: First Nations," 2001.

³⁴ Toronto Region Conservation Authority, "Chapter 3: First Nations," 2001.

³⁵ Toronto Region Conservation Authority, "Chapter 3: First Nations," 2001.

³⁶ Toronto Region Conservation Authority, "Chapter 3: First Nations," 2001.

1650).³⁷ The Late Woodland is generally characterised by an increased reliance on cultivation of domesticated crop plants, such as corn, squash, and beans, and a development of palisaded village sites which included more and larger longhouses. By the 1500s, Iroquoian communities in southern Ontario – and more widely across northeastern North America –organized themselves politically into tribal confederacies. South of Lake Ontario, the Haudenosaunee Confederacy comprised the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, while Iroquoian communities in southern Ontario included the Petun, Huron, and Neutral Confederacies.³⁸

5.2 Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Historic Context

French explorers and missionaries began arriving in southern Ontario during the first half of the 17th century, bringing with them diseases for which the Indigenous peoples had no immunity, contributing to the collapse of the three southern Ontario Iroquoian confederacies. Also contributing to the collapse and eventual dispersal of the Huron, Petun, and Attiwandaron, was the movement of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy from south of Lake Ontario. Between 1649 and 1655, the Haudenosaunee Confederacy waged military warfare on the Huron, Petun, and Attiwandaron, pushing them out of their villages and the general area.³⁹

As the Haudenosaunee Confederacy moved across a large hunting territory in southern Ontario, they began to threaten communities further from Lake Ontario, specifically the Ojibway (Anishinaabe). The Anishinaabe had occasionally engaged in military conflict with the Haudenosaunee Confederacy over territories rich in resources and furs, as well as access to fur trade routes; but in the early 1690s, the Ojibway, Odawa and Patawatomí, allied as the Three Fires, initiated a series of offensive attacks on the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, eventually forcing them back to the south of Lake Ontario.⁴⁰ Oral tradition indicates that the Mississauga played an important role in the Anishinaabe attacks against the Haudenosaunee.⁴¹ A large group of Mississauga established themselves in the area between present-day Toronto and Lake Erie around 1695, the descendants of whom are the Mississaugas of the Credit.⁴² Artifacts from all major Indigenous communities have been discovered in the Greater Toronto Area at over 300 archaeological sites.⁴³

5.3 Trafalgar Township Survey and European Settlement

Survey of Trafalgar Township (historic Halton County) began with Dundas Street, in 1793, which came to serve as an important and strategic military transportation route between York (Toronto) and the lakehead at Dundas (Hamilton).⁴⁴ On 2 August 1805, Treaty 14 (Head of the Lake) was

³⁷ Toronto Region Conservation Authority, “Chapter 3: First Nations,” 2001.

³⁸ Toronto Region Conservation Authority, “Chapter 3: First Nations,” 2001; Haudenosaunee Confederacy, “Who Are We,” Haudenosaunee Confederacy, 2020, <https://www.haudenosauneeconfederacy.com/who-we-are/>.

³⁹ Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, “The History of the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation,” Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation, 2018, <http://mncfn.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/The-History-of-MNCFN-FINAL.pdf>.

⁴⁰ Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, “History,” 3-4.

⁴¹ Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, “History,” 3-4.

⁴² Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, “History,” 3-4.

⁴³ Toronto Region Conservation Authority, “Archaeology Opens a Window on the History of Indigenous Peoples in the GTA,” News, 2018, <https://trca.ca/news/archaeology-indigenous-peoples-gta/>.

⁴⁴ Oakville Historical Society, “Our Town,” accessed March 18, 2021, <https://www.oakvillehistory.org/our-town.html>.

signed with the Mississaugas ceding to the Crown a strip of land along the lake about six miles wide from the Etobicoke Creek to the North West Line, a distance of about 20 miles (Figure 3).⁴⁵ However, the Mississaugas reserved sole rights of fishery in the Credit River, and one mile on the flat or low grounds on each side of the Bronte (Twelve Mile) and Sixteen Mile creeks, the Etobicoke River, and the flat or low grounds of these riverine areas for camps, fishing and cultivation.⁴⁶

Deputy Provincial Surveyor Samuel S. Wilmot surveyed the County of Halton, including Trafalgar Township, in 1806, using Dundas Street as a baseline.⁴⁷ Dundas Street through Trafalgar Township had been partially cleared by 1800 and the first lots to be granted to settlers were along this route. Two concessions were laid out parallel to the north of Dundas (i.e., Burnhamthorpe Road which was known as Base Line Road until 1968) and to the south from the lakeshore to the base line.⁴⁸ It was divided into three townships, Toronto, Trafalgar, and Nelson.⁴⁹

European settlers continued to move into Trafalgar Township with a survey in 1806. On 28 October 1818, Treaty 19 (Ajetance Treaty) was signed whereby a block of land reaching from the 2nd Concession above Dundas Street to what is now Highway 9, and from the Etobicoke to the North West Line from Burlington was purchased for an annual amount of goods (Figure 3).⁵⁰ A new survey was instituted with the upper concession line above Dundas Street as the base line. The new concession lines paralleled the North West Line whereas the intersecting crossroads paralleled Dundas Street.

Dundas Street played an important role in the development of the township and served as the main transportation and trade route in the area for goods. This led to the creation a series of inland villages along Dundas Street.⁵¹

In February 1820 William Claus orchestrated the sale of three reserves of land at Twelve Mile Creek, Sixteen Mile Creek, and the Credit River from Mississaugas of the Credit to the Crown. The ceding of the land at Sixteen Mile Creek was documented in Treaty 22.⁵² On 16 August 1827, a sale was held of the Mississauga holdings at the mouth of the Sixteen Mile Creek amounting to 960 acres.⁵³

⁴⁵ Donna Duric, "Head of the Lake, Treaty No. 14 (1806)," MCFN, Treaty Lands & Territory, last modified May 28, 2017, accessed March 11, 2021, <http://mncfn.ca/head-of-the-lake-purchase-treaty-14/>.

⁴⁶ *A History and Atlas of the County of Halton* (Halton Women's Institute, n.d.), 2-10.

⁴⁷ Oakville Historical Society, "Our Town," accessed March 18, 2021, <https://www.oakvillehistory.org/our-town.html>

⁴⁸ *A History and Atlas of the County of Halton* (Halton Women's Institute, n.d.), 2-10.

⁴⁹ Oakville Historical Society, "Our Town,".

⁵⁰ Donna Duric, "Ajetance Treaty, No. 19 (1818)," MCFN, Treaty Lands & Territory, last modified May 28, 2017, accessed March 11 2021, <http://mncfn.ca/treaty19/>. ; Province of Ontario <https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves#treaties>.

⁵¹ Ellen Langlands, "Bronte Creek Provincial Park Historical Report," Ministry of Natural Resources, 1972, 17.

⁵² Donna Duric, "12 Mile Creek, 16 Mile Creek, and Credit River Reserves – Treaty No.s 22 and 23 (1820)," MCFN, Treaty Lands & Territory, last modified May 28, 2017, accessed March 11, 2021, <http://mncfn.ca/treaty2223/>

⁵³ Halton's Women Institute, *A History and Atlas of the County of Halton*, (Halton Women's Institute, n.d.), 2-10.

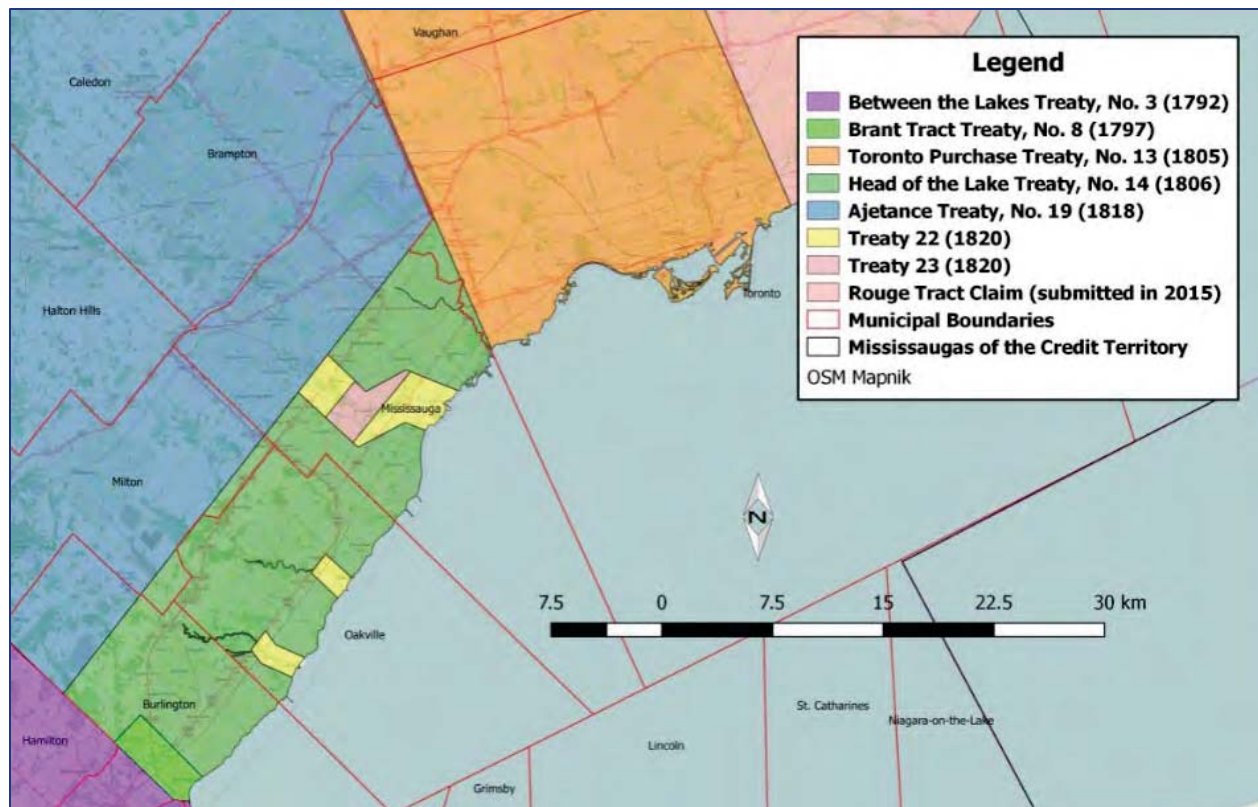


Figure 3: Map of treaties and current municipal boundaries⁵⁴

5.4 Oakville

Col. William Chisholm purchased 960 acres of land from the Crown to plan the town and around his harbour. Col. Chisholm created the harbour with dredging and the construction of piers creating the historic core of present-day Oakville. Chisholm worked in shipping and milling and passed away in 1842, at which time the principal centres of commerce for farms in Trafalgar County were Oakville and Bronte to the south and Milton to the north.⁵⁵ Following his death, Col. Chisholm's land was sold off, with any unsold land transferred to his son, Richard Kerr Chisholm, who continued to develop the town. Oakville's lakefront port experienced an economic boom in the 1840s as goods from the interior travelled along Dundas Street to the harbour.⁵⁶ Oakville's main exports from the 1840s-1850s were pine boards, oak and pine timber, whiskey, flour, oats, peas, and wheat.⁵⁷

Between 1835 to 1867, the lakefront ports developed and expanded to service the interior export boom. The period has been considered one of the most important in Ontario's agricultural history.⁵⁸ Between 1851 and 1856 exports of agriculture increased 280% while population

⁵⁴ Donna Duric, "Head of the Lake, Treaty No. 14 (1806)," MCFN, accessed April 14, 2021.

