

Appendix E3 –
Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report

3344 3832 Ellesmere Rd

CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT

3344 ELLESMERE ROAD AND 3832 ELLESMERE ROAD

CITY OF TORONTO, ONTARIO

FINAL REPORT

Parsons

625 Cochrane Drive, Suite 300
Markham, ON L3R 9R9

ASI File: 21CH-053

May 2021 (Updated September and December 2021; January and February 2022)





Metrolinx acknowledges that it operates on the lands of Indigenous Peoples, including the Anishinaabe, the Haudenosaunee and the Wendat peoples, and that these lands are covered by Treaty.

In particular, we wish to recognize that the proposed work and project study area of the Durham-Scarborough BRT is situated on the treaty territory of the Williams Treaties First Nations, and the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, and we acknowledge that the lands are covered by the Gunshot Treaty 1788, the Williams Treaty 1923, and the Williams Treaty Settlement of 2018.*

Metrolinx has a responsibility to recognize and value the rights of Indigenous Nations and Peoples and conduct business in a manner that is built on the foundation of trust, respect and collaboration. Metrolinx is committed to building meaningful relationships with Indigenous Nations and working towards meaningful reconciliation with the original caretakers of this land. We wish to thank Indigenous Nations for their contributions to these reports.

** Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing in this acknowledgement shall be interpreted so as to indicate Metrolinx's position on any Treaty territory or right.*

CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT

3344 ELLESMERE ROAD AND 3832 ELLESMERE ROAD

CITY OF TORONTO, ONTARIO

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by Parsons on behalf of Metrolinx to conduct a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) for two properties along Ellesmere Road in the City of Toronto. These properties are 3344 Ellesmere Road and 3832 Ellesmere Road. This CHER is part of the Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Project (DSBRT). To date, ASI has completed a Cultural Heritage Report to determine which properties in the DSBRT Project Study Area require assessment for cultural heritage value and interest under *Ontario Regulations 9/06* and *10/06*. These properties were identified as potential built heritage resources that are anticipated to be directly impacted by the DSBRT preliminary design footprint (August 2021) as documented in the *Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Cultural Heritage Report – Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment: City of Toronto and Durham Region, Ontario* (ASI, 2021). As such, a CHER is required to determine if the properties have cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) under *Ontario Regulations 9/06* and *10/06*.

3344 Ellesmere Road and 3832 Ellesmere Road are located in the City of Toronto. The properties, identified as potential cultural heritage resources, do not have any additional heritage recognitions. 3344 Ellesmere Road and 3832 Ellesmere Road were evaluated using *Ontario Regulations 9/06* and *10/06* of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. These evaluations were prepared in consideration of data regarding the design, historical/associative, and contextual values within the Scarborough area in the City of Toronto, and in the Province of Ontario. This evaluation determined that the property at 3344 Ellesmere Road does retain CHVI as outlined in *Ontario Regulation 9/06*. An evaluation using *Ontario Regulation 10/06* confirmed that the property at 3344 Ellesmere Road does not retain CHVI at the provincial level. This evaluation determined that the property at 3832 Ellesmere Road does not meet the criteria outlined in *Ontario Regulations 9/06* and *10/06*, and therefore does not have CHVI.

Property ownership and/or control of 3344 Ellesmere Road and 3832 Ellesmere Road will be confirmed during detailed design.

The following recommendations are proposed for the properties at 3344 Ellesmere Road and 3832 Ellesmere Road:

1. As direct impacts are anticipated to the property at 3344 Ellesmere Road, a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) will be undertaken as early as possible during detailed design, following the Transit Project Assessment Process (TPAP). The HIA will be prepared by a qualified heritage professional in accordance with the Municipal Terms of Reference for HIAs and the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Culture, 2006). Given the feedback received to date from City of



Toronto Heritage Preservation Services, it is recommended that the scope of the HIA be confirmed in consultation with the municipality at the earliest stages of detailed design.

2. Metrolinx Heritage Committee has reviewed the results of the *Ontario Regulations 9/06* and *10/06* evaluations and is in agreement with the results and recommendations of this report. If it is confirmed that the property will be owned or controlled by Metrolinx, the Metrolinx Heritage Committee will issue a Metrolinx Heritage Committee Decision Form.
3. The Final CHER will be submitted to municipal heritage staff and the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) for their records.



PROJECT PERSONNEL

<i>Senior Project Manager:</i>	Lindsay Graves, MA CAHP Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist Senior Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division
<i>Project Coordinator</i>	Katrina Thach, Hon. BA Associate Archaeologist Project Coordinator - Environmental Assessment Division
<i>Project Manager:</i>	Laura Wickett, BA (Hon), Dip. Heritage Conservation Cultural Heritage Analyst Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division
<i>Historical Research:</i>	Meredith Stewart, MA, MSc, CAHP Intern Cultural Heritage Technician Technical Writer and Researcher - Cultural Heritage Division
<i>Field Review:</i>	John Sleath, MA Cultural Heritage Specialist Project Manager – Cultural Heritage Division
<i>Report Production:</i>	Meredith Stewart
<i>Graphics Production:</i>	Peter Bikoulis Archaeologist GIS Technician – Operations Division
<i>Report Reviewer(s):</i>	Lindsay Graves John Sleath



QUALIFIED PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

Lindsay Graves, MA, CAHP

Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist | Senior Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

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

Laura Wickett, BA (Hon.), Dipl. Heritage Conservation

Cultural Heritage Analyst | Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

The Project Manager for the Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Project (DSBRT) Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports is **Laura Wickett** (BA (Hon.), Diploma Heritage Conservation), who is a Cultural Heritage Analyst and Project Manager within the Cultural Heritage Division at ASI. She was responsible for project coordination, scheduling, and stakeholder communication. Trained in the theoretical and technical aspects of heritage conservation, Laura has five years' experience working in the field of cultural heritage resource management. She began working in ASI's Cultural Heritage Division as a Cultural Heritage Technician in 2017, providing support for a range of cultural heritage assessment reports, including Cultural Heritage Resource Assessments, Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports, Heritage Impact Assessments, and Secondary Plan assessments. She has also contributed to Heritage Conservation District studies, Cultural Heritage Landscape inventories and Heritage Register reviews.

John Sleath, MA

Cultural Heritage Specialist | Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

The Cultural Heritage Specialist for this report is **John Sleath** (MA, Anthropology) who is a Cultural Heritage Specialist and Project Manager within the Cultural Heritage Division with ASI. He was responsible for day-to-day management activities, including scoping of research activities and consulting on recommendations, as well as conducting the site survey. John has worked in a variety of contexts within the field of cultural heritage resource management for the past 13 years, as an archaeologist and as a cultural heritage professional. In 2015 John began working in the Cultural Heritage Division



researching and preparing a multitude of cultural heritage assessment reports and for which he was responsible for a variety of tasks including: completing archival research, investigating built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes, report preparation, historical map regression, and municipal consultation. Since 2018 John has been a project manager responsible for a variety of tasks required for successful project completion. This work has allowed John to engage with stakeholders from the public and private sector, as well as representatives from local municipal planning departments and museums. John has conducted heritage assessments across Ontario, with a focus on transit and rail corridor infrastructure including bridges and culverts.

Meredith Stewart, MA, MSc

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

The report writer for this report is **Meredith Stewart** (MA, Art History, MSc, Historic Preservation), who is a Cultural Heritage Technician and Technical Writer and Researcher within the Cultural Heritage Division with ASI. She was responsible for preparing and contributing research and technical reporting. Meredith's work as a cultural heritage professional has focused on historical research, large-area studies, and survey work. Meredith holds a MA in Art History from Carleton University, where she focused on architectural history and the built environment, and graduated with a MSc in Historic Preservation from the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. Meredith utilizes her knowledge of architectural history and building materials in the identification and evaluation of heritage buildings and structures. Meredith is an intern member of CAHP.



GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Adjacent	“those lands adjoining a property on the Heritage Register of lands that are directly across from and near to a property on the Heritage Register and separated by land used as a private or public road, highway, street, lane, train, right-of-way, walkway, green space, park and/or easement, or an intersection of any of these; whose location has the potential to have an impact on a property on the heritage register; or as otherwise defined in a Heritage Conservation District Plan adopted by by-law” (City of Toronto, 2019).
Built Heritage Resource (BHR)	“...a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community. Built heritage resources are located on property that may be designated under Parts IV or V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> , or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers” (Government of Ontario, 2020d, p. 41).
<i>Ontario Regulation 9/06 and Ontario Regulation 10/06</i>	The two criteria sets share a requirement to fully understand the history, design and associations of all cultural heritage resources of the properties. The following differences between the two sets of criteria should be noted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ontario Regulation 9/06</i> requires a consideration of the community context; and • <i>Ontario Regulation 10/06</i> requires a consideration of the provincial context.
Potential Cultural Heritage Resource	A potential cultural heritage resource is a property that has the potential for cultural heritage value or interest. This can include properties/project area that contain a parcel of land that is the subject of a commemorative or interpretive plaque, is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery, is in a Canadian Heritage River Watershed, or contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2016).
Significant	With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, significant means “resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> . While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation” (Government of Ontario, 2020d, p. 51).



TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
PROJECT PERSONNEL.....	iii
QUALIFIED PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT	iv
GLOSSARY	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Report Purpose	1
1.2 Project Overview.....	1
1.3 Description of Property.....	2
1.4 Historical Summary	4
1.4.1 3344 Ellesmere Road	4
1.4.2 3832 Ellesmere Road	4
2.0 METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES	4
2.1 Legislation and Policy Context	4
2.2 Approach to Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports.....	5
2.3 List of Key Sources and Research Limitations	6
2.3.1 Key Sources.....	6
2.3.2 Research Limitations.....	6
3.0 HERITAGE RECOGNITIONS.....	7
3.1 Municipal	7
3.2 Provincial.....	7
3.3 Federal	7
4.0 ADJACENT LANDS	7
5.0 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS	7
6.0 SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	8
6.1 Relevant Agencies/Stakeholders	8
6.2 Public Meetings/Public Consultation	9
6.3 Agency Review	9
6.4 Indigenous Nations Engagement	9
7.0 DISCUSSION OF HISTORICAL OR ASSOCIATIVE VALUE	9
7.1 Indigenous Peoples and Settlement	10
7.2 Euro-Canadian Settlement History	12
7.2.1 Township of Scarborough	12
7.2.2 Settlement of Highland Creek.....	13
7.2.3 Ellesmere Road	14
7.3 Historical Chronology and Setting.....	14
8.0 DISCUSSION OF PHYSICAL AND DESIGN VALUE	28
8.1 Physical Characteristics	28
8.1.1 3344 Ellesmere Road	28
8.1.2 3832 Ellesmere Road	28
8.1.3 Building Evolution and Alterations	29
8.1.4 Existing Conditions Photographs	29
9.0 DISCUSSION OF CONTEXTUAL VALUE	35
9.1 Setting and Character of the Property and Surroundings.....	35
9.1.1 3344 Ellesmere Road	35
9.1.2 3832 Ellesmere Road	37
9.2 Community Landmark.....	37
10.0 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS	38



