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**From:** Rebecca Sciarra, Partner and Director, ASI

**RE:** Peer Review of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Report: Milton  
Quarry East Extension, Town of Halton Hills, Halton Region, Prepared by  
McNauhgton Herman Britton Clarkson Planning Limited for Dufferin  
Aggregates Limited

**File: 22CH-037**

## 1.0 Scope of Peer Review and Methods

Archaeological Services Inc. (A.S.I) was retained by the Region of Halton to conduct a peer review of the Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (C.H.I.A.) prepared by McNauhgton Herman Britton Clarkson Planning Limited (M.H.B.C.) for the Milton Quarry East Extension in the Town of Halton Hills. The subject C.H.I.A. is dated December 2021 and was prepared for Dufferin Aggregates Limited, a Division of CRH Canada Group Inc. This peer review has been commissioned to inform Halton Region's Joint Agency Review Team (J.A.R.T) process.

This peer review has been generally scoped to comment on the C.H.I.A.'s completeness based on an assessment of its compliance with applicable policies and terms of reference for completing C.H.I.A. studies. Section 2.0 presents a brief description of the subject property and the proposed application, including a summary of key conclusions and findings presented in the M.H.B.C. C.H.I.A. Section 3.0 presents an assessment of the C.H.I.A., including whether it contains required information typical of a C.H.I.A., complies with existing and applicable policies, and/or if the information and analysis presented is sufficient and complete based on the author's professional experience.

Memorandum

Section 4.0 presents conclusions and recommendations of this peer review as it relates to the M.H.B.C. C.H.I.A. For the purposes of completing this peer review, the following technical work has been completed:

- Review of the following project-specific reports provided by Halton Region:
  - Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment: Milton Quarry East Extension, Town of Halton Hills, Halton Region (M.H.B.C., December 2021)
  - Traffic Impact Study/Haul Route Assessment: Dufferin Aggregates Milton Quarry East Extension (The Municipal Infrastructure Group, October 2021)
  - Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Location 2 (AjGx-306), Milton Quarry East Extension, Part of Lot 12, Concession 1, Former Esquesing Township, Halton County, Now the Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton (Golder, April 30, 2021)
  
- Review of the existing conditions of the lands proposed for licensing based on review of high resolution ortho-imagery and based on a site visit. The site visit was conducted on June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2022, and consisted of a guided tour of the existing licensed area and the area proposed for licensing.
  
- Review of relevant guidance documents, terms of reference documents, policies, legislation, and cultural heritage impact assessment requirements:
  - *Planning Act*
  - *Ontario Heritage Act*
  - *Provincial Policy Statement (2020)*
  - *Niagara Escarpment Plan (2017)*
  - *A Place to Grow: Growth Plan (2020)*
  - *Halton Region Official Plan (Interim Office Consolidation November 10, 2021)*
  - *Town of Halton Hills Official Plan (May 1, 2019, Office Consolidation)*
  - *Aggregate Resources Reference Manual, Regional Official Plan Guidelines (Halton Region, n.d)*
  - *Aggregate resources of Ontario standards: A compilation of the four standards adopted by Ontario Regulation 244/97 under the Aggregate Resources Act (Province of Ontario, August 2020)*
  - *Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference (Town of Halton Hills, May 2020)*



- *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process* (Ministry of Culture 2006):
  - Info Sheet # 1 Built Heritage Resources;
  - Info Sheet # 2 Cultural Heritage Landscapes; and
  - Info Sheet #5 Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans

## 2.0 Summary of M.H.B.C. Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Findings

M.H.B.C. was retained by Dufferin Aggregates to prepare a C.H.I.A. related to the proposed Milton Quarry East Extension, located in the Town of Halton Hills. The subject extension is subject to a Class 'A' Licence under the *Aggregate Resources Act* and requires a Niagara Escarpment Plan Amendment and Region of Halton and Town of Halton Hills Official Plan Amendments. The project involves a proposal to extend operations at the Milton Quarry to include a new East Extension located adjacent to the existing East Cell area of the facility. Figure 1 below depicts the location of the existing licensed quarry in purple and lands proposed for licensing in red.