⁵⁵ *A History and Atlas of the County of Halton* (Halton Women's Institute, n.d.), 2-10.

⁵⁶ Hazel Mathews, *Oakville and the Sixteen: The History of an Ontario Port* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1953), 194-95.

⁵⁷ William Henry Smith, *Canada, Past, Present, and Future being a Historical, Geographical, and Statistical Account of Canada West, Volume 1* (Toronto: T. Maclear, 1851), 26.

⁵⁸ Langlands, "Bronte Creek Provincial Park Historical Report," 1972, 28.

increased 44% a situation not surpassed by the mechanization of agriculture 100 years later.⁵⁹ This tremendous boom and the growth of Canada West's population, estimated at 37% from 1851-1861, relied on the demand for wheat from Britain for the Crimean War, and the development of horse-drawn machinery which enabled the individual farmer to produce a marketable surplus of wheat. Following a crash in wheat prices in 1857, fruit—in particular strawberries—began to be farmed commercially in Trafalgar Township. By 1870, the Oakville area had more than 300 acres of strawberries and orchards were thriving in other parts of the township. The 1877 Historical Atlas identified Oakville as the “greatest strawberry growing district in the Dominion.” Among the early strawberry growers were John Cross, J. Hagaman, Captain John A. Chisholm, W.H. Jones, Captain W.B. Chisholm, E. Skelly, J.T. Howell, and A. Mathews. As this burgeoning fruit industry led to the need for baskets, John Cross set up a factory to produce baskets, of wood veneer fastened with strips of punched tin, in the winter months. Following suit, John A. Chisholm began producing baskets on his farm. His sons bought a second factory in 1874, the former Victoria Brewery. The Chisholm's basket factory was purchased in the 1880s by Pharis Doty and Son and moved. It was owned by the Oakville Basket Company in 1893 when it burned down and was quickly rebuilt. The 1877 map of Trafalgar South illustrates the prevalence of apple-growing in the rural areas surrounding the Town of Oakville – including in the vicinity of the Property (Figure 4).

During this period, the Toronto and Hamilton Branch of the Great Western Railway cut through the county in 1855 on an east-west course north of Oakville and Bronte, and a Grand Trunk Line through the north to Georgetown in 1856. These railways undermined the economic foundations of the lakefront ports and shipping industries as rail became the major means of transportation to Toronto and beyond. The last schooner was built in Oakville in 1867 and in Bronte in 1868.⁶⁰ The inland villages which serviced rural farms, remained stable into the early 20th century until technological developments in transportation and industry displaced these small crossroads communities.

Beginning in the 1850s, Oakville had begun to evolve into a resort town for excursionists, who arrived on steamers to take advantage of Oakville's waterfront for recreation. The role of the harbour evolved as Oakville transformed into a year-round resort town. Amenities were established along the lakefront to support the growing tourist trade, including hotels and boat rentals. Shipyards which had been established to support the shipping industry began producing pleasure craft and by 1871 none of Oakville's shipyards were producing steam vessels or barges. Captain James Andrew, who had been building commercial craft since 1861, began constructing racing and pleasure yachts. He set up his own shipyard on the west bank of the Sixteen Mile Creek in 1887, to take advantage of the growing demand from wealthy private citizens. One of his vessels built in 1896, the *Canada*, won the first “Canada's Cup.”

By the time the yacht-building industry in the harbour began to wane in the 1920s, Oakville was established as a cottage region along the lake shore on both sides of the mouth of the Sixteen Mile Creek. The area along Lakeshore Road, east of the Town centre became the location of a number of large summer estates with large homes, stables, and elaborately landscaped grounds

⁵⁹ Langlands, “Bronte Creek Provincial Park Historical Report,” 1972, 28.

⁶⁰ Hazel C. Mathews, *Oakville and the Sixteen: The History of an Ontario Port* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1953), 334 and 463: cited in Langlands, 29.

constructed in the between 1900 and 1930 for wealthy businessmen; so much so, that the lakefront became known as Millionaire's Row.⁶¹ Some remaining estate properties of note in the vicinity of the subject Property include: Dearcroft Montessori School at 1167 Lakeshore Road East; Ballymena Estate at 1198-1208 Lakeshore Road East; Grenvilla Lodge at 1248-1250 Lakeshore Road East; Gairloch Gardens at 1288-1306 Lakeshore Road East; and, Ennisclare at 40 Cox Drive.

With the increase in automobile traffic following the Second World War, and the continued growth of Oakville, the landscape was dramatically altered. The construction of the Queen Elizabeth Way resulted in the loss of buildings in the inland service villages. The southern portion of the Township of Trafalgar was amalgamated with the Town of Oakville in 1962.⁶²



Figure 4: Detail of 1877 historical atlas showing prevalence of large orchards in the vicinity of the Property. Red star denotes general location of Property.

5.5 Property Morphology

The Property Morphology presented in Table 1, below, focuses on the period of interest described in Schedule A to the designation by-law up to present-day. Side-by-side comparisons of historic maps and 20th century air photos are presented in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

⁶¹ Teresa Casas, *Paving the Way*. 2013: p. 8 and *A History of Oakville: Our Beautiful Town by the Lake, Lifestyle*. <http://images.oakville.halinet.on.ca/202/Exhibit/7> (accessed March 2022)


⁶² Langlands, “Bronte Creek Provincial Park Historical Report,” 86-87.

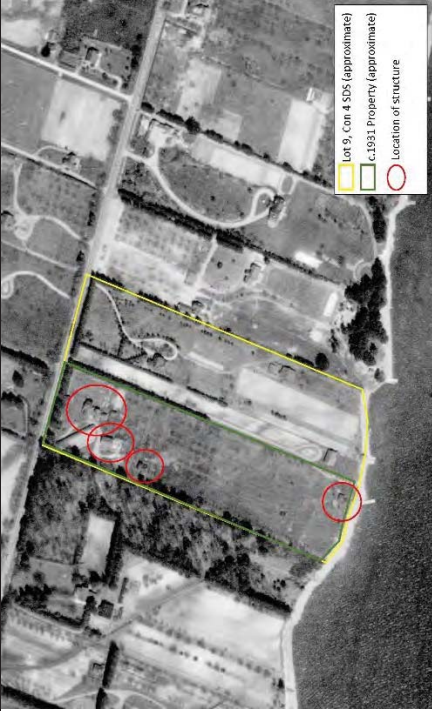
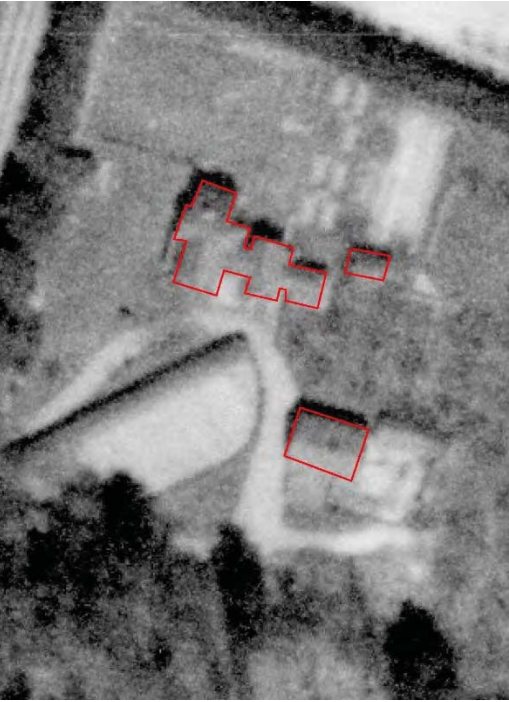
Table 1: Summary of Property Morphology



Date	Description	Image/Source
1828	Crown patent granted to King's College.	By-Law 1993-023 [note: this has not yet been independently confirmed by LHC as historic books for Lot 9, Concession 4 SDS prior to 1914 are not available on ONLAND]
1831	Lot 9, Concession 4 SDS purchased by Robert Kelley. (Kelley had also purchased the east half of Lot 10, Concession 3 SDS in 1830)	By-Law 1993-023 [note: this has not yet been independently confirmed by LHC as historic books for Lot 9, Concession 4 SDS prior to 1914 are not available on ONLAND]
1836	Lot 9, Concession 4 SDS and the east half of Lot 10, Concession 3 SDS were transferred to Kelley's wife.	By-Law 1993-023 HALTON COUNTY (20), TRAFALGAR, Book 28 CONCESSION 3; SOUTH OF DUNDAS STREET; LOT 10 TO 14
1 July 1843	Mary Kelley married Richard Hopgood (who, at the time, resided in Guelph) 1 July 1843 following Robert Kelley's death.	AOO <i>District Marriage Registers, 1801-1858</i> ; Reel: 1
1858	The 1858 historical atlas shows the Hopgood property on the north side of present-day Lakeshore Road. Lot 9, Concession 4 SDS is identified as one of Hopgood's properties; however, no structures are depicted. (This does not necessarily indicate a lack of structures as none of the established farmsteads in this area are depicted on this atlas).	Figure 5
1861	Richard Hopgood is listed in the 1861 census. The agricultural census indicates that he had cleared 60 of 82 acres he held in Lots 9 and 10 (Concessions 3 and 4 SDS). He had an acre of orchard. The nominal census lists both Richard and Mary (both age 56) living in a two-storey brick house in Lot 10. The nominal census provides no indication of anyone occupying Lot 9, Concession 4 SDS as a tenant.	1861 Census of Canada Library and Archives Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Census Returns For 1861; Roll: C-1031 Library and Archives Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Census Returns For 1861; Roll: C-1031