10.1.1	3344 Ellesmere Road	38
10.1.2	3832 Ellesmere Road	41
11.0	HERITAGE EVALUATION	41
11.1	3344 Ellesmere Road	41
11.1.1	Ontario Regulation 9/06	41
11.1.2	Ontario Regulation 10/06	43
11.1.3	Recommended Outcome of Heritage Evaluation for 3344 Ellesmere Road	44
11.1.4	Draft Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.....	44
11.2	3832 Ellesmere Road	45
11.2.1	Ontario Regulation 9/06	45
11.2.2	Ontario Regulation 10/06	46
11.2.3	Recommended Outcome of Heritage Evaluation for 3832 Ellesmere Road	47
12.0	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	47
13.0	REFERENCES	49
	APPENDIX A: Indigenous Engagement and Report Review Feedback - Oral History and Perspectives Table.....	55

List of Tables

Table 1: Results of Agency Data Collection	8
Table 2: Evaluation of 3344 Ellesmere Road – <i>Ontario Regulation 9/06</i>	41
Table 3: Evaluation of 3344 Ellesmere Road - <i>Ontario Regulation 10/06</i>	43
Table 4: Evaluation of 3832 Ellesmere Road – <i>Ontario Regulation 9/06</i>	45
Table 5: Evaluation of 3832 Ellesmere Road - <i>Ontario Regulation 10/06</i>	46

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of subject properties at 3344 Ellesmere Road and 3832 Ellesmere Road in the City of Toronto.	2
Figure 2: Location of structures and landscape features at 3344 Ellesmere Road.....	3
Figure 3: Location of structures and landscape features at 3832 Ellesmere Road.....	3
Figure 4: The location of the subject properties overlaid on the 1860 Tremaine Map of the County of York.	17
Figure 5: The location of subject properties overlaid on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York</i>	18
Figure 6: The location of subject properties overlaid on the 1914 topographic map of Markham.	19
Figure 7: The location of subject properties overlaid on the 1930 topographic map of Markham.	20
Figure 8: The location of subject properties overlaid on the 1943 topographic map of Markham.	21
Figure 9: Ellesmere Road with subject properties circled on 1950 aerial photograph.....	22
Figure 10: Location of extant residence at 3344 Ellesmere Road circled on 1950 aerial photograph.	22
Figure 11: Location of extant residence at 3832 Ellesmere Road circled on 1950 aerial photograph. Note: Extant residence not yet constructed.....	22
Figure 12: Extant residence at 3344 Ellesmere Road circled on 1953 aerial photograph.	23
Figure 13: Extant residence at 3832 Ellesmere Road circled on 1953 aerial photograph.	23
Figure 14: The location of subject properties overlaid on the 1954 aerial photograph.....	24
Figure 15: The location of subject properties overlaid on the 1962 topographic map of Highland Creek.	25
Figure 16: The location of subject properties overlaid on the 1974 topographic map of Markham.	26
Figure 17: Ellesmere Road with the location of the subject properties circled on 1975 aerial photograph.....	27
Figure 18: East portion of Ellesmere Road with 3344 Ellesmere Road circled on 1985 aerial photograph.	27
Figure 19: West portion of Ellesmere Road with 3832 Ellesmere Road circled on 1985 aerial photograph.....	27



List of Plates

Plate 1: South elevation of 3344 Ellesmere Road (ASI 2021).	29
Plate 2: South and east elevations of 3344 Ellesmere Road (ASI 2021).	30
Plate 3: West and south elevations of 3344 Ellesmere Road (ASI 2021).	30
Plate 4: Detail of vinyl cladding and window surrounds on gable end of 3344 Ellesmere Road (ASI 2021).	31
Plate 5: Detail of parged foundation of 3344 Ellesmere Road (ASI 2021).	31
Plate 6: Secondary building located north of the residence at 3344 Ellesmere Road (ASI 2021).	32
Plate 7: South elevation of 3832 Ellesmere Road (ASI 2021).	32
Plate 8: South and east elevations of 3832 Ellesmere Road, looking northwest from driveway entrance (ASI 2021).	33
Plate 9: West and south elevations of 3832 Ellesmere Road, looking northeast from the corner of Ellesmere Road and Zaph Avenue (ASI 2021).	33
Plate 10: Detached garage located in northwest corner of 3832 Ellesmere Road, and north and west elevations of residence (ASI 2021).	34
Plate 11: Looking north from Ellesmere Road to attached garage and greenhouse structure located at 3832 Ellesmere Road (ASI 2021).	34
Plate 12: Looking northwest on Ellesmere Road towards subject property (right) with University of Toronto Scarborough campus located beyond the foliage (ASI 2021).	36
Plate 13: Looking east from the south side of Ellesmere Road towards strip plaza signage and late twentieth- century residential developments (ASI 2021).	36
Plate 14: Looking southeast from 3832 Ellesmere Road towards surrounding twentieth-century residential developments (ASI 2021).	37
Plate 15: The residence located at 6502 Kingston Road (ASI 2021)	39
Plate 16: The residence located at 41 Laurel Avenue (Google Streetview 2019).	39
Plate 17: The residence located at 5 Ross Avenue (Google Streetview 2020)	40
Plate 18: The residence located at 23 Laurel Avenue (ASI 2021)	40

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Report Purpose

ASI was contracted by Parsons on behalf of Metrolinx to conduct a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) for 3344 Ellesmere Road and 3832 Ellesmere Road (Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3). This CHER is being undertaken as part of the Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Project (DSBRT). These properties were identified as potential built heritage resources that are anticipated to be directly impacted by the DSBRT preliminary design footprint (August 2021) as documented in the *Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Cultural Heritage Report – Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment: City of Toronto and Durham Region, Ontario* (ASI, 2021). As such, a CHER is required to determine if the properties have cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) under *Ontario Regulation 9/06* and under *Ontario Regulation 10/06*.

The scope of this CHER is guided by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' (now administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Tourism, Sport and Culture Industries) *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (2006), the City of Toronto's Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) Terms of Reference and Table of Contents (2018), and is compliant with the *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2014).

Property ownership and/or control of 3344 Ellesmere Road and 3832 Ellesmere Road will be confirmed during detailed design.

1.2 Project Overview

In 2018, Metrolinx completed the DSBRT Initial Business Case (Metrolinx, 2018). The study recommended a preferred bus rapid transit alignment between Downtown Oshawa (in Durham Region) and Scarborough Centre (in the City of Toronto). The project has now advanced to the Preliminary Design Business Case and Environmental Assessment/Transit Project Assessment Process (TPAP) phase in accordance with the Metrolinx Business Case Framework, for capital investment projects. IBI Group and Parsons are managing the project on behalf of Metrolinx.

The DSBRT project proposes approximately 36 kilometres of dedicated transit infrastructure, connecting downtown Oshawa, Whitby, Ajax, Pickering and Scarborough. This project builds on the existing PULSE service and will provide more dedicated transit infrastructure along Highway 2 and Ellesmere Road to connect to Scarborough Centre. The corridor has varied traffic, land use conditions and constraints. With rapid growth in the past decade, and an expectation for this growth to continue into the future, travel demand along the corridor will continue to increase and higher capacity transit will be needed to link communities and employment on both sides of the Toronto-Durham boundary. Transit infrastructure will include a range of design solutions in different segments of the corridor. The preliminary design concept includes segments with buses operating with transit priority measures, and segments with dedicated curbside or centre-median transit lanes. The design concept varies by segment based on available space, travel demand, and land use context.



1.3 Description of Property

The subject properties at 3344 Ellesmere Road and 3832 Ellesmere Road in the City of Toronto are on the north side of Ellesmere Road. 3344 Ellesmere Road is located approximately 80 metres west of Collins Road. 3832 Ellesmere Road is located on the northeast corner of Ellesmere Road and Zaph Avenue. Ellesmere Road is oriented generally east-west roughly running parallel to Highway 401 located north of the subject properties within the vicinity. In the location of the subject properties, Ellesmere Road can be described as primarily residential, with twentieth-century suburban subdivisions located on both sides of the roadway. Highland Creek is located west of the subject properties, running in a northwest-southeast direction (Figure 1).

The property at 3344 Ellesmere Road contains an early twentieth-century one-and-a-half storey residence set close to the roadway and a one-and-a-half storey secondary building (Figure 2). The property at 3832 Ellesmere Road is a corner property containing a bungalow constructed between 1950 and 1953 with an attached garage, a shed, and greenhouse (Figure 3). Both properties are currently occupied.



Figure 1: Location of subject properties at 3344 Ellesmere Road and 3832 Ellesmere Road in the City of Toronto.
(Source: (c) Open Street Map contributors, Creative Commons n.d.)



Figure 2: Location of structures and landscape features at 3344 Ellesmere Road.
Source: ESRI Ortho



Figure 3: Location of structures and landscape features at 3832 Ellesmere Road.
Source: ESRI Ortho

1.4 Historical Summary

The subject properties at 3344 Ellesmere Road and 3832 Ellesmere Road are both residential properties located in an area of former agricultural land use.

1.4.1 3344 Ellesmere Road

The residence at 3344 Ellesmere Road was likely constructed between 1930 and 1943. The lot on which the subject property is located was owned by the Stephenson family in the nineteenth century when it was agricultural land. The property changed ownership into the twentieth century, passing from the Coltice family to Elizabeth McMillan in 1911, then onto Robert Ferguson in 1913. The property remained in the Ferguson family until 1932, when it was sold to Sarah Graham who held the property until 1945 when she sold it to Gerald and Norma Bland. The next long-time property owners were Kelvin and Muriel Schmidt, who bought the property from the Blands in 1980 and held ownership until 2019 when they sold it to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the Diocese of Toronto, in Canada (Abstract Index available on Ontario Land Registry Access).

1.4.2 3832 Ellesmere Road

The lot where the residential property at 3832 Ellesmere Road is located was owned by Owen McGrath for one year in 1798 to 1799 when it was then transferred to Robert Pilkington. In 1844 David Huston [Hewston] became the land owner of the south half of the lot, which was then passed to his wife Sarah E. Hewston through his will in 1866. Sarah sold the property to Daniel T. Adams and his wife Sarah J. in 1871, who in turn sold it to Nelson Hawkins in 1884. The property was passed to Nelson's wife Susan E. Hawkins in 1918 in his will, who one month later sold the south part of the property to Edgar T. Stephens. The residence on the property was constructed between 1950 and 1953, though it is unclear who was the land owner at that time. The Armstrong family were the property owners of 3832 Ellesmere Road in the 1970s, and the current owner is Vasanthayogamalar Sivagnanam (Abstract Index available on Ontario Land Registry Access).

2.0 METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

2.1 Legislation and Policy Context

This cultural heritage evaluation considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* (Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O., 1990). Pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act*, applicable infrastructure projects are subject to assessment to determine related impacts on above ground cultural heritage resources (Ministry of Transportation, 2007). Infrastructure projects have the potential to impact cultural heritage resources in a variety of ways such as loss or displacement of resources through removal or demolition and the disruption of resources by introducing physical, visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the resources and/or their setting.



The analysis used throughout the cultural heritage resource assessment process addresses cultural heritage resources under other various pieces of legislation and their supporting guidelines:

- *Environmental Assessment Act* (Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O., 1990)
- *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture, 1990)
- *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2010)
- *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Heritage Identification & Evaluation Process* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2014)
- *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Culture, 2006)
- *Planning Act* (Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13, 1990) and the 2020 *Provincial Policy Statement* (Government of Ontario, 2020d)

2.2 Approach to Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports

The scope of a CHER is guided by the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Culture, 2006), the City of Toronto's Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) Terms of Reference and Table of Contents (2018) and is compliant with the *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2014).