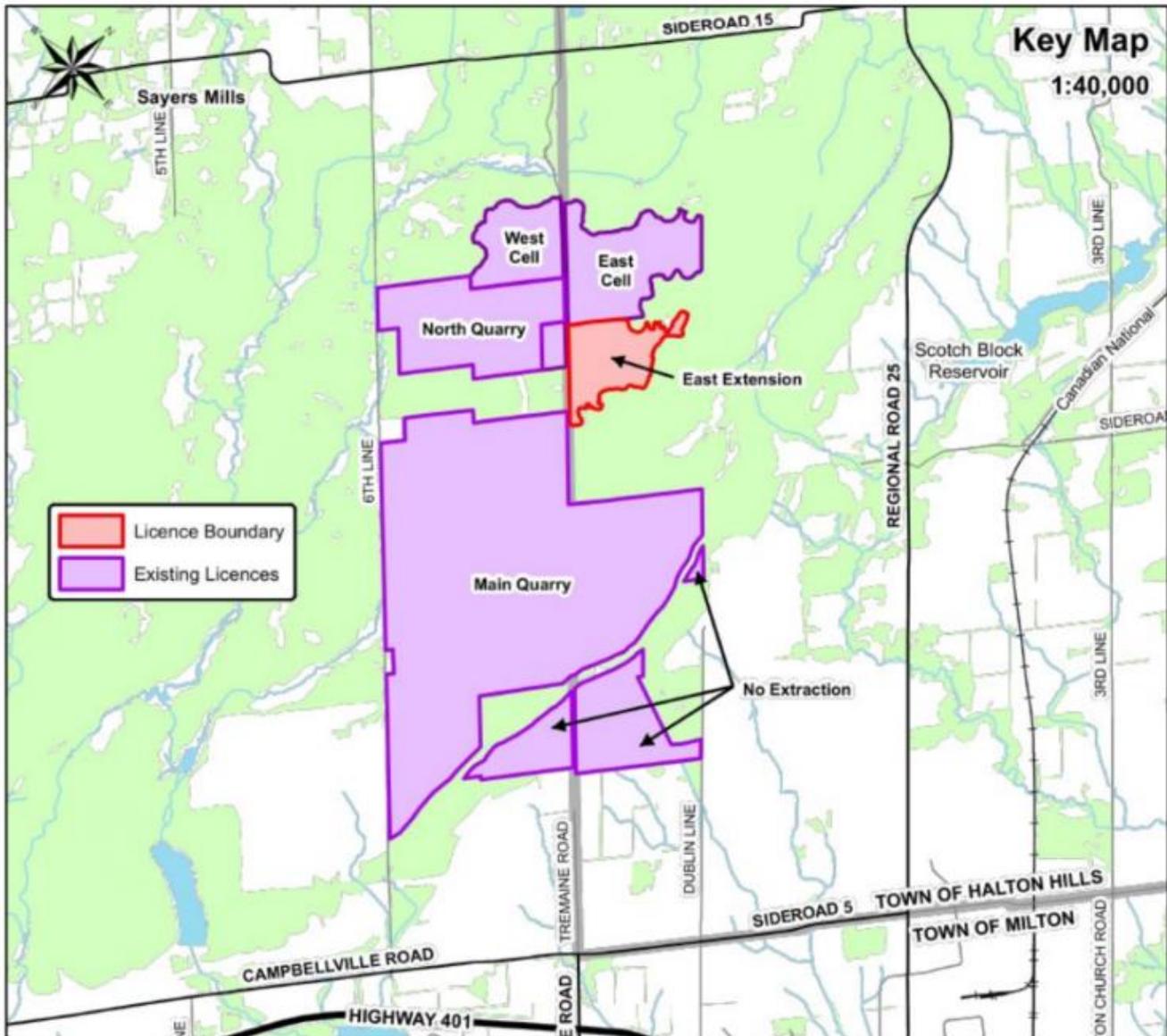


Figure 1: Location of existing quarry and East Extension, proposed for licensing (MHBC 2021).

The area proposed for licensing is 30.2 hectares and will be serviced by existing quarry infrastructure, including the existing processing area, internal haul routes, and entrance and exits on Dublin Line.

The C.H.I.A. describes the subject lands as previously used for agricultural purposes and currently with a landscape character defined by partial forestation. The C.H.I.A. confirms there are no buildings located on site. Landscape features are identified on

site, and which likely relate to former human uses of the site, including field crop and pastures, field patterns, and a former farm lane (M.H.B.C. 2021: 17, 19). The property is described as featuring a range of natural features such as forest and wetland (M.H.B.C. 2021: 18).