Date	Description	Image/Source
	The 1861 census returns for the Town of Oakville list W.E. Hagaman, his wife Susan, and children Mary and James (Gage).	
c.1866	According to By-Law 1993-023, the Hopwoods –who had established a home and farm on the north side of present-day Lakeshore Road on the east half of Lot 10, Concession 3 SDS—constructed a farmhouse on the south side of the road at present-day 1118 Lakeshore Road.	By-Law 1993-023 [note: this has not yet been independently confirmed by LHC as historic books for Lot 9, Concession 4 SDS prior to 1914 are not available on ONLAND]
1871	The 1871 census indicates that the Hopgoods continued to reside on the east half of Lot 10, Concession 3 SDS, while farming both their farmstead lot and Lot 9, Concession 4 SDS. The 1871 census lists W.E. Hagaman, his wife Susan, and children, Mary, (James) Gage, and Benjamin as living in the Town of Oakville.	1871 Census; Census Place: Trafalgar, Halton, Ontario; Roll: C-9955; Page: 2; Family No: 10 1871 Census; Census Place: Oakville, Halton, Ontario; Roll: C-9956; Page: 42; Family No: 160
1877	The 1877 historical atlas shows the Hopgood farmstead with residence and orchard on the north side of present-day Lakeshore Road. Lot 9, Concession 4 SDS is identified as one of Hopgood's properties; however, no structures are depicted. This does not necessarily indicate a lack of structures as not all buildings were depicted on the atlases; particularly if a land owner had not subscribed to the atlas.	Figure 5
1880	The property was purchased by John Robertson; a farmer originally from Ireland. Robertson is listed as living at the property in the 1881 census with his wife, Elizabeth, and their children, William, Esther Ann, John, Nelson, and Francis. The Robertson's had previously been listed in the 1871 census living in Trafalgar Township; but further away from the Town and lake. It is unclear if the Robertson's occupied the extant house at 1118 Lakeshore Road.	1881 Census; Census Place: Trafalgar, Halton, Ontario; Roll: C_13257; Page: 18; Family No: 84 1871 Census; Census Place: Trafalgar, Halton, Ontario; Roll: C-9956; Page: 41

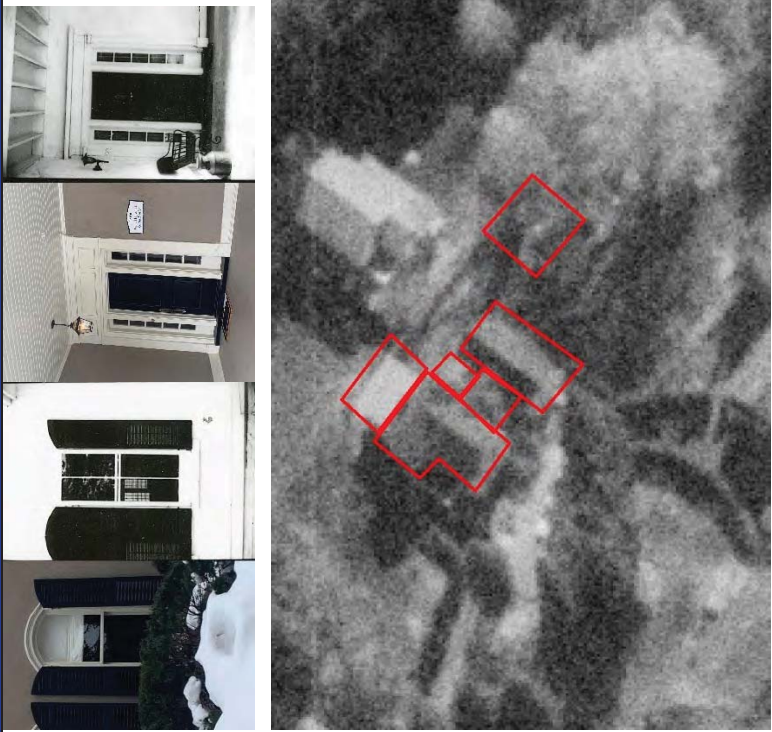
Date	Description	Image/Source
1886	The Property was sold to Phillip Triller Kelley.	By-Law 1993-023 [note: this has not yet been independently confirmed by LHC as historic books for Lot 9, Concession 4 SDS prior to 1914 are not available on ONLAND]
1891-1901	The 1891 Census lists both the Kelley and Robertson families, consecutively. The Robertson family (now with a 7-year-old, Charles) are listed as living in a brick, two-storey, 13-room house. The Kelley's (Phillip, his wife Rebecca, and four-year-old daughter Elenor) lived in a wood, two-storey, 11-room house. The latter of these residences is presumed to be the extant house at 1118 Lakeshore Road. An uninhabited wood, two-storey, seven-room house is also listed on the Kelley property. The Robertsons listed a vessel or shanty on their property – likely at the lake. By the 1901 Census, the Kelley family had grown to include children Irene, Wilfred, Edna, and Gladys. 18-year-old Baltha (?) Colton also lived at the Kelley farmstead as a 'domestic'.	1891 Census; Census Place: Trafalgar, Halton, Ontario, Canada; Roli: T-6341; Family No: 1, 2. 1901 Census; Census Place: Trafalgar, Halton, Ontario; Page: 15; Family No: 137
1902	The Property was purchased by Sarah Page, wife of Dr. Charles Page. It is unclear if the Page's occupied the home.	By-Law 1993-023 [note: this has not yet been independently confirmed by LHC as historic books for Lot 9, Concession 4 SDS prior to 1914 are not available on ONLAND]
1904	The Property was sold to Dr. Andrew William Porte.	By-Law 1993-023 [note: this has not yet been independently confirmed by LHC as historic books for Lot 9, Concession 4 SDS prior to 1914 are not available on ONLAND]
1910	The Property was sold to Melville Ross Gooderham (1877-1951) and his wife, Charlotte (née Wheeler Taylor). Born in Toronto, Melville Ross was the grandson of William Gooderham, co-founder of the prominent Gooderham & Worts Co.	By-Law 1993-023 HALTON COUNTY (20), TRAFALGAR, Book 32 CONCESSION 4; SOUTH OF DUNDAS STREET; LOT 1 TO 22 <i>Who's who in Canada: An Illustrated Biographical Record of Men and Women of the Time.</i> Vol. 15, 1921: p. 1389


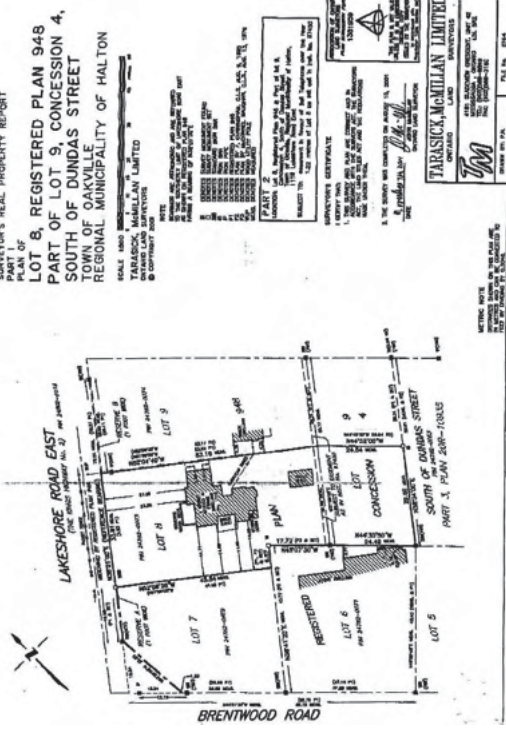
Date	Description	Image/Source
	<p>Gooderham was a Lieutenant in the 48th Highlanders from 1893-1895.</p> <p>He married Charlotte Wheeler Taylor (d.1943) in 1898 and they went on to have two daughters.</p> <p>Gooderham graduated from Osgoode Hall and was called to the Ontario Bar in 1900 (in 1928 he became a King's Counsel).</p> <p>Gooderham had joined Manufacturer's Life Insurance Co. as second vice-president in 1907, became first vice-president in 1911, and became managing director in 1915.</p> <p>In 1915 he enlisted and served in the 74th Battalion, CEF, transferring to the Royal Canadian Artillery as a Major in 1916. He served with the 40th Battery until the end of the war.</p> <p>He returned to Manufacturer's Life Insurance Co. in 1929 and became president in 1935.</p> <p>The Gooderhams appear to have sold off portions of the lot as early as 1918; however, the majority of the Property remained intact throughout the beginning of the 20th century, as it changed hands.</p> <p>It is quite likely that many of the alterations, such as the sunroom, to transition the property from farmstead to a summer estate occurred during this period.</p>	<p>Melville Ross Gooderham obituary https://www.gooderham-worts.ca/showmedia.php?mediaID=153&medialinkID=205</p>  <p>Mjr. Melville Ross Gooderham (source: Who's who in Canada, 1921)</p>

Date	Description	Image/Source
1931	<p>A 1930 air photo of the Property illustrates some subdivision of the original lot had occurred. Within the west half of the lot (where 1118 Lakeshore Road East is currently situated) evidence of an extensive orchard is visible as is a large barn (present-day 83 Brentwood Road). Tree lines delineate several long lots with long laneways from Lakeshore Road. A dock and small building are visible along a sandy shore line. This small building appears to support recreational use of the property.</p> <p>The extent of development supports the evidence provided by the 1891 census entries which suggest that the Roberstons and Kelleys had occupied different portions of lot 9 at the same time.</p>	
1931	<p>The house itself appears quite different and in fact larger than the extant residence at 1118 Lakeshore Road East. The L-shaped, woodframe Italianate structures is clearly visible, as is the two-storey sunroom addition off the east and the balcony above the front porch. Interestingly, the pitch on the roof above the sunroom appears steeper and it is unclear if this is because the roof line has been altered, or if the upper floor of the porch did not exist at that time.</p> <p>Several additions to the rear of the building had been constructed by this time. These additions likely supported the recreational estate use of the property; as opposed to the front L-shaped portion of the residence which appears to be designed as a more traditional farmhouse style residence, facing the road.</p> <p>Access to the residence from Lakeshore was via a laneway from the northwest corner of the lot. A distinct, straight hedgerow ran along the southwest of the laneway and the laneway curved around the hedge, towards the large outbuilding, where it terminated at the side of the residence. The 1931 air photos suggests that, at this time, the primary</p>	

Date	Description	Image/Source
1940-1965	<p>entrance to the house was from the west elevation (not the formal front entrance facing the road).</p> <p>Beginning in the 1940s, the property was subdivided to form a number of smaller residential properties (by Linwood Estates Ltd.) along present-day Brentwood Road and Argyle Drive. A parcel containing the residence was retained, forming 1118 Lakeshore Road East.</p>	
1965	<p>The 1965 air photo shows a number of changes to the residence itself.</p> <p>The rear-most additions to the rear of the earliest L-shaped portion of the structure had been removed since 1931 and a larger, roughly square structure had been built in the rear yard. A chimney is visible on this smaller structure, suggesting it may have been a guest house or small cottage. Notably, the rooflines of the gable peak and small sitting room off the formal living room (immediately west of the sunroom and north of the present-day elevator) suggests a different configuration for this sitting room.</p>	