Generally, CHERs include the following components:

- A general description of the history of the study areas as well as detailed historical summaries of property ownership and building(s) development;
- A description of the cultural heritage landscapes and/or built heritage resources being evaluated as part of this report;
- Representative photographs of the exterior and interior of a building or structure, and character-defining architectural details;
- A cultural heritage resource evaluation guided by the *Ontario Heritage Act* criteria;
- A summary of heritage attributes;
- Historical mapping, photographs; and
- A location plan.

A site visit to the subject property was conducted on 30 April 2021 by John Sleath, Cultural Heritage Specialist, of ASI. The site visit included photographic documentation of the subject property only from the Ellesmere Road and Zaph Avenue rights-of-way, as neither property access or interior access was available. Permission to Enter (PTE) was requested by Metrolinx to the property owners in April 2021. While as of 20 May 2021, PTE has not been granted, ASI was able to successfully and adequately view the properties from the public right-of-way in order to allow for the evaluation of the property against criteria under *Ontario Regulations 9/06* and *10/06*.

Using background information and data collected during the site visits, the properties were evaluated using criteria contained within *Ontario Regulations 9/06* and *10/06* of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The criteria requires a full understanding, given the resources available, of the history, design and associations of all cultural heritage resources of the properties.



2.3 List of Key Sources and Research Limitations

2.3.1 Key Sources

Background historical research, which includes consulting primary and secondary source documents, photos, and historic mapping, was undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in the study areas. In addition, archival research was undertaken at the following libraries and archives to build upon information gleaned from other primary and secondary materials:

- Scarborough Historical Society Archives (Scarborough Historical Society, n.d.-b);
- City of Toronto Archives (City of Toronto Archives, n.d.b);
- Archives of Ontario (Archives of Ontario, n.d.); and,
- Library and Archives Canada (Library and Archives Canada, n.d.).

Available federal, provincial, and municipal heritage inventories and databases were also consulted to obtain information about the property. These included:

- The *City of Toronto Heritage Register* (City of Toronto, n.d.);
- The *Ontario Heritage Act Register* (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.b);
- The *Places of Worship Inventory* (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.c);
- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.a);
- Parks Canada's *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations*, an on-line database that identifies National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses (Parks Canada, n.d.b); and
- Parks Canada's *Historic Places* website, an on-line register that provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at all government levels (Parks Canada, n.d.a).

A full list of references consulted can be found in Section 13.0 of this document.

2.3.2 Research Limitations

Research for this report was conducted in May 2021, during the COVID-19 global pandemic. Research limitations resulted from mitigation measures recommended by federal, provincial, and local governments. Of particular impact were the restrictions resulting from the Provincial State of Emergency declarations, first issued 17 March 2020, and the extension of orders under the Reopening Ontario Act on 20 August (Government of Ontario, 2020a, 2020b, 2020c, 2020e, 2020f, 2020g), that prohibited access to all non-digitized archival material.

Site access presented a research limitation, as the subject properties were only visible from the publicly accessible Ellesmere Road and Zaph Avenue rights-of-way. Permission to enter the properties was not granted at the time of reporting, so only an assessment of the exteriors of the structures, outbuildings and surrounding buildings was conducted.



3.0 HERITAGE RECOGNITIONS

3.1 Municipal

The subject properties at 3344 Ellesmere Road and 3832 Ellesmere Road are not listed as heritage properties or designated under Part IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* by the City of Toronto.

3.2 Provincial

The subject properties at 3344 Ellesmere Road and 3832 Ellesmere Road are not subject to heritage recognition at the provincial level for the following reasons:

- The subject properties are not Provincial Heritage Properties; and
- The subject properties have not been commemorated by the Ontario Heritage Trust.

3.3 Federal

The subject properties at 3344 Ellesmere Road and 3832 Ellesmere Road are not subject to heritage recognition at the federal level for the following reasons:

- The subject properties do not contain a Federal Heritage Building; and
- The subject properties do not contain a National Historic Site.

4.0 ADJACENT LANDS

The subject properties at 3344 Ellesmere Road and 3832 Ellesmere Road are not adjacent to any protected heritage properties, including those listed by the City of Toronto or designated under Part IV or Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

5.0 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

The *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Project (Former Townships of Scarborough, Pickering and Whitby) City of Toronto; City of Pickering; City of Oshawa; and Town of Ajax; Town of Whitby, Ontario – Existing Conditions* (ASI, 2019) was completed in October 2019. The *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Project Various Lots and Concessions, (Former Townships of Scarborough, Pickering and Whitby) City of Toronto; City of Pickering; Town of Ajax; Town of Whitby; and City of Oshawa, Ontario* (ASI, 2022) was completed in March 2022.

According to the above-noted Stage 1 report (ASI, 2022), the subject property at 3344 Ellesmere Road was found to be disturbed with no potential and the subject property at 3832 Ellesmere Road was found to require test pit survey. These findings are only for the portion of the subject properties which are covered by the Project Study Area and are not an evaluation of the entire property parcel.



In the general vicinity of 3344 Ellesmere Road a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for a study area located on the east side of Military Trail, north of Ellesmere Road in parts of Lots 9 and 10, Concession 2 was completed in 2009 (ASI, 2011).

More detailed information about archaeological potential in the study area can be found in the above reports.

6.0 SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

6.1 Relevant Agencies/Stakeholders

As part of the *Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Cultural Heritage Report – Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment* (ASI, 2021), stakeholder groups were contacted to collect information relating to this project. Heritage staff at the City of Toronto and relevant agencies were contacted through email in August 2019, to confirm the presence of previously identified cultural heritage resources in the study area, and to inquire if there are any ‘in progress’ Part IV or Municipal Heritage Register properties in the study area. Heritage staff at the City of Toronto were also contacted in April and December 2021 as part of this CHER to request information relating to the subject properties. See Table 1 for a list of organizations contacted and a description of information received.

Table 1: Results of Agency Data Collection

Contact Name/ Position	Organization	Contact Information	Date(s) of Communications	Description of Information Received
Yasmina Shamji Support Assistant	City of Toronto	Yasmina.shamji@toronto.ca	August 2019; and April 2021	Provided a list of heritage properties and related information, including links to Part IV Designation Bylaws.
Karla Barboza Team Lead, Heritage	Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries	Karla.Barboza@ontario.ca	September 2019; 20 and 25 May 2020; and 01 June 2020	Response confirmed that none of the subject properties are provincial heritage properties or adjacent to provincial heritage properties.
Kevin De Mille Heritage Planner	Ontario Heritage Trust	Kevin.DeMille@heritagetrust.on.ca	September 2019	Confirmed that none of the subject properties nor adjacent properties are Trust-owned or subject to OHT conservation easements.

Rick Schofield Scarborough Archivist	Scarborough Historical Society	Scarborougharchives@rogers.com	May 2021	Provided known property owners of both 3344 and 3832 Ellesmere Road in the 1970s.
N. MacKay Heritage Planning	City of Toronto		December 2021	Provided comments on the potential cultural heritage value of the properties at 3344 Ellesmere Road.

6.2 Public Meetings/Public Consultation

This CHER will be made available for public review following the TPAP Notice of Completion in accordance with *Ontario Regulation 231/08*. Consultation with the public regarding the cultural heritage component of the DSBRT project has been undertaken during a series of Public Information Centres (PICs): PIC #2 in November 2019; PIC #3 in September 2020; and PIC #4 in October 2021. Specific design plans pertinent to these properties were presented at PIC #3 and PIC #4.

6.3 Agency Review

The draft CHER was submitted to the City of Toronto, the Metrolinx Heritage Committee and the MHSTCI for review and comment. Feedback was received in December 2021 and January 2022 and incorporated into the CHER. The Toronto Heritage Preservation Board will have an opportunity to review and comment during the public review period following the TPAP Notice of Completion, and any feedback received will be considered and incorporated as required.

6.4 Indigenous Nations Engagement

The draft CHER was submitted in January 2022 to the following Indigenous Nations: Alderville First Nation; Beausoleil First Nation; Chippewas of Georgina Island; Chippewas of Rama First Nation; Curve Lake First Nation; Hiawatha First Nation; Huron-Wendat Nation; Kawartha Nishnawbe First Nation; Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation; and Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation. Any feedback received has been incorporated into the CHER.

7.0 DISCUSSION OF HISTORICAL OR ASSOCIATIVE VALUE

This section provides a brief summary of historical research. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of Indigenous land use, and Euro-Canadian settlement.



7.1 Indigenous Peoples and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years ago, or 11,000 Before the Common Era (B.C.E.) (Ferris, 2013).¹ During the Paleo period (c. 11,000 B.C.E. to 9,000 B.C.E.), groups tended to be small, nomadic, and non-stratified. The population relied on hunting, fishing, and gathering for sustenance, though their lives went far beyond subsistence strategies to include cultural practices including but not limited to art and astronomy. Fluted points, beaked scrapers, and gravers are among the most important artifacts to have been found at various sites throughout southern Ontario, and particularly along the shorelines of former glacial lakes. Given the low regional population levels at this time, evidence concerning Paleo-Indian period groups is very limited (Ellis & Deller, 1990).

Moving into the Archaic period (c. 9,000 B.C.E. to 1,000 B.C.E.), many of the same roles and responsibilities continued as they had for millennia, with groups generally remaining small, nomadic, and non-hierarchical. The seasons dictated the size of groups (with a general tendency to congregate in the spring/summer and disperse in the fall/winter), as well as their various sustenance activities, including fishing, foraging, trapping, and food storage and preparation. There were extensive trade networks which involved the exchange of both raw materials and finished objects such as polished or ground stone tools, beads, and notched or stemmed projectile points. Furthermore, mortuary ceremonialism was evident, meaning that there were burial practices and traditions associated with a group member's death (Ellis et al., 2009; Ellis & Deller, 1990).

The Woodland period (c. 1,000 B.C.E. to 1650 C.E.) saw several trends and aspects of life remain consistent with previous generations. Among the more notable changes, however, was the introduction of pottery, the establishment of larger occupations and territorial settlements, incipient horticulture, more stratified societies, and more elaborate burials. Later in this period, settlement patterns, foods, and the socio-political system continued to change. A major shift to agriculture occurred in some regions, and the ability to grow vegetables and legumes such as corn, beans, and squash ensured long-term settlement occupation and less dependence upon hunting and fishing. This development contributed to population growth as well as the emergence of permanent villages and special purpose sites supporting those villages. Furthermore, the socio-political system shifted from one which was strongly kinship based to one that involved tribal differentiation as well as political alliances across and between regions (Birch & Williamson, 2013; Dodd et al., 1990; Ellis & Deller, 1990; Williamson, 1990).