The scope and findings of the C.H.I.A. are described as follows:

“...to determine if there are any cultural heritage resources present on the subject lands, what their significance is, as well the potential for impacts as a result of the proposed site development. This report also comments on the potential for cultural heritage landscapes on the subject lands and the potential for impacts as a result of the proposed development application. Additionally, this report identifies cultural heritage resources located on adjacent lands, and assesses the potential for impacts as a result of the proposed aggregate extraction operation.” (M.H.B.C. 2021:2)

“The report concludes that the lands proposed for licensing, including adjacent or near (defined as within 500 metres) lands do not contain any known or potentially significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Based on this conclusion, the CHIA confirms that the area proposed for licensing as well as existing haul routes will not cause direct or indirect impacts to cultural heritage resources.” (28).

### 3.0 Assessment of Completeness

For the purposes of assessing the completeness of the Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (C.H.I.A.) prepared by M.H.B.C., the subject assessment has been analyzed to confirm whether:

- It presents information typically required of a C.H.I.A.;
- It complies with existing and applicable policies and terms of reference; and
- If the supplied information and analysis is considered sufficient and complete based on the peer reviewer’s professional experience.



**Error! Reference source not found.** identify required components of a C.H.I.A., including discussion of a C.H.I.A.'s policy intent and general objectives, and provides a description of expected methods and types of information that should be used and presented to address these requirements. A discussion of how the M.H.B.C. C.H.I.A. complies with these expected objectives and technical requirements is then provided.

## 3.1 Key Objectives of a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

Various applicable policies establish that the proposed undertaking should be planned and implemented to conserve significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes<sup>i</sup>. A Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (C.H.I.A.) constitutes the typical technical study prepared to confirm whether significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes will be conserved as part of a proposed undertaking and recommends conservation strategies and/or mitigation measures as appropriate.

The Town of Halton Hills has prepared a Terms of Reference for preparing Heritage Impact Assessments (May 2020) and establishes the expected requirements of such technical studies. The Region of Halton's Aggregate Resources Reference Manual (n.d) also outlines the purpose and objectives of such studies. Additionally, the Ontario Heritage Toolkit<sup>ii</sup> establishes that a C.H.I.A.<sup>iii</sup> is a tool to "guide the approval, modification, or denial of a proposed development or site alteration that affects a cultural heritage resource" (Info sheet 5 1). The Toolkit further establishes that C.H.I.A.s. assist in the implementation of policies 2.6.1 and 2.6.3 of the *Provincial Policy Statement*<sup>iv</sup>.

### 3.1.1 Discussion

The C.H.I.A. prepared by M.H.B.C. presents all sections generally required of this type of technical study. The study has been appropriately spatially scoped to meet the intent and objectives of a C.H.I.A.

The spatial scope of the C.H.I.A. is appropriately defined. In accordance with Policy 2.6.1 of the *Provincial Policy Statement* and *Town of Halton Hills Official Plan* policies



F2.2.4 and F5.1.2, the C.H.I.A. assesses known and/or potentially significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the lands proposed for licensing.

In accordance with Policy 167(3) of the *Region of Halton Official Plan*, lands adjacent to the area proposed for licensing were reviewed to confirm the presence of protected properties, including those designated under Part IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* or listed on a municipal register.

Known or potentially significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes were not identified along the length of the haul route given that traffic to/from the existing quarry is not projected to change following the proposed extension (T.M.I.G 2021: 41). Additionally, the Traffic Impact Study confirmed that projected future traffic conditions would not require roadway improvements along the haul route. Given these conclusions, it is appropriate that the C.H.I.A. was spatially scoped to only address new impacts associated with the licensing application and therefore excluded assessment of known or potentially significant built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes along the existing haul route.

## 3.2 Historical Research, Site Analysis and Evaluation

If the available identification and description of the significance and heritage attributes of the cultural heritage resource are inadequate for the purposes of the heritage impact assessment, or the cultural heritage resource is newly identified, research, site survey and analysis, and evaluation are required. (Town of Halton Hills, 2020; Halton Region, n.d; Ministry of Culture 2006).