Date	Description	Image/Source
1970s	<p>In 1971, the Property was recorded for the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings (CIHB). The CIHB package included several photos of the house, which depict the front of the house as largely unaltered, with the exception of the top of the frame around the front door and the porch –which has experienced some alteration, including the addition of a column along the front. Although it is difficult to discern, the 1971 photographs do not appear to depict any trim along the corners of the building. A detailed photograph of the round headed, double-hung windows indicates that some of the two-over-two windows have been replaced with one-over-ones; although little change to the cases or shutters appears to have occurred.</p> <p>The small courtyard on the west elevation appears in the 1971 photograph to have included a pergola.</p> <p>The rear additions have experienced changes, most notably the removal of a screened-in sun room off the present-day kitchen. The photo shows a low fence around the yard to the east of the house and supports the likelihood that the structure to the rear of the house was a small cottage or guesthouse.</p> <p>The 1971 CIHB survey was undertaken on 21 December, 1971. The form indicates that the owner, at the time, was John Robertson and estimates a date of construction of 1865 (based on observation). John Robertson, and his wife Beverly, had purchased the property from Frederick and Margaret Boyer earlier that year. It is unclear if there is any relationship between the John Robertson who owned the Property in 1971 and the John Robertson who owned part of Lot 9, Concession 4 SDS in the 1880s; however, the fact that the two owners –separated by nearly a century—had the same name, has resulted in some confusion in various histories of the home.</p>	<p>Side-by-side comparison of present-day (left) to 1971 (right)</p> 

Date	Description	Image/Source
	<p>The CIHB form indicates that the Property was known as the “Bush House”. This is the only known reference to the Property by this name.</p> <p>An air photo from 1974, shortly after the CIHB recorded the house, shows the structure in a very similar configuration to the 1965 photo.</p>	

Date	Description	Image/Source
1980-1990	<p>In 1986, a permit was granted for an alteration to the rear addition.</p> <p>A 1988 air photo shows the house and shed – this does not appear to be the same structure from earlier images.</p>	
1991-2000	In 1993, the Property was designated under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> through Oakville by-law 1993-023.	
2001-2009	<p>A 2001 survey of the Property depicts the structure prior to alterations in 2004 which included construction of the two-storey garage, breezeway, and elevator.</p> <p>The pool house, rear patio, pool, underground pool storage bunker and fence were constructed between 2004 and 2008.</p>	



Legend

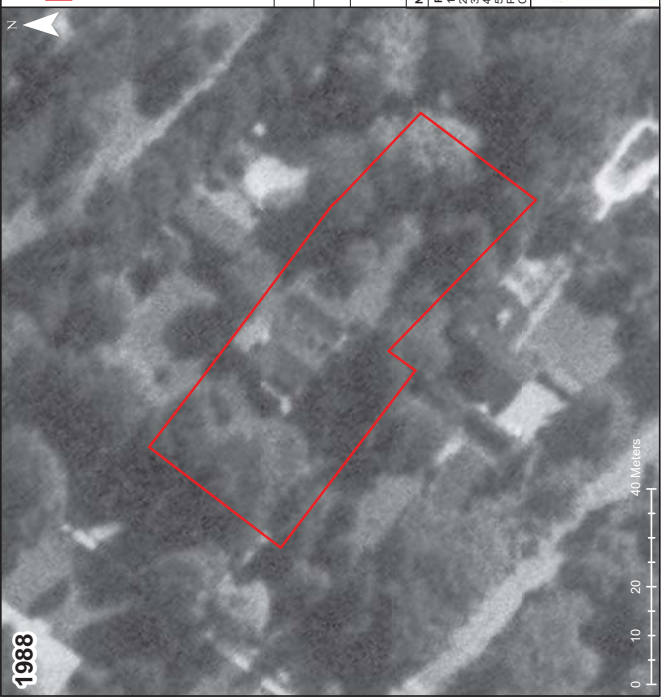
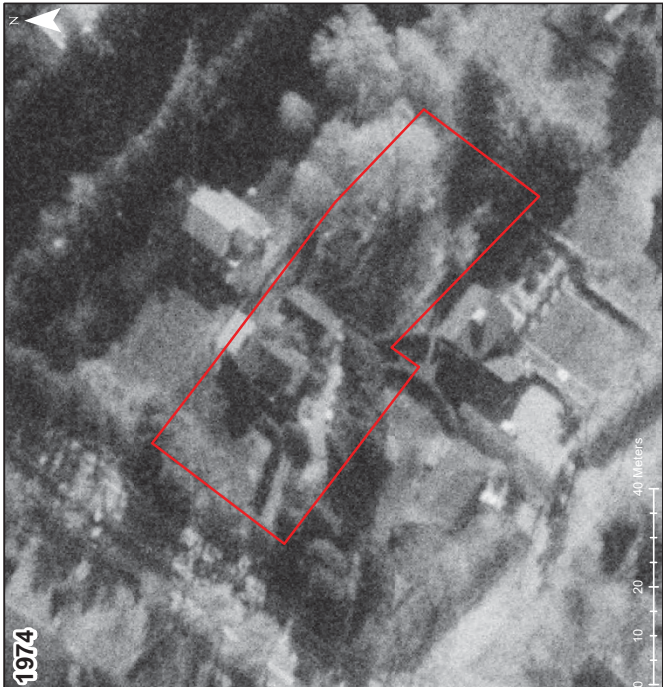
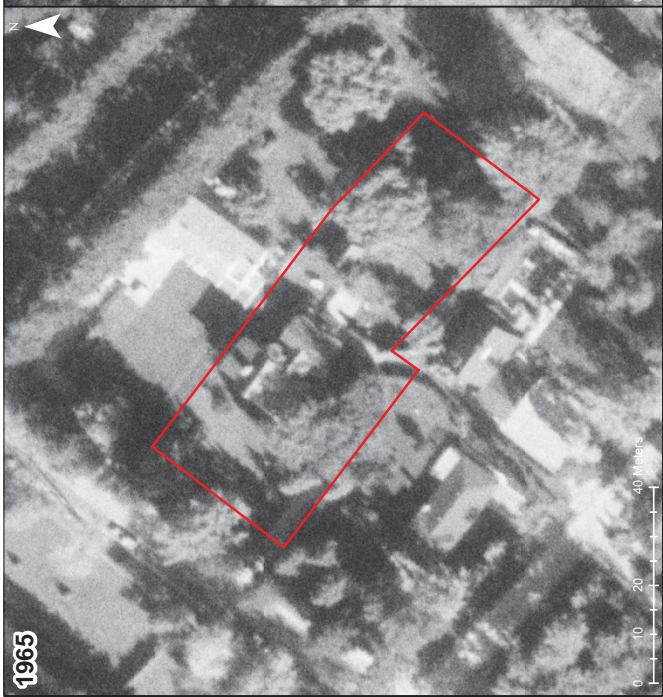
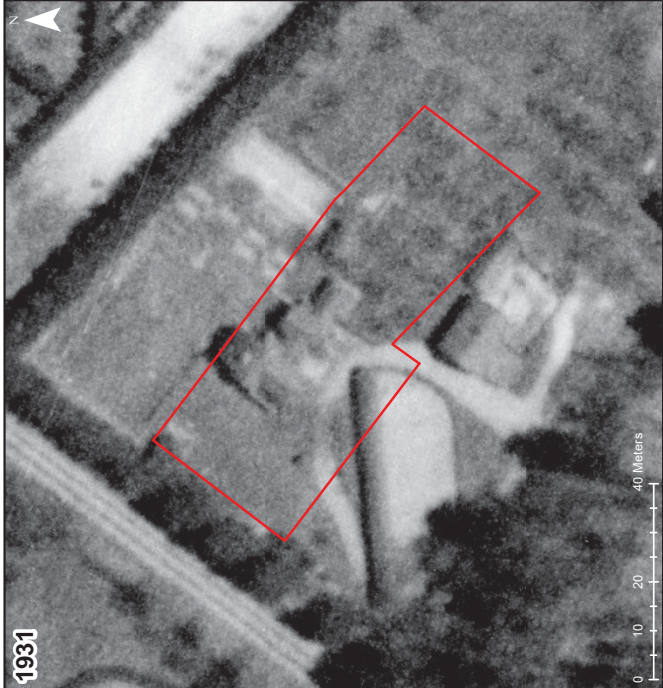
 Property

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S)

1. Tremaine, Geo. R., "Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton Canada West," (<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8cc6be34f6b54992b27da17467492d2f>: accessed March 10, 2022), digitized map, scale 31:680, Oakville: Geo. R. Tremaine, 1858.
2. Walker & Miles, "Township of Trafalgar South", In: Walker & Miles, "Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Ont", (<https://digital.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/searchmapframes.php>: accessed March 10, 2022), digitized map, McGill University The Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, scale 31:680, Toronto: Walker & Miles, 1877.
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TITLE Historic Mapping of Property		
CLIENT Larry Fletcher & Dona Asciak Fletcher		
PROJECT Heritage Impact Assessment 1118 Lakeshore Road East, Oakville, Ontario		PROJECT NO. LHC0290
	CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD 2022-03-10
	PREPARED	LHC
	DESIGNED	JG
	FIGURE #	5



Legend

Property

TITLE Aerial Mapping of Property	
CLIENT Larry Fletcher & Dona Asdak Fletcher	PROJECT NO. LHC0280
PROJECT Heritage Impact Assessment 1118 Lakeshore Road East, Oakville, Ontario	
NOTES) 1. All locations are approximate.	
REFERENCE(S) 1. National Air Photo Library, A3265-025, Scale 1:15,000, A3265-25 photo 25, 1939. 2. National Air Photo Library, A3265-025, Scale 1:15,000, A3265-25 photo 25, 1945. 3. National Air Photo Library, A23869-061, Scale 1:25,000, A23869-SE photo 61, 1974. 4. National Air Photo Library, A31427-057, Scale 1:40,000, A31427 photo 57, 1985. 5. National Air Photo Library, A27356-073, Scale 1:40,000, A27356-1W photo 73, 1988. 6. National Air Photo Library, A27356-073, Scale 1:40,000, A27356-1W photo 73, 1988. Copyright (c) Esri and its licensors. All rights reserved.	
CONSULTANT LHC	2022-05-11
PREPARED	LHC
DESIGNED	JG
FIGURE #	6

6 ASSESSEMENT OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

6.1 Context

The Property known municipally as 1118 Lakeshore Road East is legally described as Part of Lot 8, Plan 948 and Part of Lot 9, Concession 4, South of Dundas Street, historic Trafalgar Township, in the Town of Oakville (Figure 1). The Property is located on the south side of Lakeshore Road East, west of Burgundy Drive and east of Brentwood Road. It is approximately 260 m north of Lake Ontario.

The Property is an irregular, roughly L-shaped, parcel fronting on Lakeshore Road (Figure 2). The Property includes: a two-storey residence, built in several phases; a two-storey detached garage; a pool and pool house; and, a shed in the rear yard. The structures are surrounded by manicured lawn, gardens, and a paved driveway at the front of the residence and a stone patio surrounding the pool with steps down to the manicured lawn at the rear of the Property. A metal fence with stone pillars runs along the Property boundary. Several mature coniferous and deciduous trees are located in the front yard of the property and on the neighbouring properties, along the Property boundary.