The arrival of European trade goods in the sixteenth century, Europeans themselves in the seventeenth century, and increasing settlement efforts in the eighteenth century all significantly impacted traditional ways of life in Southern Ontario. Over time, war, disease and colonization efforts, contributed to death, dispersion, and displacement of many Indigenous peoples across the region. The Euro-Canadian population grew in both numbers and power through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In many areas, Treaties between colonial administrators and First Nations representatives began to be initiated. Additional colonization practices began, such as the establishment of the *Indian Act* (1876), forced

¹ While many types of information can inform the precontact settlement of Ontario, such as oral traditions and histories, this summary provides information drawn from archaeological research conducted in southern Ontario over the last century.



relocation to reserve lands and Indian Residential Schools began. These practices caused irreparable harm and devastation to the fabric of Indigenous society, ways of life and cultural practices.

The Project Study Area is within the Johnson-Butler Purchases and within the traditional territory of the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa Nations, collectively known as the Williams Treaties First Nations, including the Mississaugas of Alderville First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation, Beausoleil First Nation, Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation and the Chippewas of Rama First Nation (Williams Treaties First Nations, 2017).

The purpose of the Johnson-Butler Purchases of 1787/1788 was to acquire, from the Mississaugas, the Carrying Place Trail and lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario from the Trent River to Etobicoke Creek.

As part of the Johnson-Butler Purchases, the British Crown signed a treaty, sometimes referred to as the “Gunshot Treaty” with the Mississaugas in 1787 covering the north shore of Lake Ontario, beginning at the eastern boundary of the Toronto Purchase (Treaty 13, 1805), and continuing east to the Bay of Quinte, where it meets the Crawford Purchase (1783). It was referred to as the “Gunshot Treaty” because it purportedly covered the land as far back from the lake as a person could hear a gunshot. Compensation for the land apparently included “approximately £2,000 and goods such as muskets, ammunition, tobacco, laced hats and enough red cloth for 12 coats” (Surtees, 1984, pp. 37–45). First discussions about acquiring this land are said to have come about while the land ceded in the Toronto Purchase of 1787 was being surveyed and paid for (Surtees, 1984, pp. 37–45). During this meeting with the Mississaugas, Sir John Johnson and Colonel John Butler proposed the purchase of lands east of the Toronto Purchase (Fullerton & Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2015). However, descriptions of the treaty differ between the British and Mississaugas, including the depth of the boundaries: “Rice Lake and Lake Simcoe, located about 13 miles and 48 miles north of Lake Ontario, respectively, were not mentioned as landmarks in the First Nations’ description of the lands to be ceded. Additionally, original descriptions provided by the Chiefs of Rice Lake indicate a maximum depth of ten miles, versus an average of 15-16 miles in Colonel Butler’s description” (Fullerton & Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2015).

However, records of the acquisition were not clear regarding the extent of lands agreed upon (Surtees, 1984, pp. 37–45). To clarify this, in October and November of 1923, the governments of Canada and Ontario, chaired by A.S. Williams, signed treaties (Williams Treaties 1923) with the Chippewa and Michi Saagiig for three large tracts of land in central Ontario and the northern shore of Lake Ontario, one of the last substantial portions of land in southern Ontario that had not yet been covered by Treaty (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2013).

In 2018 the Government of Canada reached a settlement with the Williams Treaties First Nations, re-establishing Treaty harvesting rights in the Williams Treaties territories of each of the seven nations.

The Project Study Area is also within the active Rouge River Valley Tract Claim, filed in 2015 by MCFN (Fullerton & Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2015). The Rouge River Valley Tract Claim pertains to the southern portion of the Rouge River Valley watershed, east of the eastern limit of Treaty 13, the Toronto Purchase, extending from the source of the Rouge River in the north to the shore of Lake Ontario in the South. The 1788 Gunshot Treaty included the land encompassed by the Rouge River Valley Tract, however this treaty is considered invalid by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation due



to an absence of sufficient supporting documentation (Fullerton & Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2015).

The land at the mouth of the Rouge River was included in a list of un-surrendered lands submitted to the Crown by Mississaugas of the Credit Chiefs Joseph Sawyer and Peter Jones in 1847. In 1894 a delegation was sent to Ottawa to further pursue these claims, but matter of the land east of the Toronto Purchase remained unresolved (Fullerton & Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2015).

Although the Rouge River Valley Tract was included in the Williams Treaty of 1923, the Mississaugas of the Credit were not signatories to the Williams Treaty and claim unextinguished title to their traditional territories within the southern part of the Rouge River Valley (Fullerton & Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2015; Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2018).

Additional oral history from CLFN and HWN is included in Appendix A.

7.2 Euro-Canadian Settlement History

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed existing transit routes established by Indigenous peoples and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers (ASI 2006). Early European settlements occupied similar locations as Indigenous settlements as they were generally accessible by trail or water routes, and would have been in locations with good soil and suitable topography to ensure adequate drainage.

The following section provides the historical setting of the subject properties within the former Township of Scarborough along Ellesmere Road within the Highland Creek community.

The subject property at 3344 Ellesmere Road was historically located in Lot 9 and 3832 Ellesmere Road in Lot 5 within Concession 2 in the Township of Scarborough in the County of York. The properties are located east of Highland Creek on the north side of Ellesmere Road, a roadway that dates to the early settlement of the area. The properties are located within the community of Highland Creek.

7.2.1 Township of Scarborough

The Township of Scarborough, originally called Glasgow Township, was partially laid out to the east of the Township of York. Beginning in 1791, Augustus Jones surveyed the new township and a baseline was laid out. The early survey of the township was found to be faulty and carelessly done, resulting in numerous lawsuits among property owners. To remedy this situation, a new survey of the township was undertaken under F.F. Passmore in 1864 to correct and confirm the township concession lines. In August 1793, Elizabeth Simcoe, wife of the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada John Graves Simcoe, noted in her diary that she and her party “came within sight of what is named in the Map the high lands of Toronto—the shore is extremely bold and has the appearance of Chalk Cliffs... they appeared so well that we talked of building a Summer Residence there and calling it Scarborough” (Bonis 1968:38). The



distinct topography of the area also contributed to the naming of the Highland Creek community within the Township.

The Euro-Canadian settlement of Scarborough remained slow, and in 1802 there were just 89 settlers in the Township. In 1803, the Township contained just one assessable house and no grist or sawmills. The livestock was limited to five horses, eight oxen, 27 milch cows, seven “horned cattle” and 15 swine. In 1809 the population had increased to 140 men, women and children. The settlement and improvement of the township was aided when the Danforth Road was constructed across the township, but was checked in 1812 with the outbreak of the war. By 1819, new settlement was augmented by settlers from Britain, Scotland and Ireland, but the population remained low at just 349 inhabitants (Bonis 1968).

British and American settlers began to settle in greater numbers throughout the first half of the nineteenth century. By 1850, the year the Township was incorporated, nearly 4,000 people called Scarborough home, and they had established a prosperous agricultural settlement. Throughout the second half of the nineteenth century, several villages were established in Scarborough Township. These communities, located at the crossroads of north-south and east-west thoroughfares, often had a mill, blacksmith shop, train station, inn, post office, church, and a school (Scarborough Historical Society, n.d.-d).

In the twentieth century, Scarborough continued to grow at a rapid pace, all while becoming an important suburban community on the outskirts of Toronto. It became a borough in 1967 and was incorporated as a city in 1983. As part of municipal restructuring in Toronto in 1997, the city of Scarborough was amalgamated with five other municipalities and is now a constituent part of the City of Toronto (Scarborough Historical Society, n.d.-d).

7.2.2 Settlement of Highland Creek

The original community of Highland Creek, which was established in the early nineteenth century, was located from the Pickering border extending west to Galloway Road. The area was referred to at that time as the “high lands of Toronto”, and the river running through was attributed as Highland Creek (Scarborough Historical Society, n.d.-a). One of the first settlers at Highland Creek was William Knowles, who is said to have established a blacksmith shop in the area in 1802. His son, Daniel Knowles, opened the first general store in the village. The first mill in the village was built by William Cornell in 1804. This structure was razed by fire, but was replaced with a gristmill on the same site by William Helliwell in 1847. This structure also burned in 1880 (Brown 1997; MPLS #147).

Highland Creek was established as a post office on July 6, 1852, with William Chamberlain as the first postmaster. The post office remain in operation but eventually changed its name to the West Hill sub postal outlet #2. The village was primarily centred around the intersection of Kingston Road and the Military Trail on either side of Highland Creek, located west of the subject properties. The main concentration of settlement was focused on part of Lots 6, 7 and 8 in Concession 1 on land owned by William Helliwell. The community once contained four stores, two hotels and two gristmills, with a total population of approximately 500 inhabitants (Crossby 1873). Local tradition relates that during the 1860s, approximately 150 local businessmen and speculators formed an oil drilling company along Highland Creek. The only oil discovered here was a small amount that a prankster poured into the rig one night, although a salt deposit was discovered during the drilling operation. By 1885, it was described



as a “considerable village” with a population of about 600 (Mulvany et al. 1885). By the late 1890s, it contained three churches representing Catholics, Methodists and Presbyterians (Boyle, 1896). As the community grew, additional civic buildings such as schools were also constructed to serve those settled in the area. One schoolhouse, known as the Highland Creek Public School, was constructed in 1918 to accommodate the growing population and is still extant (Scarborough Historical Society, n.d.-a).

7.2.3 Ellesmere Road

Ellesmere Road was formerly known as 2nd Concession Road and was a primary local transportation route in the nineteenth century following the concession line. It was renamed after the settlement community of Ellesmere that was established around the intersection of Kennedy Road and 2nd Concession in the mid nineteenth century. The name of the crossroads village came from Ellesmere, England (Scarborough Historical Society, n.d.-c).

The roadway in the location of the subject properties was historically running through an area of agricultural land use in the nineteenth century. As the area developed, additional residential properties were added along the roadway, and eventually designed residential suburbs were constructed on both sides of the road. The introduction of the University of Toronto Scarborough campus in the 1960s, located west of the subject properties on the east side of Highland Creek, also contributed to the development of the area and the significance of Ellesmere Road as a transportation route leading to the campus.

7.3 Historical Chronology and Setting

The 1860 *Tremaine’s Map of the County of York* (Tremaine, 1860) and the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York* (Miles & Co., 1878) were reviewed to determine the historical setting of the subject property in the nineteenth century (Figure 4 and Figure 5). It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference regarding the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases. Additional property ownership details from the Abstract Index available on Ontario Land Registry Access (Teranet) are included in this historical chronology, where applicable.

The 1860 Tremaine’s map demonstrates that the subject properties were in an agricultural context north of the small crossroads settlement of Highland Creek to the northwest of the City of Toronto (Figure 4). 3344 Ellesmere Road is located on a Lot 9, Concession 2 which was owned by the Estate of George Stevenson (spelled ‘Stephenson’ on other lots and subsequent mapping and land abstracts). According to land abstract data on the parcel, George Stephenson acquired the property through a deed from the Canada Company in 1850 following the Crown patenting the lot to the Canada Company in 1844. 3832 Ellesmere Road is located on a Lot 5, Concession 2 which was owned by David Huston (‘Hewston’ in subsequent mapping and in land abstracts). The patent from the Crown for this parcel was originally granted to Owen McGrath in 1798, who then passed it on to Robert Pilkington through a broker and sale in 1799. Pilkington went on to sell the south half of the lot, where the subject property is located, and in 1844 David Hewston became the land owner. A watercourse runs through the lot just



north of the subject property, which continues to connect with Lake Ontario, located further south near the mouth of Highland Creek.