### 3.2.1 Discussion

The C.H.I.A. prepared by M.H.B.C. generally presents appropriate background data, site survey information, and historical research results and outputs to identify known or potentially significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. However, given that the report acknowledges that results of archaeological investigations suggest the former presence of buildings and human occupation at the site (M.H.B.C. 2021: 18), it is recommended that the range of historical maps



reviewed should make an effort to present cartographic renderings of the site from the early twentieth century. This may include consultation of air photos records from the National Air Photo Library and/or National Topographic System maps that date to the first half of the twentieth century.

Presentation of these supplementary maps would assist in presenting a more complete understanding of the site's evolution with respect to land use activities that occurred at the site during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Alternatively, documenting the property's chain of title, tax assessment records, agricultural returns, and or census data would also result in a more definitive understanding of what occurred on the property during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century and whether there is additional evidence indicating that structures were constructed during this period. This exercise could further resolve conflicting statements in the C.H.I.A. that suggest the property never had structures despite the results of archaeological investigations recovering materials related to Euro-Canadian land use activities, including food and beverage-related and structural-related artifacts (Golder 2021:14, 18). This supplementary information and analysis may also provide additional context to further understand how and why a former farm lane is evidenced on the lot and provide additional data to support the evaluation findings presented in the M.H.B.C. C.H.I.A. that conclude there are no significant cultural heritage landscapes located on the subject site.

### **3.3 Assessment of Existing Conditions**

A comprehensive written description and high-quality color photographic documentation of the cultural heritage resource(s) in its current condition should be provided in a C.H.I.A. (Town of Halton Hills 2020; Halton Region, n.d.).

#### **3.3.1 Discussion**

The C.H.I.A. prepared by M.H.B.C. presents an appropriate level of information to describe the existing conditions of the site.



## 3.4 Identification of the Significance and Heritage Attributes of the Cultural Heritage Resources

This section usually summarizes the cultural heritage value or interest and the heritage attributes contained in a heritage property municipal designation bylaw, heritage conservation easement agreement, or other listings. This summary should clearly articulate the cultural heritage value or interest and heritage attributes of the heritage resource. If the property is not a protected heritage property but is listed or is newly identified and may possess heritage significance, statements of cultural heritage value or interest and the heritage attributes should still be developed. This statement will be informed by research and analysis of the site, and will follow the provincial guidelines set out in the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit, including *Ontario Heritage Act* Regulation 9/06 Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

### 3.4.1 Discussion

The C.H.I.A. prepared by M.H.B.C. concludes that the subject lands proposed for licensing do not contain any built features. This conclusion is based on sound and complete information. The C.H.I.A. goes on to conclude that given the absence of buildings on the site, the property does not have any buildings that have cultural heritage value. This is an appropriate conclusion.

The C.H.I.A. addresses landscape features on the site and discusses the presence of features that may be linked to earlier land uses, such as field patterns, former hedgerows, and a farm lane.

The C.H.I.A. concludes that the subject lands are not considered a cultural heritage landscape because: they have not been demonstrated to be valued to the community; the site's historic integrity has been altered; and given that no buildings remain on the site (M.H.B.C. 2021:24-25). These conclusions are premature based on the data and analysis presented in the report. There is no documentation that agencies such as the Niagara Escarpment Commission (N.E.C.), Town of Halton Hills Heritage Planner or representatives of the local Municipal Heritage Advisory Community were contacted to establish whether these lands have been defined as being a potential cultural



heritage landscape of significance to a community. Additionally, the report does not evidence through historical map and aerial photograph reviews or comparative data, that the identified landscape features have been substantively altered.

It is recommended that to augment the C.H.I.A.'s heritage evaluation, the C.H.I.A. should consider:

- contacting the Town of Halton Hills to confirm whether any community values have been ascribed to these lands;
- Specific consultation with the N.E.C. should occur to further understand how the area proposed for licensing relates to the Niagara Escarpment policy provisions and existing analyses conducted by the Commission that have addressed key scenic and cultural heritage features that contribute to the Niagara Escarpment's cultural heritage landscape significance (for example, how has this area been assessed as part of past scenic valuation studies?). Related to this, and given that the area proposed for licensing is located within the Niagara Escarpment, the C.H.I.A. should more thoroughly integrate the results of other technical work such as natural heritage/ecological studies, visual impact assessments, and archaeological work to further address the site's known or potential interrelationships between these features. Additional policy analysis should also be included to analyze policy provisions of the Niagara Escarpment Commission and how those relate to the area proposed for licensing.
- augmenting its historical map review to provide coverage from the early twentieth century; and
- presentation of comparative examples of agricultural landscapes in the local area, or relevant primary and secondary source literature, to demonstrate that this remnant agricultural landscape is not a complete or compelling example of late nineteenth-century/early twentieth-century agricultural land-use patterns.