The Property is located in a primarily residential area. Early in the 20th century, the area along Lakeshore Road, east of the Town centre became the location of a number of large summer estates with large homes, stables, and elaborately landscaped grounds constructed in the between 1900 and 1930 for wealthy businessmen; so much so, that the lakefront became known as Millionaire's Row.⁶³ Some remaining estate properties of note in the vicinity of the subject Property include: Dearcroft Montessori School at 1167 Lakeshore Road East; Ballymena Estate at 1198-1208 Lakeshore Road East; Grenvilla Lodge at 1248-1250 Lakeshore Road East; Gairloch Gardens at 1288-1306 Lakeshore Road East; and, Ennisclare at 40 Cox Drive. Mid-20th century homes along Brentwood Road back onto the Property along the west. The Property backs onto the tennis courts of Chelster Hall at 1150 Lakeshore Road East.

See Figure 7 through Figure 11.



Figure 7: Lakeshore Road East, across from the Property, looking south towards the lake

⁶³ Teresa Casas, *Paving the Way*. 2013: p. 8 and *A History of Oakville: Our Beautiful Town by the Lake, Lifestyle*. <http://images.oakville.halinet.on.ca/202/Exhibit/7> (accessed March 2022)



Figure 8: Lakeshore Road East, looking west from Burgundy Drive (Property in far left)



Figure 9: Lakeshore Road East, just east of Property, looking east



Figure 10: Lakeshore Road East, just west of Property, looking west past Brentwood Road

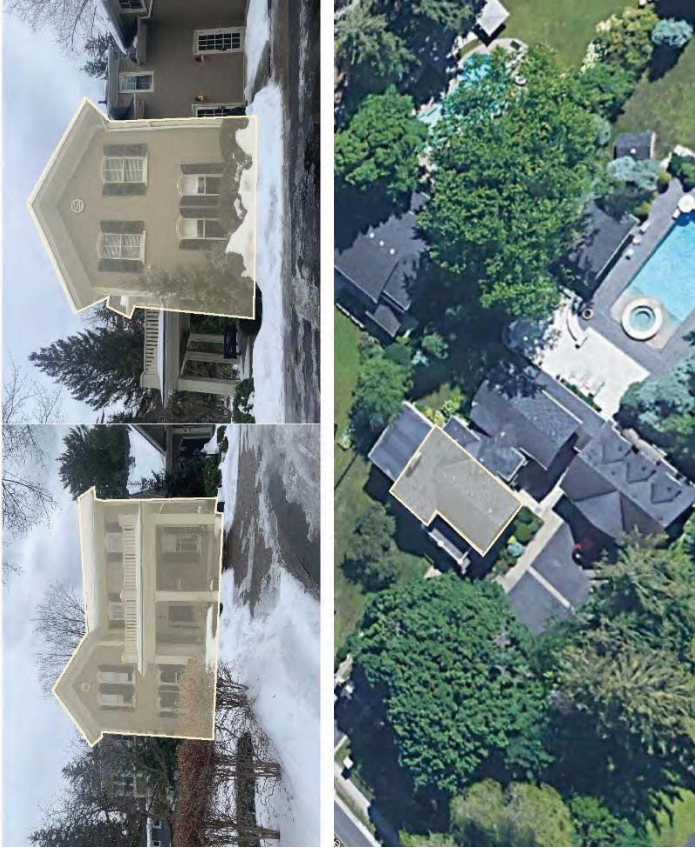



Figure 11: Lakeshore Road East, just east of Property, looking west towards north side of road

6.2 The Residence

An overview of the existing conditions of the Property and its components is presented below in Table 2.


Table 2: Overview of Existing Conditions

Component	Discussion	Image(s)
C.1866 farmhouse	<p>The c.1866 farmhouse portion of the structure comprises the two-storey, L-shaped portion of the structure fronting Lakeshore Road. This is the portion of the house that appears to have been constructed while the Hopgoods owned Lot 9, Concession 4 SDS.</p> <p>This is the portion of the Property that is associated with the following descriptions historical or associative value from Schedule A of the designation by-law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constructed by the Hopgoods c. 1866;• Rented by W.E. Hagaman, who operated the Oakville Gage and Hagaman Company store from 1852-c.1890. W.E. Hagaman and his family are reported to have rented this house from c.1865-1872, during a difficult financial period. <p>This is the portion of the Property that is associated with the following descriptions of physical or design value from Schedule A of the designation by-law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Round headed double hung windows;• Richly defined cornice• L-shaped plan;• The circular medallion in the north facing gable;	 <p>Above: c.1866 portion of the structure highlighted. Below: examples of exterior and interior details of the c.1866 farmhouse</p>

Component	Discussion	Image(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The column-like detail and sidelights on the main entrance;• The shallow roof pitch;• The ornate front porch; and,• The shutters on the house appear to fit the window openings. This indicates that they may be original or reminiscent of the original. <p>The date of construction of the front porch is unclear; however, its style, location, and general configuration are in keeping with the c.1866 farmhouse. This is particularly the case as this porch fronts on Lakeshore Road, whereas later alterations to the house for use as a summer estate in the early 20th century appear to have reoriented the primary entry to the west side.</p>	

Component	Discussion	Image(s)
	<p>The wood frame, two-storey house with 11 rooms occupied by Phillip Triller Kelley, his wife and daughter in the 1891 census, appears to refer to the c.1866 portion of the house, plus the kitchen tail and the two-storey section of the house – which may have been added to the house during Kelley’s ownership from c.1886-1902.</p> <p>This portion of the house is not associated with any of descriptions of physical or design value, historical or associative value, and contextual value from Schedule A of the designation by-law. Nor were any aspects of this portion of the house identified which might be directly related to the associative or historical, design or physical, or contextual value of the Property.</p> <p>A review of the current conditions and the property morphology of the structure indicate that this section of the house has undergone extensive alteration throughout the 20th century.</p>	<div></div> <div></div> <p>Above: c.1891 portion of the structure highlighted. Below: examples of exterior and interior details of the c.1891 farmhouse</p> <div></div>


Component	Discussion	Image(s)
		
Sunroom	<p>The exact date of construction of the two-storey sunroom off the east side of the residence is unclear; although it appears to date c.1910. This would be consistent with a shift in the Property's use as a farmhouse to a summer estate during the Gooderham ownership of the Property.</p> <p>This is the portion of the Property that is associated with the following descriptions of physical or design value from Schedule A of the designation by-law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The additions to the east probably date from early in this century.	

Component	Discussion	Image(s)
	<p>This portion of the Property is directly associated with the theme of 1900-1930s summer estates along Lakeshore Road East.</p>	<div></div> <p>Above: examples of exterior and interior details of the sunroom. Below: c.1910 sunroom highlighted.</p> <div></div>

Component	Discussion	Image(s)
Sitting Room	<p>A sitting room located off the rear of the c.1866 farmhouse, west of the sunroom appears to have been constructed prior to the 1931 air photo. The second floor of the sitting room comprises an ensuite off the principal bedroom. The windows of the sitting room are similar to the window along the east elevation of the rear tail connecting to the kitchen; however, the window cases do not match, neither does the cladding of this portion of the structure. It appears as though the sitting room may have been added c. 1900-1931 as the property transitioned into a summer estate from a farmhouse. The addition resulted in an alteration to the rear tail connecting to the kitchen – specifically the truncation of a window in a similar style.</p> <p>This portion of the house is not associated with any of descriptions of physical or design value, historical or associative value, and contextual value from Schedule A of the designation by-law. Nor were any aspects of this portion of the house identified which might be directly related to the associative or historical, design or physical, or contextual value of the Property.</p>	

Component	Discussion	Image(s)
2004 alterations	<p>The 2004 alterations to the Property included the expansion of the kitchen, construction of a two-storey garage/coach house, construction of a breezeway to attach the kitchen expansion to the garage, and addition of an elevator along the east elevation of the rear tail, south of the sitting room.</p>	
	<p>This portion of the house is not associated with any of descriptions of physical or design value, historical or associative value, and contextual value from Schedule A of the designation by-law.</p>	

Component	Discussion	Image(s)
Garage/coach house	<p>A three-car garage with living space in the upper floor is located to the west of the house. It was constructed in 2004. The rounded window with shutters, central gable peak, pillars along the front, and stucco-cladding pick up on elements of the mi- to late-19th century farmhouse.</p> <p>This portion of the house is not associated with any of descriptions of physical or design value, historical or associative value, and contextual value from Schedule A of the designation by-law.</p>	<div><p>COACH HOUSE</p></div> 
Rear yard	<p>The rear yard is generally bounded by large coniferous trees along the east and west. At the south end is an open manicured lawn, at a lower elevation than the rest of the yard. A stone retaining wall and steps separate the lawn from the pool area. The pool is surrounded by a patio. A pool house is situated at the east of the pool and the entrance to the underground pool and equipment bunker is located along the west.</p> <p>This portion of the house is not associated with any of descriptions of physical or design value, historical or associative value, and</p>	 

Component	Discussion	Image(s)
	contextual value from Schedule A of the designation by-law.	
Pool House	<p>Constructed 2004-2008</p> <p>This portion of the house is not associated with any of descriptions of physical or design value, historical or associative value, and contextual value from Schedule A of the designation by-law.</p>	
Shed	<p>Constructed c. 2010</p> <p>This portion of the house is not associated with any of descriptions of physical or design value, historical or associative value, and contextual value from Schedule A of the designation by-law.</p>	

7 IDENTIFICATION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Based on the information and analysis presented in Sections 4, 5 and 6 of this document, the following list of heritage attributes have been identified:

- The L-shaped plan of the c.1866 farmhouse;
- Round headed double hung windows and operational shutters on the front and west elevation;
- Richly defined cornice on the L-shaped, c. 1866 farmhouse;
- The circular medallion in the north facing gable;
- The column-like detail and sidelights on the main entrance;
- The shallow roof pitch;
- The ornate front porch; and,
- The c.1910 sunroom addition on the east.