The 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York* displays a continued agricultural context surrounding the subject properties, though further division of lots in the area and the indication of farmstead withing several of the larger parcels suggests development and population growth (Figure 5). The settlement of Highland Creek to the south of the subject properties is shown to be an established village with a post office. 3344 Ellesmere Road continues to be under ownership of the Stephenson family by 1878 with a farmstead indicated on the parcel west of the subject property, and would remain as such until 1897 and 1900 when portions of the property were sold to John Mann and John Maxwell respectively. 3832 Ellesmere Road passed on to Hewston's wife, Sarah, through his will following his passing in 1866. Sarah then granted the property to Daniel R. Smith in 1871, and his name is depicted on 1878 mapping. A farmstead is indicated on the parcel, east of the subject property with the watercourse running between. In 1884 Daniel T. Adams and his wife Sarah J. granted the 100 acres of land to Nelson Hawkins. Hawkins and his wife Sarah Emily (nee Cornell) had five children together.

In the first decade of the twentieth century 3344 Ellesmere Road came under the ownership of the Coltice family, who in turn sold the property to Elizabeth McMillan in 1911. Two years later, Elizabeth G. Boyd (formerly McMillan) sold the property to Robert Ferguson. Topographic mapping from 1914 indicates that the area maintained an agricultural land use. Buildings are intermittently located along Ellesmere Road, with a greater concentration of buildings located along Kingston Road to the south at the crossroads settlement of Highland Creek (Figure 6). The roadways constructed along the original lot and concession plotting remain the primary transportation routes, with few additional roadways in the area. In 1918, Sarah E. Hawkins was willed the 75 acres of the parcel from her late husband Nelson Hawkins, on which 3832 Ellesmere Road is located. One month later, Sarah granted southern portions of the parcel to Edgar T. Stephens. Stephens was a plasterer and was married to Annie Isobel Stephens. Based on topographic mapping from 1930, the area where the subject properties are located begins to show an increase in residential development (Figure 7). Collins Road, located east of 3344 Ellesmere Avenue, shows an increase of buildings located along the roadway. Additional roadways are depicted under construction, extending north from Ellesmere Road dividing Lot 5. No buildings are depicted at either 3344 or 3832 Ellesmere Road. The subject property at 3344 Ellesmere Road continued to be under the ownership of the Ferguson family until 1932, when the property was transferred to Sarah J. Graham. In topographic mapping from 1943 (Figure 8) a building is depicted at 3344 Ellesmere Road, indicating a date of construction for the extant residence as sometime between 1930 and 1943.² Without the exact date of construction it is unknown if the residence was constructed by the Fergusons or Sarah Graham. Based on the 1943 map it appears the road construction in Lots 5 and 6 to the north of 3832 Ellesmere Road has extended to include crossroads and several residences are located within this new residential road network, though the structure at 3832 is not yet constructed as part of this development.

In 1945 Sarah Graham granted the subject property at 3344 Ellesmere Road to Gerald D. Bland. Bland and his wife Norma were the property owners until 1980. Aerial photography from 1950 confirms the construction of the residence at 3344 Ellesmere Road, and indicates that 3832 Ellesmere Road was cleared land in that year (Figure 9 to Figure 11). Later photography from 1953 shows the rear secondary

² Though the style and form suggest it could be earlier, but not deemed significant enough to depict on earlier mapping.



building located north of the residence at 3344 Ellesmere Road (Figure 12 and Figure 13). The extant bungalow at 3832 Ellesmere road is visible on the property, indicating a date construction between 1950 and 1953. The property owner at the time of construction is unknown. Despite the increasing residential development in the area, agricultural lands still dominate the landscape, as is indicated in a 1954 aerial photograph of the subject properties and surrounding context (Figure 14). Active construction of Highway 401, located north of the subject properties, is visible in the photograph. The area shows slow but continued residential development into the second half of the twentieth century. Topographic mapping from 1962 displays the same roadways delineated in the 1954 aerial photograph (Figure 15). The pattern of residential development along some of the more recently constructed roads shows a series of single detached homes at a consistent setback and distance apart, which is more typical of urban and suburban residential development. Highland Creek community is further established beyond the original crossroads settlement. Topographic mapping from 1974 further displays the increasing residential development though its depiction of areas of density within the residential areas in the community (Figure 16). North of 3344 Ellesmere Road, however, remains largely undeveloped with the exception of a ski hill and two ponds surrounded by open land. During this decade 3832 Ellesmere Road was owned by the Armstrong family.³ In 1980, the Blands sold 3344 Ellesmere Road to Kelvin and Muriel Schmidt. The Schmidts lived in Scarborough prior to owning 3344 Ellesmere Road at 24 Robinson Avenue in 1972 and 80A Hart Avenue in 1974. Kelvin was a pressman and Muriel a coder and clerk typist. Little is known of the Armstrong family and their ownership of 3832 Ellesmere Road with current research restrictions.

A major residential planned subdivision was constructed in Lots 7 and 8 north of Ellesmere Road, between the two subject properties. The impact and extent of the development is notable in comparing aerial photography of Ellesmere Road from 1975 and 1985 (Figure 17 to Figure 19). The design and expanse of the suburban neighbourhood would extend to the south side of Ellesmere Road. Towards the end of the twentieth century, the area was predominantly residential land use, with a mix of primarily mid twentieth-century and late twentieth-century residences. In 2019 the Schmidts sold 3344 Ellesmere Road to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Diocese of Toronto, in Canada. The current owner of 3832 Ellesmere Road is Vasanthayogamalar Sivagnanam.

³ According to Rick Schofield, Scarborough Archivist for the Scarborough Historical Society.





Figure 4: The location of the subject properties overlaid on the 1860 Tremaine Map of the County of York.
Source: Map of the County of York, Canada West (Tremaine, 1860)

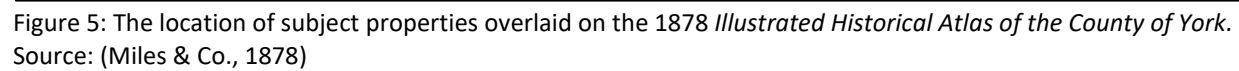




Figure 6: The location of subject properties overlaid on the 1914 topographic map of Markham.
Source: Markham Sheet (Department of Militia and Defence, 1914)

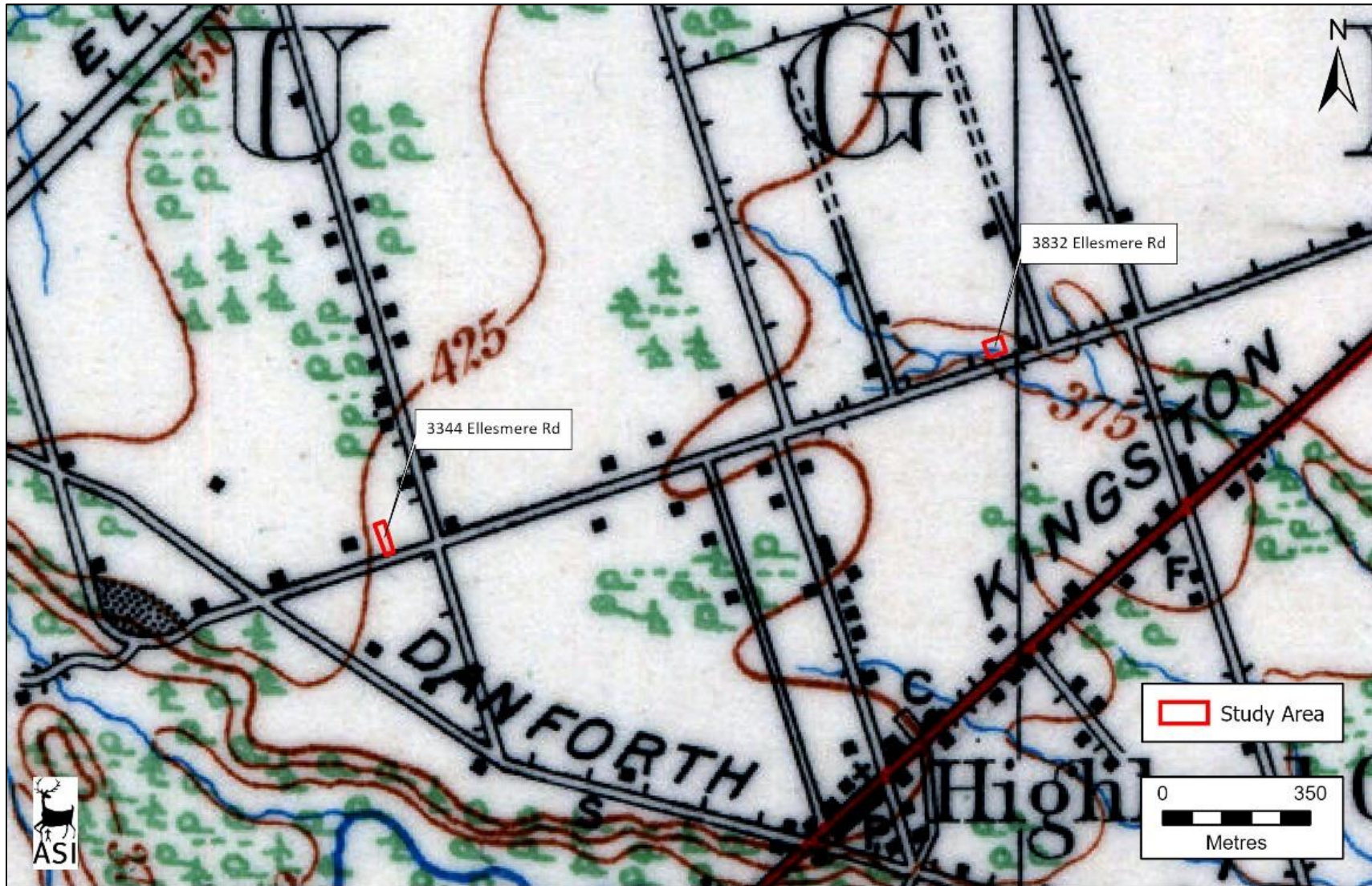


Figure 7: The location of subject properties overlaid on the 1930 topographic map of Markham.
Source: Markham Sheet (Department of National Defence, 1930)