### 3.5 Description of the Proposed Development

This description details the rationale and purpose for the development or site alteration, the proposed works and graphical layout, and how the development or site alteration fits with the objectives of the municipality or approval authority, the *Provincial Policy Statement*, upper tier Official Plans or other applicable conservation policies (Town of Halton Hills 2020; Halton Region n.d.; Ministry of Culture 2006).



### 3.5.1 Discussion

The C.H.I.A. provides a complete and sufficient description of the proposed development.

## 3.6 Measurement of Development or Site Alteration Impact

Any impact (direct or indirect, physical, or aesthetic) of the proposed development or site alteration on a cultural heritage resource must be identified. The effectiveness of any proposed conservation or mitigative or avoidance measures must be evaluated on the basis of established principles, standards and guidelines for heritage conservation (Town of Halton Hills 2020; Halton Region n.d.; Ministry of Culture 2006).

Negative impacts to a cultural heritage resource(s) as stated in the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit include, but are not limited to:

- Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features;
- Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance;
- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of an associated natural feature or plantings, such as a garden;
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship;
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features;
- A change in land use (such as rezoning a church to a multi-unit residence) where the change in use negates the property's cultural heritage value; and
- Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect a cultural heritage resource, including archaeological resources.



### **3.6.1 Discussion**

Based on the conclusions presented in the C.H.I.A., the impacts of the proposal have been appropriately measured.

The peer reviewer does note that should identification and evaluation of cultural heritage resources on site change based on completion of the supplementary technical work recommended herein, the results of the impact assessment may require updating.

## **3.7 Consideration of Alternatives, Mitigation and Conservation Methods**

Where an impact on a cultural heritage resource is identified, and the proposed conservation or mitigative measures including avoidance, are considered ineffective, other conservation or mitigative measures, or alternative development or site alteration approaches must be recommended (Town of Halton Hills 2020; Halton Region n.d.; Ministry of Culture 2006).

### **3.7.1 Discussion**

Based on the conclusions presented in the C.H.I.A., consideration of alternatives, mitigation and conservation methods have been appropriately addressed.

The peer reviewer does note that should identification and evaluation of cultural heritage resources on site change based on completion of the supplementary technical work recommended herein, the results of the impact assessment may require updating.

## **3.8 Implementation and Monitoring (As Applicable)**

This is a schedule and reporting structure for implementing the recommended conservation or mitigative or avoidance measures, and monitoring the cultural heritage resource as the development or site alteration progresses (Ministry of Culture 2006).



### **3.8.1 Discussion**

Based on the conclusions presented in the C.H.I.A., implementation and monitoring strategies have been appropriately addressed.

The peer reviewer does note that should identification and evaluation of cultural heritage resources on site change based on completion of the supplementary technical work recommended herein, the results of the impact assessment may require updating.

## **3.9 Summary Statement and Conservation Recommendations**

This is a description of: the significance and heritage attributes of the cultural heritage resource; the identification of any impact that the proposed development will have on the cultural heritage resource; an explanation of what conservation or mitigative measures, or alternative development or site alteration approaches are recommended to minimize or avoid any impact on the cultural heritage resource; if applicable, clarification of why some conservation or mitigative measures, or alternative development or site alteration approaches are not appropriate (Town of Halton Hills 2020; Halton Region n.d.; Ministry of Culture 2006).

### **3.9.1 Discussion**

Based on the conclusions presented in the C.H.I.A., the summary statement and conservation recommendations have been appropriately addressed.

The peer reviewer does note that should identification and evaluation of cultural heritage resources on site change based on completion of the supplementary technical work recommended herein, the results of the impact assessment may require updating.