These are the heritage attributes that are directly related to the following physical and design, historical and associative, and contextual value of the Property:

- The following heritage attributes are associated with the Hopgood ownership and W.E. Hagaman tenancy:
 - The L-shaped plan of the c.1866 farmhouse;
 - Round headed double hung windows and operational shutters on the front and west elevation;
 - Richly defined cornice on the L-shaped, c. 1866 farmhouse;
 - The circular medallion in the north facing gable;
 - The column-like detail and sidelights on the main entrance;
 - The shallow roof pitch; and
 - The ornate front porch.
- The following heritage attributes are associated with the value of the Property as a representative example of Italianate and Classic Revival style influences on mid-19th century vernacular farmhouse design:
 - The L-shaped plan of the c.1866 farmhouse;
 - Round headed double hung windows and operational shutters on the front and west elevation;
 - Richly defined cornice on the L-shaped, c. 1866 farmhouse;
 - The circular medallion in the north facing gable;
 - The column-like detail and sidelights on the main entrance;
 - The shallow roof pitch; and
 - The ornate front porch.
- The following heritage attributes are directly related to the thematic association of the Property with the development of 1900-1930s summer estates along Lakeshore Road East
 - The two-storey sunroom at the east end of the house.
- The contextual value of the Property is described in Schedule A, by-law 1993-023 as follows, “Although partially hidden by trees, the house at 1118 Lakeshore Road East is an attractive feature along Lakeshore Road.” Based on the foregoing research and analysis,

the Property has contextual value for its historic links to several other extant grand summer estates along the section of Lakeshore Road East. It is also historically linked to the former barn at 83 Brentwood Road and could be considered a local landmark. The following heritage attributes are directly related to the contextual value of the Property:

- The L-shaped plan of the c.1866 farmhouse;
- Round headed double hung windows and operational shutters on the front and west elevation;
- Richly defined cornice on the L-shaped, c. 1866 farmhouse;
- The circular medallion in the north facing gable;
- The column-like detail and sidelights on the main entrance;
- The shallow roof pitch;
- The ornate front porch; and,
- The two-storey sunroom at the east end of the house.

It is LHC's professional opinion that the Property and its components do not constitute a significant cultural heritage landscape as defined within the 2020 Provincial Policy Statement.

8 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ALTERATION

This HIA is being prepared as part of the submission package for a Minor Variance Application for an addition to the rear of the residence and construction of a new garage. (See Appendix E: Floor Plans and Elevations).

The proposal seeks to retain the front, c.1866 L-shaped farmhouse and the c.1910 sunroom addition on the east side of the structure. The 2004 garage will be replaced with a larger garage, that will be located closer to the road—but still set back from the residence—which will present from the front as the same scale as the existing garage. The house and garage will be connected through an enclosed breezeway. The breezeway is set back from the garage and the rounded top of the door picks up on the Italianate windows, while remaining distinct and of its time. Stone cladding is proposed for the breezeway to differentiate it from the stucco of the c.1866 house.



Figure 12: Rendering, front elevation

Specifically, the design proposes to retain:

- The L-shaped, c.1866 farmhouse with its:
 - Round headed double hung windows and operational shutters on the front and west elevation;
 - Cornice;
 - Circular medallion in the north facing gable;
 - The column-like detail and sidelights on the main entrance;
 - The shallow roof pitch;
 - The ornate front porch; and,
 - The two-storey sunroom at the east end of the house. (Figure 13)



Figure 13: Portions of the Property to be retained

The design proposes to remove:

- The c.1890s tail and kitchen addition at the rear of the house;
- The early 20th century sitting room and second-floor principal ensuite addition;
- The 2004-2008 breezeway, kitchen addition, elevator, pool, pool house, and pool and equipment storage bunker; and
- The c.2010 shed. (Figure 14)

The design proposes to construct:

- A three-car garage addition to the front of the existing garage;
- A breezeway to connect the garage addition to the residence;
- A covered walkway and porch will lead from the breezeway to the rear patio (Figure 12);
- The front foyer stairs will be removed and the foyer will open to a new one-storey addition off the rear of the c.1866 house which will replace the c.1891 and 2004 additions;
- The sitting room off the rear of the c.1866 house is proposed to be removed and replaced with a butler's pantry –making use of the existing opening;
- A new exterior opening is proposed to be constructed off the rear of the sunroom. (Figure 14)



Figure 14: Portion to be retained over detail of the proposed floor plan. Yellow to be retained. Red to be removed (approximate)



Figure 15: Rendering, rear elevation (covered patio (left) great room (centre) sunroom (right))

9 IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Based on the heritage attributes identified in Section 7, a review of the proposal for potential adverse impacts was undertaken. As described in Section 2.5, the impact assessment was guided by the MHSTCI's *Information Sheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans*⁶⁴ and the Town's HIA guidelines which outline seven potential negative impacts to be considered with any proposed development or property alteration. The impacts include, but are not limited to:

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

An overview of the impact assessment is presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Overview of Potential Positive (P) and Negative (N) on Heritage Attributes

Cultural Heritage Value and Interest	Heritage Attribute	Type of Effect (P, N, Nil)
The property has physical/design value as a representative example of Italianate and Classic Revival style influences on mid-19th century vernacular farmhouse design	The L-shaped plan of the c.1866 farmhouse	Nil
	Round headed double hung windows and operational shutters on the front and west elevation	Nil
	Richly defined cornice on the L-shaped, c. 1866 farmhouse	Nil

⁶⁴ "Info Sheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans," in *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Policies of the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement, 2005*, prepared by the Ministry of Culture, (Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2006), 1-4.

Cultural Heritage Value and Interest	Heritage Attribute	Type of Effect (P, N, Nil)
	The circular medallion in the north facing gable	Nil
	The column-like detail and sidelights on the main entrance	Nil
	The shallow roof pitch	Nil
	The ornate front porch	Nil
<p>Comments: The design proposes to retain all of the listed heritage attributes. The c.1866 portion of the house will be retained in its entirety. The addition generally makes use of existing structural openings to connect the first floor of the c.1866 house to the new addition.</p> <p>Potential physical impacts can be mitigated through careful planning and implementation of removals (i.e., removal of later additions) and construction/connection of new elements to the c.1866 structure.</p> <p>Indirect impacts related to visual obstruction and changes to the overall appearance of the heritage attributes were considered. The alteration is primarily proposed for the rear of the structure and will not be visible from Lakeshore Road East. Dense trees along the east and west property boundaries will shield views of the new addition.</p> <p>The garage addition and enclosed breezeway will be set back from the c.1866 structure.</p> <p>Restoration of the heritage attributes should be undertaken by qualified heritage tradespeople.</p>		
The Property has historical and associative value for its direct association with W.E. Hagaman, who is understood to have tenanted the Property from c.1866-1872 and with Richard Hopgood and Mary (Kelley) Hopgood who are believed to have constructed the farmhouse.	The L-shaped plan of the c.1866 farmhouse	Nil
	Round headed double hung windows and operational shutters on the front and west elevation	Nil
	Richly defined cornice on the L-shaped, c. 1866 farmhouse	Nil
	The circular medallion in the north facing gable	Nil
	The column-like detail and sidelights on the main entrance	Nil
	The shallow roof pitch	Nil
	The ornate front porch	Nil
<p>Comments: The design proposes to retain all of the listed heritage attributes. The c.1866 portion of the house will be retained in its entirety.</p> <p>Indirect impacts related to visual obstruction and changes to the overall appearance of the heritage attributes were considered. The alteration is primarily proposed for the rear of the structure and will not be visible from Lakeshore Road East. Dense trees along the east and west property boundaries will shield views of the new addition. The garage addition and enclosed breezeway will be set back from the c.1866 structure.</p>		

Cultural Heritage Value and Interest	Heritage Attribute	Type of Effect (P, N, Nil)
The legibility of the c.1866 farmhouse with Italianate and Classical Revival influences will be maintained when viewing the property from the road.		
The Property has historical and associative value as an example of a mid-19 th century farmhouse that transformed into one of a number of grand summer estates along Lakeshore Road East from 1900-1930.	The two-storey sunroom at the east end of the house	P
<p>Comments: The design proposes to retain and rehabilitate the sunroom to address drainage and foundational issues. A new exterior entrance is proposed to be located at the rear of the sunroom and will not be visible from the front or east of the Property.</p> <p>Potential physical impacts can be mitigated through careful planning and implementation of rehabilitation activities and the relocated entrance feature and by the retention of qualified heritage tradespeople to undertake the work on heritage attributes.</p>		
The Property has contextual value as a landmark and for its historical links with other summer estates along Lakeshore Road East and with the former barn at 83 Brentwood Road.	The L-shaped plan of the c.1866 farmhouse	Nil
	Round headed double hung windows and operational shutters on the front and west elevation	Nil
	Richly defined cornice on the L-shaped, c. 1866 farmhouse	Nil
	The circular medallion in the north facing gable	Nil
	The column-like detail and sidelights on the main entrance	Nil
	The shallow roof pitch	Nil
	The ornate front porch	Nil
	The two-storey sunroom at the east end of the house	Nil
<p>Comments: The design proposes to retain all of the listed heritage attributes. The c.1866 portion of the house and sunroom will be retained.</p> <p>Indirect impacts related to visual obstruction and changes to the overall appearance of the heritage attributes were considered. The alteration is primarily proposed for the rear of the structure and will not be visible from Lakeshore Road East. Dense trees along the east and west property boundaries will shield views of the new addition.</p> <p>The garage addition and enclosed breezeway will be set back from the c.1866 structure. In addition to set back, the breezeway and garage distinguished from the c.1866 house through the use of complimentary stone cladding on the breezeway which also helps to break up the massing of the building from the front. The use of a door with a rounded ensures that the breezeway is 'of its time' and clearly distinguishable and secondary to the wide Classical Revival front door case and porch; while at the same time picking up on the rounded heads of the Italianate windows (Figure 12).</p> <p>The massing of the additions from the side elevations has been broken up through the addition of windows, stone cladding, and rounded dormers which pick up on the Italianate windows, but are</p>		

Cultural Heritage Value and Interest	Heritage Attribute	Type of Effect (P, N, Nil)
<p>distinguishable as modern. Although the one-storey addition is of the same height as the two-storey structure, the use of lower eaves help to ensure that the c.1866 house and c.1910 sunroom are clearly distinguishable as two-storey features next to the tall, one-storey addition (Figure 16).</p> <p>The legibility of the c.1866 farmhouse with Italianate and Classical Revival influences and the two-storey c.1910 sunroom will be maintained when viewing the property from the road.</p>		



Figure 16: Rendering east elevation



Figure 17: Rendering, west elevation

The proposal was also reviewed for compliance/conformance with the applicable heritage planning framework.

In general, the proposed alteration is consistent with PPS 2020 2.6.1, “Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved” and conforms to 4.2.7 of the Growth Plan, “Cultural heritage resources will be conserved in order to foster a sense of place and benefit communities, particularly in strategic growth areas”.

The Property was included in the list of candidate CHLs reviewed as part of Phase 1 of the Town’s CHL Strategy. Based on the result of the Phase 1 screening, no further action was recommended. However, as the Phase 1 CHL screening of the Property did not include site access or intensive property-specific research, this HIA considered the potential for the Property to constitute a significant cultural heritage landscape as defined within the 2020 Provincial Policy Statement. Based on the foregoing research and analysis, the Property does not constitute a significant cultural heritage landscape as defined within the 2020 Provincial Policy Statement.