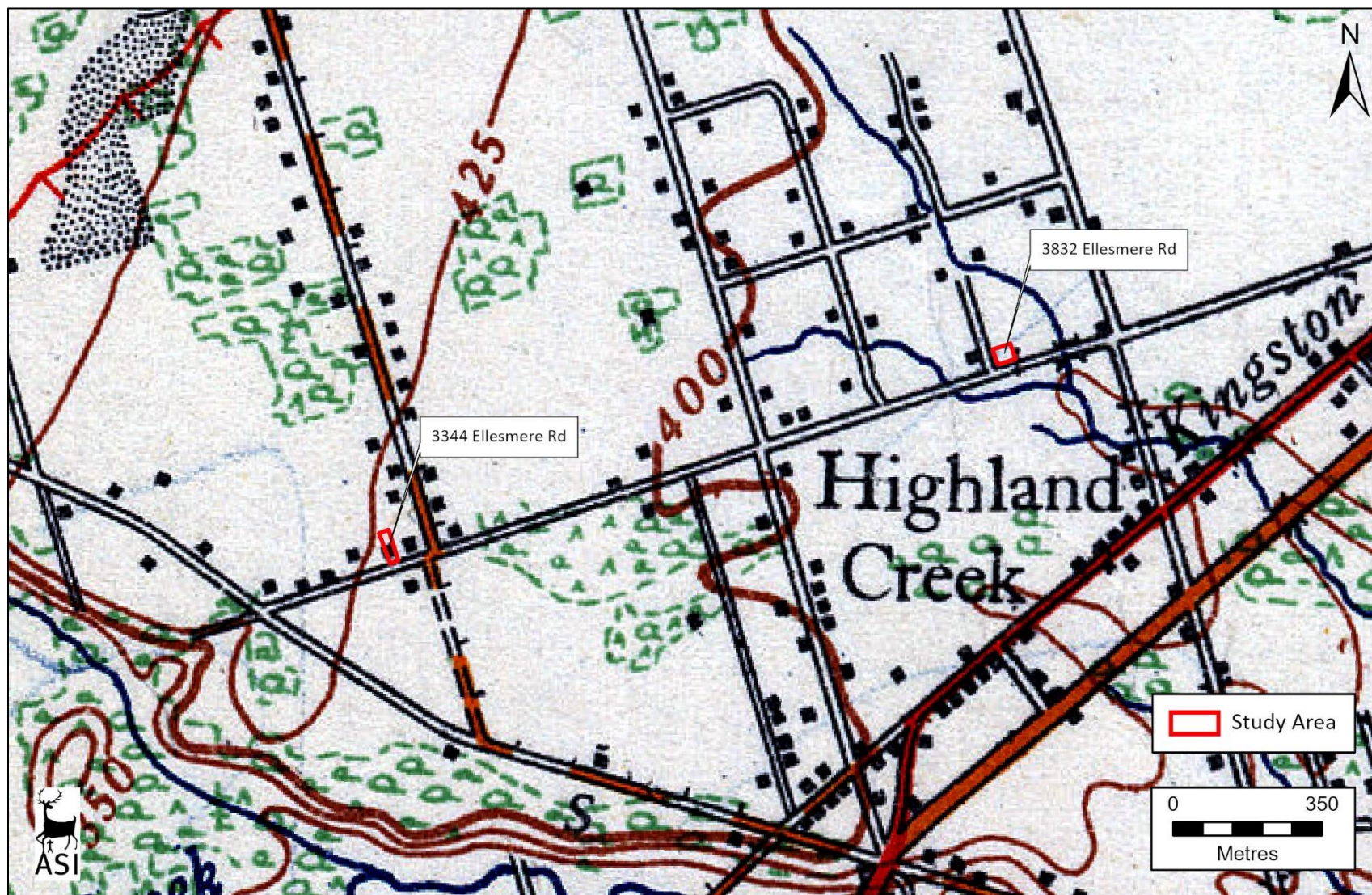


Figure 8: The location of subject properties overlaid on the 1943 topographic map of Markham.
Source: Markham Sheet (Department of National Defence, 1943)



Figure 9: Ellesmere Road with subject properties circled on 1950 aerial photograph.
Source: (City of Toronto Archives, n.d.-a)



Figure 10: Location of extant residence at 3344 Ellesmere Road circled on 1950 aerial photograph.
Source: (City of Toronto Archives, n.d.-a)



Figure 11: Location of extant residence at 3832 Ellesmere Road circled on 1950 aerial photograph. Note: Extant residence not yet constructed.
Source: (City of Toronto Archives, n.d.-a)



Figure 12: Extant residence at 3344 Ellesmere Road circled on 1953 aerial photograph.
Source: (City of Toronto Archives, n.d.-a)



Figure 13: Extant residence at 3832 Ellesmere Road circled on 1953 aerial photograph.
Source: (City of Toronto Archives, n.d.-a)



Figure 14: The location of subject properties overlaid on the 1954 aerial photograph.
Source: (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954)

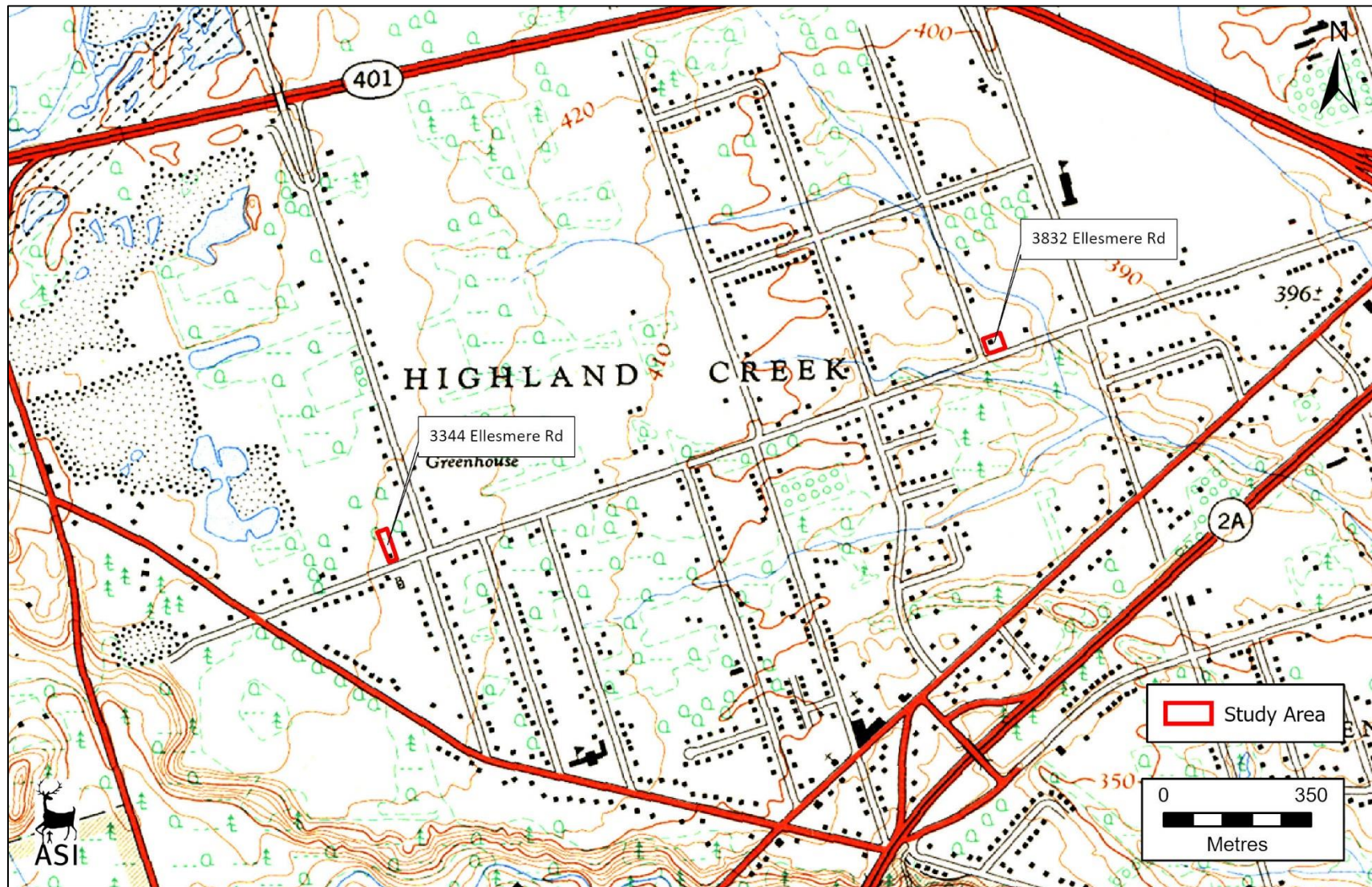


Figure 15: The location of subject properties overlaid on the 1962 topographic map of Highland Creek.
Source: Highland Creek Sheet (Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, 1962)

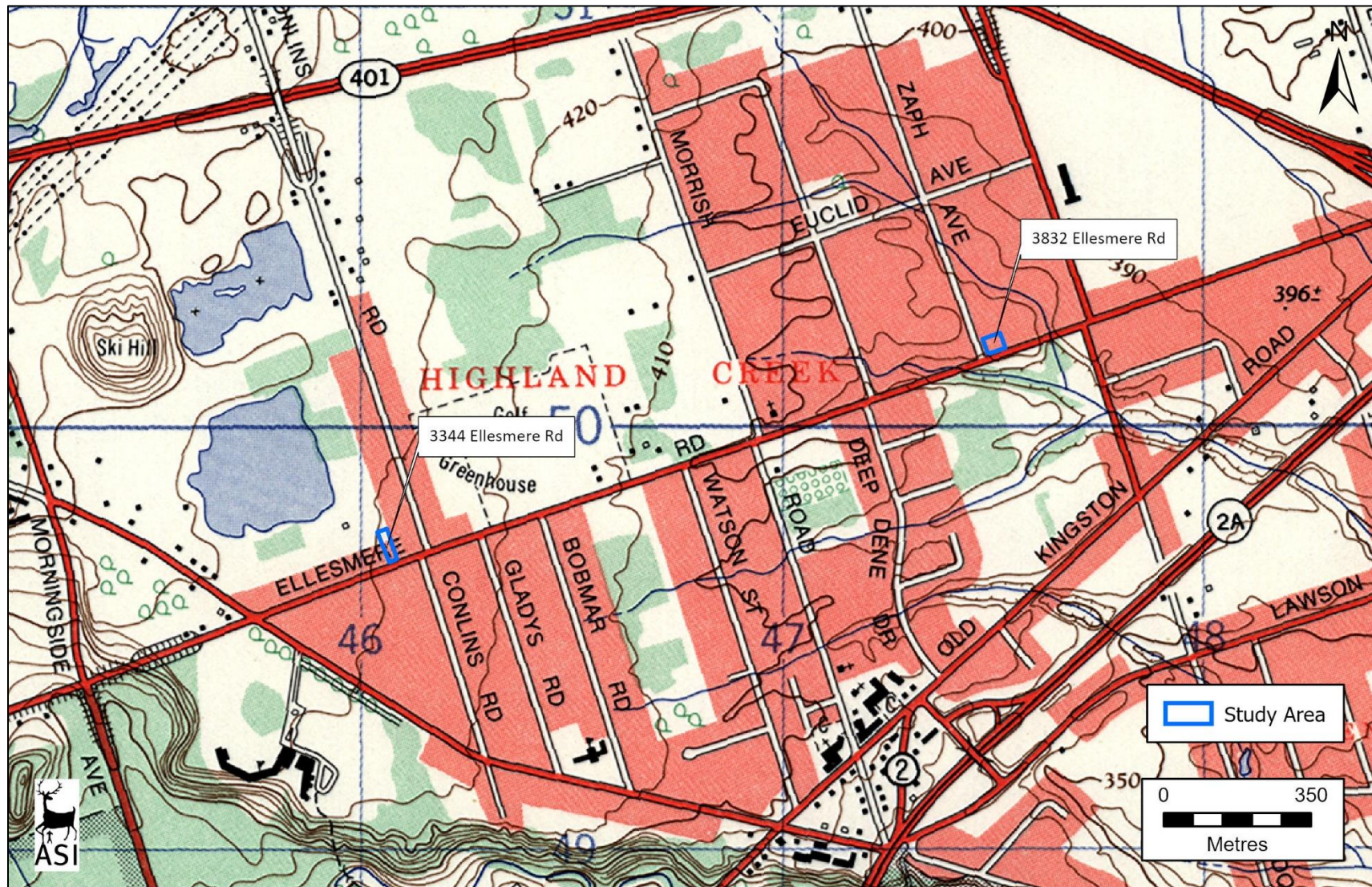


Figure 16: The location of subject properties overlaid on the 1974 topographic map of Markham.
Source: Markham Sheet (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1974)



Figure 17: Ellesmere Road with the location of the subject properties circled on 1975 aerial photograph.
Source: (City of Toronto Archives, n.d.-a)



Figure 18: East portion of Ellesmere Road with 3344 Ellesmere Road circled on 1985 aerial photograph.
Source: (City of Toronto Archives, n.d.-a)



Figure 19: West portion of Ellesmere Road with 3832 Ellesmere Road circled on 1985 aerial photograph.
Source: (City of Toronto Archives, n.d.-a)

8.0 DISCUSSION OF PHYSICAL AND DESIGN VALUE

8.1 Physical Characteristics

The subject properties at 3344 Ellesmere Road and 3832 Ellesmere Road are both located on the north side of Ellesmere Road.