## 4.0 Summary Conclusions and Recommendations

Dufferin Aggregates Limited retained M.H.B.C. to complete a C.H.I.A. to support its application for a Class 'A' Licence under the *Aggregate Resource Act*, a Niagara Escarpment Plan Amendment, and Region of Halton/Town of Halton Hills Official Plan Amendments. The C.H.I.A. is dated December 2021. The C.H.I.A. demonstrates an appropriate spatial scope of assessment. It identifies and evaluates known or potentially significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the area proposed for licensing. It also assesses whether adjacent lands contain properties or features designated under Part IV or Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or listed on a municipal Heritage Register. It also considers whether these types of features are located within a 500 m radius of the area proposed for licensing. The C.H.I.A. does not address identification, evaluation, or impact assessment of known or potentially significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes along the haul route. The peer reviewer concurs that based on the Traffic Impact Study (T.M.I.G. 2021), and its conclusion that projected volumes are not expected to change along the haul route, there is not a compelling reason to address impacts of an existing piece of infrastructure, the effects of which will not change due to the proposed licensing.

The report is appropriately organized to present sections typically required and expected to be contained within a C.H.I.A. It also presents a good foundation of historical information and site analysis relevant for describing and assessing known and potentially significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the lands proposed for licensing and measuring the impacts of the proposal on these features where extant. However, some of the historical research, agency data collection and comparative analysis information should be further augmented to present a more definitive understanding of the site's evolution during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with respect to the chronology of buildings and landscape features on the site and to more sufficiently support the C.H.I.A.'s conclusions that the subject site does not contain any known or potentially significant built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes.

The report notes that archaeological assessments on site confirmed the presence of Euro-Canadian food and beverage-related and structural-related artifacts. The C.H.I.A. also identifies that the property retains remnant landscape features such as a farm



entrance road, field patterns and hedgerows. These references and features suggest that this property was likely used for human activities during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and may have featured agricultural and residential buildings during this period. As such, it is recommended that maps and/or land registry data from the approximate period of ca. 1875 – 1950 be included to more sufficiently describe the likely land use activities that occurred on the lot during this period. It is further recommended that supplementary comparative context for remnant agricultural landscapes be presented, either based on comparative examples or primary or secondary sources, to more sufficiently confirm that this property lacks sufficient aboveground fabric, either building or landscape based, and the absence of which, precludes it from being considered a significant cultural heritage landscape.

Finally, it is recommended that engagement with the Town of Halton Hills Heritage Planner, and/or the Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee be undertaken and documented to confirm that this property has not been municipally identified as a significant cultural heritage landscape to a community and in relation to its known or potential cultural heritage values. Specific consultation with the N.E.C. should occur to further understand how the area proposed for licensing relates to the Niagara Escarpment policy provisions and existing analyses conducted by the Commission that have addressed key scenic and cultural heritage features that contribute to the Niagara Escarpment's cultural heritage landscape significance (for example, how has this area been assessed as part of past scenic valuation studies?). Related to this, and given that the area proposed for licensing is located within the Niagara Escarpment, the C.H.I.A. should more thoroughly integrate the results of other technical work such as natural heritage/ecological studies, visual impact assessments, and archaeological work to further address the site's known or potential interrelationships between these features. Additional policy analysis should also be included to analyze policy provisions of the Niagara Escarpment Commission and how those relate to the area proposed for licensing.



## 5.0 References

### Golder

- 2021 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Location 2 (AjGx-306), Milton Quarry East Extension, Part of Lot 12, Concession 1, Former Esquesing Township, Halton County, Now the Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton (April 30, 2021). Report on File with the author.

### Government of Ontario

- 1990 *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 1990, c O.18. Accessed online at: <https://canlii.ca/t/556mq>>
- 1990 *Planning Act*, RSO 1990, c P.13. Accessed online at: <https://canlii.ca/t/55cq1>
- 2020a *Provincial Policy Statement*. On file with author.
- 2020b *A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe*. Accessed online at <https://files.ontario.ca/mmah-place-to-grow-office-consolidation-en-2020-08-28.pdf>
- 2020c *Aggregate resources of Ontario standards: A compilation of the four standards adopted by Ontario Regulation 244/97 under the Aggregate Resources Act* (August 2020). Accessed online at < <https://files.ontario.ca/mnrf-aggregates-combined-standards-en-2020-08-27.pdf>>

### Halton Region

- 2021 *Halton Region Official Plan* (Interim Office Consolidation November 10, 2021). Accessed on line at <<https://www.halton.ca/Repository/ROP-Office-Consolidation-Text>>



n.d. *Aggregate Resources Reference Manual, Regional Official Plan Guidelines* (n.d.). Accessed online at [https://www.halton.ca/Repository/Aggregate Resources Reference Manual](https://www.halton.ca/Repository/Aggregate_Resources_Reference_Manual)

MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson (MH.B.C.)