An overview of conformance with relevant OP policies related to cultural heritage resources is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Conformance with Relevant Town of Oakville Official Plan Policies

Applicable OP Policy	Conforming Y/N	Discussion
5.3.1 The Town shall encourage the conservation of <i>cultural heritage resources</i> identified on the register and their integration into new <i>development</i> proposals through the approval process and other appropriate mechanisms.	Y	The proposed alteration retains and integrates the 1866 residence and the Property’s heritage attributes. Additional discussion on conservation measures is provided in Section 10.
5.3.2 A <i>cultural heritage resource</i> should be evaluated to determine its cultural heritage values and <i>heritage attributes</i> prior to the preparation of a heritage impact assessment of a proposed <i>development</i> on the <i>cultural heritage resource</i> .	Y	The Property was evaluated and determined to be a property of cultural heritage value or interest in 1993. This HIA provides additional analysis in order to articulate a list of heritage attributes, which was not included in Schedule A of the designation by-law; as it predates the 2005 OHA amendment.
5.3.7 Where the Town is considering a proposal to alter, remove, or demolish a <i>cultural heritage resource</i> that is protected or registered under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> , or repeal a designating by-law under that Act, it shall ensure that it has before it	Y	This HIA satisfies this policy. A discussion of how the proposal affects the heritage attributes and the cultural heritage value and

Applicable OP Policy	Conforming Y/N	Discussion
<p>any required heritage impact assessment or sufficient information to review and consider:</p> <p>a) how the proposal affects the <i>heritage attributes</i> and the cultural heritage value and interest of the <i>cultural heritage resource</i>; and,</p> <p>b) options that reduce, minimize or eliminate impacts to the <i>cultural heritage resource</i>.</p>		<p>interest of the cultural heritage resource is provided in Table 3.</p> <p>Options that reduce, minimize, or eliminate impacts to the cultural heritage resources are discussed in Section 10.</p>
<p>5.5.1 All options for on-site retention of buildings and structures of cultural heritage significance shall be exhausted before resorting to relocation. Relocation of <i>built heritage resources</i> shall only be considered through a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment that addresses retention and relocation.</p>	Y	<p>The proposal to alter the Property does not contemplate relocation. Portions of the extant structures will be removed.</p> <p>Heritage attributes will be retained in situ.</p>

10 CONSIDERED MITIGATION AND CONSERVATION MEASURES

Concurrent with the preparation of the HIA, LHC has provided input to the design team with respect to alternatives and mitigation measures to lessen impacts on the Property's cultural heritage value and heritage attributes.

As outlined in Section 9, the design proposal is not in principle anticipated to result in significant adverse impacts to the heritage attributes of the Property as long as project planning and implementation are carried out in a thoughtful manner and with the participation of qualified heritage professionals.

The following principles, derived from the National S&Gs related to conservation and rehabilitation activities⁶⁵, should be applied as design and project planning progresses:

- Conserve the heritage value of an historic place. Do not remove, replace or substantially alter its intact or repairable character-defining elements⁶⁶. Do not move a part of an historic place if its current location is a character-defining element;
- Conserve changes to an historic place that, over time, have become character-defining elements in their own right;
- Conserve heritage value by adopting an approach calling for minimal intervention;
- Evaluate the existing condition of character-defining elements to determine the appropriate intervention needed. Use the gentlest means possible for any intervention. Respect heritage value when undertaking an intervention;
- Maintain character-defining elements on an ongoing basis. Repair character-defining elements by reinforcing their materials using recognized conservation methods. Replace in kind any extensively deteriorated or missing parts of character-defining elements, where there are surviving prototypes;
- Make any intervention needed to preserve character-defining elements physically and visually compatible with the historic place and identifiable on close inspection. Document any intervention for future reference;
- Repair rather than replace character-defining elements. Where character-defining elements are too severely deteriorated to repair, and where sufficient physical evidence exists, replace them with new elements that match the forms, materials and detailing of sound versions of the same elements. Where there is insufficient physical evidence, make the form, material and detailing of the new elements compatible with the character of the historic place;
- Conserve the heritage value and character-defining elements when creating any new additions to an historic place or any related new construction. Make the new work physically and visually compatible with, subordinate to and distinguishable from the historic place;

⁶⁵ The listed standards and guidelines have been identified as the most relevant to the current proposal; however, this should not be interpreted as indicating that the other standards and guidelines do not apply.

⁶⁶ Note: *character-defining elements* should be understood here to have the same meaning as *heritage attributes*.

- Create any new additions or related new construction so that the essential form and integrity of an historic place will not be impaired if the new work is removed in the future;
- Repair rather than replace character-defining elements from the restoration period. Where character-defining elements are too severely deteriorated to repair and where sufficient physical evidence exists, replace them with new elements that match the forms, materials and detailing of sound versions of the same elements; and,

LHC recommends the following specific mitigation measures:

- As design progresses, it is recommended that existing structural openings be utilized to connect the addition to the c.1866 structure to the extent possible.
- It is recommended that a structural engineer with heritage expertise be retained to review the existing conditions of the c.1910 sunroom and to provide advice on rehabilitation of the structure as it relates to issues with drainage and foundations.
- It is recommended that heritage tradespeople with recent and relevant experience be retained to: oversee the demolition of portions of the structure immediately adjacent to the c.1866 house; to undertake the stucco work on the c.1866 portion of the building; and, to undertake the work on the sunroom related to creating a new entrance on the rear elevation.

11 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the foregoing, the following heritage attributes were identified:

- The L-shaped plan of the c.1866 farmhouse;
- Round headed double hung windows and operational shutters on the front and west elevation;
- Richly defined cornice on the L-shaped, c. 1866 farmhouse;
- The circular medallion in the north facing gable;
- The column-like detail and sidelights on the main entrance;
- The shallow roof pitch;
- The ornate front porch; and,
- The two-storey sunroom at the east end of the house.

It is LHC's professional opinion that the Property does not constitute a significant cultural heritage landscape as defined within the 2020 Provincial Policy Statement.

It is LHC's professional opinion that the proposed alterations –at the time of writing—are consistent with applicable heritage planning legislation and policy and that potential adverse impacts can be mitigated through project planning and implementation. Specifically, LHC recommends the following:

- As design progresses, it is recommended that existing structural openings be utilized to connect the addition to the c.1866 structure to the extent possible.
- It is recommended that a structural engineer with heritage expertise be retained to review the existing conditions of the c.1910 sunroom and to provide advice on rehabilitation of the structure as it relates to issues with drainage and foundations.
- It is recommended that heritage tradespeople with recent and relevant experience be retained to: oversee the demolition of portions of the structure immediately adjacent to the c.1866 house; to undertake the stucco work on the c.1866 portion of the building; and, to undertake the work on the sunroom related to creating a new entrance on the rear elevation.

LHC further recommends that a request be made to the Town to amend designation by-law 1993-023 to include a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest –including a list of heritage attributes—that is consistent with the current requirements under the OHA in order to better support the future management and conservation of the Property's heritage attributes and overall cultural heritage value and to provide clarity should the owners wish to apply for Heritage Grant Funding for future conservation projects.

SIGNATURE

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'CU' with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

Christienne Uchiyama, MA CAHP
Principal | Manager, Heritage Consulting
Services

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APPENDIX B Project Personnel

Christienne Uchiyama, MA CAHP – Principal, LHC

Christienne Uchiyama MA CAHP is Principal and Manager - Heritage Consulting Services with LHC. She is a Heritage Consultant and Professional Archaeologist (P376) with more than a decade of experience working on heritage aspects of planning and development projects. She is a member of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals and received her MA in Heritage Conservation from Carleton University School of Canadian Studies. Her thesis examined the identification and assessment of impacts on cultural heritage resources in the context of Environmental Assessment.

Since 2003 Chris has provided archaeological and heritage conservation advice, support, and expertise as a member of numerous multi-disciplinary project teams for projects across Ontario and New Brunswick, including such major projects as: all phases of archaeological assessment at the Canadian War Museum site at LeBreton Flats, Ottawa; renewable energy projects; natural gas pipeline routes; railway lines; hydro powerline corridors; and highway/road realignments. She has completed more than 100 cultural heritage technical reports for development proposals at all levels of government, including cultural heritage evaluation reports, heritage impact assessments, and archaeological licence reports. Her specialties include the development of Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports, under both *O. Reg. 9/06* and *10/06*, and Heritage Impact Assessments.

Marcus R. Létourneau, PhD, MCIP, RPP, CAHP – Managing Principal

Marcus Létourneau is the Managing Principal for LHC | Heritage Planning and Archeology, an Ontario-based heritage consultancy with offices in Kingston, Toronto, and Huntsville. He is also an Adjunct Assistant Professor in the Department of Geography and Planning at Queen's University and an Instructor in the School of Planning and Contributing Associate for the Heritage Resources Centre at the University of Waterloo. He co-teaches heritage planning at the Willowbank School of Restoration Arts, co-teaches the facilities management course for historic house museums for the Ontario Museum Association, and teaches a course called "Heritage Planning for Practitioners" at Algonquin College.

Marcus currently serves on the Board of Directors for the Heritage Resources Centre at the University of Waterloo and as Vice-Chair for the Township of Leeds and the Thousand Islands Municipal Heritage Committee. He is an appointed member of the Board of Directors for the Friends of Springfield House Complex and is part of the program development team for a new Bachelor of Applied Science program in Building Conservation at Algonquin College. He is a professional member of the Canadian Institute of Planners (MCIP), a Registered Professional Planner with OPPI (RPP) and a full member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP).

Marcus was previously the Manager for the Sustainability and Heritage Management Discipline Team (Ottawa/Kingston) and a Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist for Golder Associates Limited (2011-2015). His other positions included: serving as a contract professor at Carleton University in both the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies and School of Canadian Studies

(Heritage Conservation); as the senior heritage planner for the City of Kingston (2004-2011) where he worked in both the Planning & Development and Cultural Services Departments; and, in various capacities at Queen's University at Kingston (2001-2007). He previously served on the Executive and Board of Directors for the Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals; on the Board of Directors for Community Heritage Ontario; on the Board of Directors of the Friends of the Rideau, and, on the Executive and Board of Directors for the Kingston Historical Society.

Marcus has a PhD in Cultural/Historical Geography (Queen's University); a MA in Cultural Geopolitics (University of Western Ontario); BA (Hons) in Geography with a History Minor (Queen's University); a Diploma in Peace and Conflict Studies (University of Waterloo); a Professional Certificate in Heritage Conservation Planning (University of Victoria); a Certificate in Museum Studies (Ontario Museum Association); and training in Marine/Foreshore Archaeology. In 2018, he completed UNESCO/ICCROM/WHITRAP training in China on impact assessments for heritage.

Marcus brings over 20 years of experience to his practice, which is particularly focused on heritage legislation, process, and heritage planning. He has been involved in over 225 projects either as the project manager or as the senior heritage planner. He has been qualified as an expert heritage witness at the former OMB/LPAT (heritage planning with a specialization in cultural heritage landscapes; land use planning; and, heritage conservation), CRB (cultural heritage specialist), for a Superior Court Hearing, and for a judicial inquiry for the Public Lands Act. He co-authored the second edition of *Heritage Planning* (Routledge) with Dr. Hal Kalman (2020).