8.1.1 3344 Ellesmere Road

3344 Ellesmere Road is located approximately 80 metres west of Collins Road (historically Lot 9, Concession 2 in the Township of Scarborough in the County of York) (Plate 1 to Plate 6). The property contains an early twentieth-century one-and-a-half storey wood frame residence with L-shaped footprint and cross gable roof (Plate 1). The building features a bay window on the street-facing gable end and an enclosed front porch with entrances located on the south and west elevations (a rear entrance may also be located on the north elevation, but was not visible from the public right-of-way) (Plate 2 and Plate 3). The exterior has been clad with vinyl siding and storm windows with vinyl surrounds have been added to the windows throughout (Plate 4). The foundation of the building has been parged with concrete (Plate 5). The form and design of the gable ends of the residence show a vague reference to Edwardian Classical residential style. A grassed lawn with several mature trees and other landscaped shrubs surround the residence. A one-and-a-half storey secondary building with gable roof is located on the property (Plate 6). It appears that the secondary building contains one or more residential units. A gravel driveway extends north from Ellesmere Road on the west side of the residence and connects to a gravel parking area located between the residence and the secondary building. The rear of the property contains open land with additional mature trees.

8.1.2 3832 Ellesmere Road

3832 Ellesmere Road is located on the northeast corner of Ellesmere Road and Zaph Avenue (historically Lot 9, Concession 2 in the Township of Scarborough in the County of York) (Plate 7 to Plate 11). The property contains a mid twentieth-century bungalow with an L-shaped footprint and combination hipped and gable roof (Plate 7). A double-car garage is connected to the east elevation of the residence through a covered hall. The exterior of the building is clad with painted vertical wood siding. Aluminum awnings are located over each street-facing window and the primary entrance (Plate 8). A bay window feature is located on the gable end of the south elevation, fronting on Ellesmere Road (Plate 9). The form and extant details on the exterior of the property are typical of post-war residential bungalow construction. The foundation material is not visible from the public right-of-way. Two chimneys clad with stone veneer are located on the structure, one on the west elevation and the other at the east peak of the hipped roof. The same stone veneer is utilized for two pillars with light feature that mark the driveway entrance off of Ellesmere Road. A paved driveway that extends north from Ellesmere Road between these two pillars leads to the attached garage on the east side of the property. The corner property features a grassed lawn surrounding the residence with several mature trees. A detached garage is located on the northwest corner of the property, accessed from Zaph Avenue (Plate 10). A greenhouse structure is visible in the northeast corner of the property (Plate 11). Satellite imagery indicates a pool is or was located in the backyard, on the north side of the residence, however this part of the property had limited visibility from the public right-of-way. Chain-link fencing surrounds the



property and an additional wooden fence runs between the north side of the residence to the detached garage.

8.1.3 Building Evolution and Alterations

The residential building located at 3344 Ellesmere Road has been altered since its construction between 1930 and 1943. Vinyl siding has been added as the exterior cladding for the structure as well as metal awnings over the windows on the west elevation. It is unknown if the original cladding material is extant beneath the vinyl. Any decorative shingle siding or barge boards that may have been located within the pitch of the gable ends are also not visible due to the addition of the vinyl siding, which extends to the soffits and fascia throughout the building. The enclosure of the porch on the south elevation is also a later alteration. The asphalt single roof is not original to the building, and it is likely the parging on the foundation was added after its construction. The secondary building located north of the residence is visible on aerial photography from 1950, indicating it was added to the property by the mid-century but it has not been confirmed if the structure is contemporaneous with the residence.

The residential property located at 3832 Ellesmere Road has been minimally altered by comparison. The Covered walkway that connects the residence to the garage on the east side of the property may be a later addition, however, it is visible in the 1953 aerial photograph of the property and is likely part of the original design. The roof has been re-shingled.

8.1.4 Existing Conditions Photographs



Plate 1: South elevation of 3344 Ellesmere Road (ASI 2021).



Plate 2: South and east elevations of 3344 Ellesmere Road (ASI 2021).



Plate 3: West and south elevations of 3344 Ellesmere Road (ASI 2021).



Plate 4: Detail of vinyl cladding and window surrounds on gable end of 3344 Ellesmere Road (ASI 2021).



Plate 5: Detail of parged foundation of 3344 Ellesmere Road (ASI 2021).



Plate 6: Secondary building located north of the residence at 3344 Ellesmere Road (ASI 2021).



Plate 7: South elevation of 3832 Ellesmere Road (ASI 2021).



Plate 8: South and east elevations of 3832 Ellesmere Road, looking northwest from driveway entrance (ASI 2021).



Plate 9: West and south elevations of 3832 Ellesmere Road, looking northeast from the corner of Ellesmere Road and Zaph Avenue (ASI 2021).



Plate 10: Detached garage located in northwest corner of 3832 Ellesmere Road, and north and west elevations of residence (ASI 2021).



Plate 11: Looking north from Ellesmere Road to attached garage and greenhouse structure located at 3832 Ellesmere Road (ASI 2021).

9.0 DISCUSSION OF CONTEXTUAL VALUE

9.1 Setting and Character of the Property and Surroundings

The subject properties at 3344 Ellesmere Road and 3832 Ellesmere Road are on the north side of the roadway between Morningside Avenue and Meadowvale Road in the Scarborough area of the City of Toronto. Ellesmere Road is oriented in a northeast-southwest alignment roughly parallel to Highway 401 located to the north. Ellesmere Road carries two lanes of traffic in each direction with a paved pedestrian sidewalks on the south side of the roadway, separated by a grassed boulevard, in the locations of both subject properties. Both properties are located on the north side of Ellesmere Road and contain a primary residential building with secondary outbuildings. The surrounding residential properties on Ellesmere Road can generally be characterized as mid to late nineteenth-century detached single family homes that are part of planned subdivision development. Occasional commercial plazas are also located along Ellesmere Road within this area.

9.1.1 3344 Ellesmere Road

The property is accessed from Ellesmere Road and contains a residential building set close to the roadway likely constructed between 1930 and 1943 and detached garage. The rear of the lot features grassed open land and mature trees. The neighbouring property to the west is currently vacant with open land occupying the lot. Beyond the vacant lot to the west is the University of Toronto Scarborough campus, which is located on both sides of Ellesmere Road west of 3344 Ellesmere Road (Plate 12). The neighbouring properties to the east of the subject property contain single detached homes constructed in the late twentieth century, which are set further back on their lots. A small commercial strip plaza is located on the south side of Ellesmere Road across from 3344 Ellesmere Road (Plate 13) with paved surface parking located between the roadway and the commercial strip. Twentieth-century suburban residential neighbourhoods are located on both sides of Ellesmere Road east of Collins Road and surrounding the commercial plaza across from 3344 Ellesmere Road.





Plate 12: Looking northwest on Ellesmere Road towards subject property (right) with University of Toronto Scarborough campus located beyond the foliage (ASI 2021).



Plate 13: Looking east from the south side of Ellesmere Road towards strip plaza signage and late twentieth-century residential developments (ASI 2021).

9.1.2 3832 Ellesmere Road

3832 Ellesmere Road is accessible from Ellesmere Road and Zaph Road, which runs north from Ellesmere Road west of the property line. The residential building with attached garage is set back on the corner property and was constructed between 1950 and 1953. The property additionally contains a detached garage and greenhouse structure. The subject property features twentieth-century residential subdivisions in its surrounding context (Plate 14). The single detached homes that form these subdivisions are typically set fairly close to the roadway, separated by a grassed lawn, with regular spacing between each parcel and building. The residential buildings are typically two-storeys in height with a single or double car garage incorporated into the primary elevation.



Plate 14: Looking southeast from 3832 Ellesmere Road towards surrounding twentieth-century residential developments (ASI 2021).

9.2 Community Landmark

While visible in the landscape to motorists on Ellesmere Road, neither 3344 Ellesmere Road or 3832 Ellesmere Road are considered to be a landmark in the community at large, nor to motorists or pedestrians on Ellesmere Road. The subject properties are not considered to be gateway structures, and are not considered to be landmark residential buildings in the local context.

10.0 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Properties located within the Highland Creek community and surrounding area that are listed on the City of Toronto Heritage Register and designated under Part IV and Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* were reviewed to identify comparable buildings for the purposes of establishing a comparative context for evaluating the subject properties.

10.1.1 3344 Ellesmere Road

The residential building at 3344 Ellesmere Road is an early twentieth-century vernacular building likely constructed between 1930 and 1943 with simplified elements of Edwardian Classical design, including a slightly extruded feature above the second storey windows and fanned fascia at the gable ends, both of which have been covered with vinyl siding. The bay window feature on the primary elevation is also used in Edwardian Classical design, among other architectural styles. There are a number of modest Edwardian Classical residences in the area that have received heritage recognition from the City of Toronto (Plate 15 to Plate 17). Each property is more representative of the style and maintains stronger material integrity than the residence located at 3344 Ellesmere Road. There is one residence that has been altered and also has an L-shaped footprint with a similar form to 3344 Ellesmere Road that has been listed on the City of Toronto Heritage Register (Plate 18), the residence may pre-date 3344 Ellesmere Road. Based on these comparable properties and comments received from City of Toronto Heritage Preservation Services (communications with N. MacKay 7 December 2021), it has been determined that the subject property is a representative example of an early twentieth century, one-and-a-half storey frame vernacular house with an L-shaped footprint and furthermore, a rare example of this type of building typology in the Highland Creek settlement area of Scarborough.

6502 Kingston Road – Listed

Known as the Knowel House, the single detached red brick residence at 6502 Kingston Road is constructed in a modest expression of the Edwardian Classical style (Plate 15). The two-and-a-half storey early twentieth-century home features an L-shaped footprint with combination hipped and gable roof, with shed dormer on the street-facing hipped roof. A wrapped porch extends from the south elevation to the east elevation. The property features a grassed lawn surrounded by mature trees.