2021 *Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment: Milton Quarry East Extension, Town of Halton Hills, Halton Region* (December 2021). Report in file with author.

Ministry of Culture

2006 *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process*. Accessed online at [http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/publications/Heritage Tool Kit Heritage PPS infoSheet.pdf](http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/publications/Heritage_Tool_Kit_Heritage_PPS_infoSheet.pdf)

Niagara Escarpment Commission (N.E.C.)

2017 *Niagara Escarpment Plan*. On file with the author.

The Municipal Infrastructure Group (T.M.I.G)

2021 *Traffic Impact Study/Haul Route Assessment: Dufferin Aggregates Milton Quarry East Extension* (October 2021). Report in file with author.

Town of Halton Hills

2020 *Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference* (May 2020). Accessed online at <https://www.haltonhills.ca/en/business/resources/documents/HA%20Terms%20of%20Reference%20May%202020.pdf>

2019 *Town of Halton Hills Official Plan* (May 1, 2019, Office Consolidation). Accessed online at <https://www.haltonhills.ca/en/business/official-plan.aspx>



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<sup>i</sup> See Policies 2.6.1 and 2.6.3, *2020 Provincial Policy Statement*; Objective 1.5.1(2), Escarpment Rural Area Land Use Policies of the 2017 *Niagara Escarpment Plan*; Policies 110 (8) (c, vi) and 167(3), *Halton Region Official Plan*; Policies F2.2.4 and F5.1.2, *Town of Halton Hills Official Plan*

<sup>ii</sup> The Ontario Heritage Tool Kit is a series of guides for municipal councils, municipal staff, Municipal Heritage Committees, land use planners, heritage professionals, heritage organizations, property owners and others. It was designed to help them understand the heritage conservation process in Ontario. Ontario Heritage Toolkit and its individual titles include: [Your Community, Your Heritage, Your Committee \(PDF, 1.6 MB\)](#) is a guide to establishing and sustaining an effective Municipal Heritage Committee; [Heritage Property Evaluation \(PDF, 8.9 MB\)](#) is a guide to listing, researching and evaluating cultural heritage property in Ontario communities; [Designating Heritage Properties \(PDF, 7.6 MB\)](#) is a guide to municipal designation of individual properties under the *Ontario Heritage Act*; [Heritage Conservation Districts \(PDF, 7.2 MB\)](#) is a guide to district designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*; [Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process \(PDF, 866 KB\)](#) explains cultural heritage and archaeology policies of the Ontario *Provincial Policy Statement*, 2005; [Heritage Places of Worship \(PDF, 9.1 MB\)](#) is a guide to assist in the conservation and protection of all heritage places of worship in Ontario. (The Guide is only available electronically).

<sup>iii</sup> The Ontario Heritage Toolkit identifies the objectives of a C.H.I.A. as follows: A study to determine if any cultural heritage resources (including those previously identified and those found as part of the site assessment), or in any areas of archaeological potential, are impacted by a proposed development or site alteration (2006; Info Sheet #5:2)

<sup>iv</sup> The Ontario Heritage Toolkit *Cultural Heritage Resources in the Land-Use Planning Process* publication references the 2005 *Provincial Policy Statement* and particularly identifies that C.H.I.A.s help “demonstrate that a significant built heritage resources [and/or cultural heritage landscape] will be conserved” (Infosheet 1:4, Infosheet 2:5). While the 2020 *Provincial Policy Statement* supersedes the 2005 version, the relevant policy statements referred to in the Ontario Heritage Toolkit, particularly policies 2.6.1 and 2.6.3, remain consistent between the 2005 and 2020 Provincial Policy Statements, and therefore it is the opinion of the author that the guidance provided in this Ontario Heritage Toolkit can reasonably continue to be applied under the current applicable policy framework established by the 2020 *Provincial Policy Statement*.