Jordan Greene, BA – Mapping Technician

Jordan Greene is a mapping technician with LHC. She holds a Bachelor of Arts in Geography with a Certificate in Geographic Information Science and a Certificate in Urban Planning Studies from Queen's University. The experience gained through the completion of the Certificate in Geographic Information Science allowed Jordan to volunteer as a research assistant contributing to the study of the extent of the suburban population in America with Dr. David Gordon. Prior to her work at LHC, Jordan spent the final two years of her undergraduate degree working in managerial positions at the student-run Printing and Copy Centre as an Assistant and Head Manager. Jordan has had an interest in heritage throughout her life and is excited to build on her existing professional and GIS experience as a part of the LHC team.

APPENDIX C By-Law 1993-023

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE
BY-LAW 1993-23

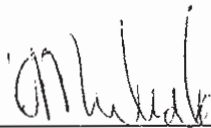
A by-law to designate 1118 Lakeshore Road East
as a property of historical, architectural,
and contextual value and interest

THE COUNCIL ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. The property municipally known as 1118 Lakeshore Road East is hereby designated as a property of historical, architectural, and contextual value and interest pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act for reasons set out in Schedule "A" to this By-law.
2. The property designated by this By-law is the property described in Schedule "B" attached to this By-law.

PASSED by the Council this 29th day of March,

1993.



MAYOR



A/CLERK

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The land on which the building at 1118 Lakeshore Road East was built was patented from the Crown in 1828 to King's College, Toronto. King's College was given substantial land grants in Trafalgar Township in the 1820's to finance their learning institution.

In 1831, the property was sold to Robert Kelley. Five years later, Robert Kelley's wife, Mary, assumed ownership of the property. Robert Kelley evidently died several years later and Mary was remarried to Richard Hopgood. Richard Hopgood is listed in the census as being a farmer who was born in England in 1805.

It was during the Hopgood's ownership of the property, around the year 1866 that the house at 1118 Lakeshore Road East was built. According to an Oakville Historical Society plaque on the home, it is believed that an early occupant of the house at 1118 Lakeshore Road East was W.E. Hagaman.

As the Hopgoods also owned property on the north side of Lakeshore Road East, where according to the Historical Atlas of Halton County, 1877, there was a farm house, it is possible that they lived in the house on that property while they rented the house at 1118 Lakeshore Road East to W.E. Hagaman.

W.E. (Worthington Ely) Hagaman was born in 1820 in the United States. He was the cousin of Benjamin Hagaman, a founder of the Gage and Hagaman Company, one of Oakville's most successful businesses in the nineteenth century. Gage and Hagaman was involved in developing the buying and shipping of grain into an important business in Oakville. Benjamin Hagaman, an American with affiliations with

relatives of the same name at Oswego, formed a partnership with James Gage, one of Oakville's early merchants. This firm became established early at Bronte; in 1842 Charles Sovereign noted in his journal, "Gage and Hagaman is still receiving goods for shipping and putting up a fine store."

At Oakville their frame store stood east of the post office on the southwest corner of Colborne and Navy Streets. Eventually this was replaced by a four storey brick building which was an Oakville landmark for almost a century. Benjamin Hagaman turned over the Oakville business to his cousin, Worthington Ely Hagaman, in 1852, thereafter devoting his time to the Bronte store. Two years later, upon the death of James Gage, his interest in the business was carried on by his son, James Gage.

In addition to grain, Gage and Hagaman were also large importers of manufactured American goods which they shipped from Oswego. These goods initially caused some anti-American sentiment in Oakville and the surrounding areas, as these less costly ready-made goods, particularly clothing, substantially undercut the local manufacturer's prices.

In addition to the goods they imported, Gage & Hagaman were also innovative in their financial operations with their "ready pay" store, one of the first of its kind in Ontario.

Hazel Chisholm Matthews, in her book Oakville and the Sixteen, described Gage and Hagaman's "ready-pay" system:

"Gage, Hagaman & Co. made special mention of their "ready pay store". "We pay no rent, employ no extra clerks to keep books, make out accounts etc., and make NO BAD DEBTS. With our system of 'READY PAY, we are enabled to sell at all times at lower prices than the CHEAPEST CITY HOUSES.' This statement, which appeared in the Oakville Sentinel, April 7, 1854, is of more than ordinary interest. Timothy Eaton, who established his

store at Toronto in the late sixties has been credited with having introduced epoch-making ideas in business when he adopted the principles of selling goods for a set price and for cash only. Eaton's biographer affirms that when made public in 1868, these principles were considered so "startling", "revolutionary", and "amazing", that they "caused profound astonishment" and were generally looked upon as "the hallucinations of a madman". Whether the policy of Gage & Hagaman included a fixed price is not indicated, but their advertising proves that in the early fifties, they were selling merchandise for cash only, a practice which fifteen years later was considered such a "radical measure" by Toronto merchants."

By the mid 1860's the combination of economic depression and disruption of the grain trade due to the Civil War brought hardship for all of Oakville's grain dealers, including Gage and Hagaman. About 1865, James P. Gage dissolved partnership with W.E. Hagaman and moved to Iowa, after "trimming his sails to meet the unfavourable wind".

W.E. Hagaman took his brother-in-law, Bennett Jull of Orangeville into partnership in 1872. The firm of Hagaman and Jull reduced their large store by half, leasing the north half to Thomas Patterson, formerly head tailor of their custom made clothing department.

Hagaman and Jull operated in their reduced premises for several years until in 1890 the business was relocated to Ridgetown, Ontario. Presumably, W.E. Hagaman also moved to Ridgetown at this time. He died two years later at the age of seventy six.

The period which is documented as being the worst financially for W.E. Hagaman, from circa 1865 to 1872, appears to coincide with the period when W.E. Hagaman resided at 1118 Lakeshore Road East. It seems probable that Hagaman was forced to sell his original home to support his business. Later in 1885, when times were more favourable, W.E. Hagaman built the large brick house which continues to stand today at 72 First Street.

In 1880, the property at 1118 Lakeshore Road East was sold to John Robinson, who is listed in the 1881 census as a farmer who originated in Ireland. Five years later, the property was sold to Phillip Triller Kelley.

In 1902, the property at 1118 Lakeshore Road East was sold to Sarah Page, the wife of Dr. Charles Page. Charles A. Page was one of Oakville's most respected doctors at the turn of the century. In later years, Dr. Page had a home and office built for himself at 334 Lakeshore Road East.

In 1904, the property at 1118 Lakeshore Road East was sold again to a physician, Dr. Andrew William Porte. Dr. Porte and his family lived in the house until 1910, when it was sold to Melville Ross Gooderham and his wife, Charlotte. After a series of owners, the property at 1118 Lakeshore Road East, which originally ran back to Lake Ontario, was subdivided in 1959 and the main house was retained on one of the lots. The barn on the property was also retained on its own lot and was converted into a residence which stands today at 83 Brentwood Road.

In 1971, the house at 1118 Lakeshore Road East was recorded for the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings (C.I.H.B.). The C.I.H.B. recorded the house at 1118 Lakeshore Road East as "The Bush House", the origin of the name is, however, unknown.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The house at 1118 Lakeshore Road East is a two storey stucco clad structure, originally built in the L-shaped Italianate style. Some features of this style include round headed double hung windows, richly defined cornice, L-shaped plan and the circular medallion in the north facing gable. The house also presents a number of features of the Classic Revival style. These include the column-like detail and sidelights on the main entrance,

the shallow roof pitch and the ornate front porch. The additions to the east probably date from early in this century.

The roof on the house is now of asphalt shingle. Originally, this may have been of wood shingle. The shutters on the house appear to fit the window openings. This indicates that they may be original or reminiscent of the original.

CONTEXTUAL SIGNIFICANCE

Although partially hidden by trees, the house at 1118 Lakeshore Road East is an attractive feature along Lakeshore Road.

SCHEDULE "B" TO BY-LAW 1993-23

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Town of Oakville, in the County of Halton and being composed of:

FIRSTLY: The whole of Lot 8, according to a Plan registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the County of Halton as No. 948.

SECONDLY: Part of Lot 9, Concession 4, South of Dundas Street, in the said Town of Oakville, more particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING at the easterly angle of Lot 8, according to plan registered as Number 948 for the said Town of Oakville;

THENCE southwesterly along the southeasterly limit of said Lot 8, a distance of ninety-six feet seven and three-quarter inches (96' 7 3/4") to the southerly angle of said Lot 8.

THENCE southeasterly parallel to the westerly limit of said Lot 9, Concession 4, S.D.S. being along the northeasterly limit of Lot 6, Plan 948, a distance of eighty feet three and one-quarter inches (80' 3 1/4") to the easterly angle of said Lot 6;

THENCE northeasterly parallel to the southeasterly limit of said Lot 8, a distance of ninety-six feet, seven and three-quarter inches (96' 7 3/4") to a point;

THENCE northwesterly parallel to the northeasterly limit of said Lot 6, a distance of eighty feet three and one-quarter inches (80' 3 1/4") more or less to the point of commencement.

As described in Instrument No. 321219.

APPENDIX D Glossary

Definitions are based on the Ontario Heritage Act, (**OHA**), the Provincial Policy Statement (**PPS**), Halton Region Official Plan (**ROP**) (2018), and the Livable Oakville Official Plan (**OP**) (2018).

Adjacent Lands means those lands contiguous to a protected heritage property or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan. (PPS).

Alter means to change in any manner and includes to restore, renovate, repair, or disturb and “alteration” has a corresponding meaning (“transformer”, “transformation”) (OHA).

Built heritage resource means a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community. Built heritage resources are generally located on property that has been designated under Parts IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act, or included on local, provincial and/or federal registers. (OP).

Character means the collective qualities and characteristics that distinguish a particular area or neighbourhood. (OP).

Compatible means the development or redevelopment of uses which may not necessarily be the same as, or similar to, the existing development, but can coexist with the surrounding area without unacceptable adverse impact. (OP).

Conserved (or Conserve) means the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by the relevant planning authority and/or decisionmaker. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments. (OP).

Cultural heritage resource means built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, and archaeological resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people. While some cultural heritage resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation. (OP).

Development means the creation of a new lot, a change in land use, or the construction of buildings and structures, requiring approval under the Planning Act, but does not include:

activities that create or maintain infrastructure authorized under an environmental assessment process works subject to the Drainage Act any other activity deemed by the Director of Planning Services to be minor in nature, which has negligible impact to the natural environment and meets the intent of this Plan. (OP).

Heritage Attributes means the principal features or elements that contribute to a protected heritage property’s cultural heritage value or interest, and may include the property’s built,

constructed, or manufactured elements, as well as natural landforms, vegetation, water features, and its visual setting (e.g., significant views or vistas to or from a protected heritage property). (PPS).

Property means real property and includes all buildings and structures thereon. (OHA).

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