Plate 15: The residence located at 6502 Kingston Road (ASI 2021)

41 Laurel Avenue – Listed

Known as the Frank Walton House, the two-and-a-half storey red brick residence at 41 Laurel Avenue features a side gable roof with symmetrical façade (Plate 16). The brick piers with simple columns supporting the porch that extends across the primary elevation and the two-store bay feature on the side elevation are evocative of the Edwardian Classical style. The residence on the corner property is set back from the roadway and is surrounded by a grassed lawn with mature trees.

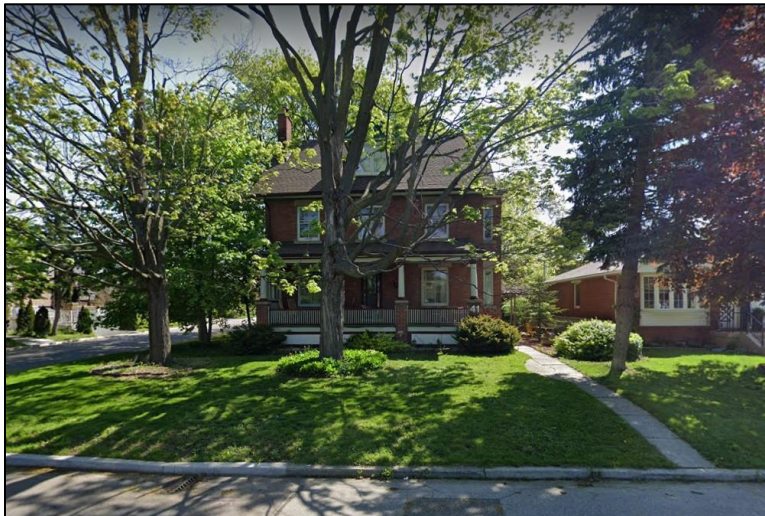


Plate 16: The residence located at 41 Laurel Avenue (Google Streetview 2019)

5 Ross Avenue – Listed

The single detached red brick residence at 5 Ross Avenue is constructed in a modest expression of the Edwardian Classical style (Plate 17). The two-and-a-half storey early twentieth-century home features an

L-shaped footprint with side hall plan and combination hipped and gable roof, with hipped dormer on the street-facing hipped roof. A wrapped porch extends from the north elevation to the east elevation. The property features a grassed lawn surrounded by mature trees and landscaped shrubs.



Plate 17: The residence located at 5 Ross Avenue (Google Streetview 2020)

23 Laurel Avenue – Listed

Known as the Graves House, the one-and-a-half storey frame residence located at 23 Laurel Avenue features a painted brick vernacular building with an L-shaped footprint and cross gable roof. The window surrounds and porch cover have been altered. The residence is located on a narrow lot within a residential suburb.



Plate 18: The residence located at 23 Laurel Avenue (ASI 2021)

10.1.2 3832 Ellesmere Road

The residence at 3832 Ellesmere Road is a mid-century bungalow. As the area was primarily rural until suburban expansion occurred in the latter half of the twentieth century, there was little post-war development in the community. As early post-war development was not a significant period in the area, there are no buildings currently listed or designated in the community that have similar dates of construction to the property at 3832 Ellesmere Road. The bungalow building type is also not representative of the residential building stock within the area.

11.0 HERITAGE EVALUATION

The evaluations of the subject properties at 3344 Ellesmere Road and 3832 Ellesmere Road using the criteria set out in *Ontario Regulations 9/06* and *10/06* are presented in the following sections (Table 2 to Table 5).

11.1 3344 Ellesmere Road

11.1.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06

Table 2: Evaluation of 3344 Ellesmere Road – *Ontario Regulation 9/06*

1. The property has design value or physical value because it:		
Ontario Heritage Act Criteria	Response (Y/N)	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	Y	The subject property meets this criterion. The subject property contains a one-and-a-half storey early twentieth-century frame residence, a rear secondary building, driveway with parking area, grassed lawn and mature trees. The primary residence features an L-shaped footprint, cross gable roof, bay window feature on the primary façade, and concrete parged foundation. The frame building has been altered with the addition of exterior vinyl siding cladding, vinyl window surrounds, and construction of a porch enclosure on the primary elevation. The building has subtle elements of Edwardian Classical residential design in the pitch of the gable ends. Based on a comparative analysis, the subject property is a representative example of an early twentieth century one-and-a-half storey frame vernacular house with an L-shaped footprint and furthermore, a rare example of this type of building typology in this area of Scarborough.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit; or	N	The property at 3344 Ellesmere Road does not meet this criterion. The building on the property that contains some elements of Edwardian Classical style, however, the building is generally of indistinct design that was never a true example of the style.



		Additionally, the exterior has been altered through the addition of vinyl siding, window surrounds, and a porch enclosure. There is no evidence of exemplary craftsmanship or artistic merit in the design or construction of any structures on the property.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	N	The subject property does not meet this criterion. Based on the available data, it is not known to demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
Ontario Heritage Act Criteria	Response (Y/N)	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	N	The subject property is located within Lot 9, Concession 2 in the former Township of Scarborough. The property had an agricultural land use until the mid-twentieth century when the surrounding properties were subdivided for residential land use and the construction of the University of Toronto Scarborough campus west of the subject property. It is not known who occupied the property when the extant residence was constructed, however, available records do not indicate a person or organization of significance was located here. The Stephenson family who were early settlers in the area do not appear to have continued significance within the community and the extant residence is not tied to their ownership of the land. The Schmidt family, who owned the property from the 1970s until its recent sale in 2019 are not evidenced to have significance within the community. As such, this property does not meet this criterion.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture; or	N	The subject property does not meet this criterion. The property does not appear to yield or have the potential to yield information that would contribute to an understanding of the community or a specific culture.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community.	N	The property at 3344 Ellesmere Road is not known to meet this criterion. The architect of the extant building, if one was utilized, is unknown.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
Ontario Heritage Act Criteria	Response (Y/N)	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	N	The residence at 3344 Ellesmere Road is indicative of earlier agricultural land use in the area, however, no extant outbuildings or further contextual cues are maintained on the property. The subject property is not significant to defining, maintaining or supporting the character of its surroundings. The subject property does not meet this criterion.



ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings; or	N	The subject property at 3344 Ellesmere Road does not meet this criterion. The property is linked to its immediate surroundings, however, it does not have a significant relationship to its broader context. As such, it is not considered to retain historical, functional, physical or visual links to its surroundings.
iii. is a landmark.	N	While visible from the prominent Ellesmere Road corridor, the subject property is not considered to be a landmark to motorists or pedestrians, or the local community. The subject property is not considered to be a gateway structure or to be a landmark early twentieth-century residence in the local context.

11.1.2 Ontario Regulation 10/06

Table 3: Evaluation of 3344 Ellesmere Road - Ontario Regulation 10/06

Ontario Heritage Act Criteria	Response (Y/N)	Analysis
i. The property represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history;	N	The subject property is associated with residential development within the City of Toronto. However, the property does not strongly or overtly evoke this theme at the local level or provincial level. The subject property does not meet this criterion.
ii. The property yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history;	N	This property is not considered to retain potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of Ontario's history. The subject property does not meet this criterion.
iii. The property demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage;	N	The property does not demonstrate an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage. The subject property does not meet this criterion.
iv. The property is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province;	N	The property does not demonstrate any elements which may be considered of aesthetic, visual, or contextual importance to the province. The subject property does not meet this criterion.
v. The property demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period;	N	The property does not illustrate any technical or scientific achievements which are of provincial significance. The subject property does not meet this criterion.
vi. The property has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use;	N	The subject property does not retain a strong or special association with the entire province or with a specific community throughout the province. The subject property does not meet this criterion.
vii. The property has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or	N	The subject property does not have a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province



organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province; and,		or with an event of importance to the province, and does not meet this criterion.
viii. The property is located in unorganized territory and the Minister (MHSTCI) determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	N	The property is located within the City of Toronto (an incorporated municipality), therefore, Criterion 8 does not apply.

11.1.3 Recommended Outcome of Heritage Evaluation for 3344 Ellesmere Road

The subject property at 3344 Ellesmere Road meets one of the criteria outlined in *Ontario Regulation 9/06*, which considers the subject structure within the community context. As such, the subject property should be considered to have CHVI at the local level as defined by the *Ontario Heritage Act*. An evaluation using the criteria outlined in *Ontario Regulation 10/06* determined that the subject property does not have CHVI at the provincial level.

11.1.4 Draft Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Description of Property

The subject property at 3344 Ellesmere Road contains an early twentieth-century vernacular residence with simplified elements of Edwardian Classical design. A secondary building is located at the rear of the property. The property is located on Ellesmere Road in the City of Toronto, between Conlins Road and Military Trail in the Highland Creek settlement area of Scarborough.

Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The property at 3344 Ellesmere Road has design/physical value. The house is a representative example of an early twentieth century one-and-a-half storey wood frame vernacular house with an L-shaped footprint and furthermore, a rare example of this type of building typology in this area of Scarborough, now within the City of Toronto. Features of the residence that are both representative of the vernacular architecture and allow for it to be a rare example of the building typology in the local context of Scarborough include: its use of simplified Edwardian Classical design elements; a slightly extruded feature above the second storey windows and fanned fascia at the gable ends, both of which have been covered with vinyl siding; the bay window; and its form and massing with its footprint and cross gable roof.

Heritage Attributes

Key heritage attributes that express the cultural heritage value of the subject property include:

- C. 1930-1943 one-and-a-half storey structure with L-shaped footprint;
- Cross gable roof and the Edwardian Classical residential design of the pitch of the gable ends; and,
- Bay window on the street-facing gable end.



11.2 3832 Ellesmere Road

11.2.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06

Table 4: Evaluation of 3832 Ellesmere Road – Ontario Regulation 9/06

1. The property has design value or physical value because it:		
Ontario Heritage Act Criteria	Response (Y/N)	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	N	The subject property contains a mid twentieth-century bungalow with attached garage, a separate detached garage, driveways assessed from both Ellesmere Road and Zaph Avenue, greenhouse structure, grassed lawn and mature trees. The primary residence features an L-shaped footprint, combination hipped and cross gable roof, bay window feature on the primary façade, and painted wood siding. The building has been minimally altered since its construction between 1950 and 1953. The bungalow is typical of post-war residential design, but it is not representative of the style. Additionally, the residence is not representative of a particular construction method, not is it expressive or exemplary of a particular building type. The subject property is not considered to be rare or unique. 3832 Ellesmere Road does not meet this criterion.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit; or	N	The property at 3832 Ellesmere Road does not meet this criterion. There is no evidence of exemplary craftsmanship or artistic merit in the design or construction of any structures on the property.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	N	The subject property does not meet this criterion. Based on the available data, it is not known to demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
Ontario Heritage Act Criteria	Response (Y/N)	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	N	The subject property is located within Lot 5, Concession 2 in the former Township of Scarborough. The property had an agricultural land use until the early-twentieth century when the surrounding properties were subdivided for residential land use. It is not known who occupied the property when the extant residence was constructed, however, available records do not indicate a person or organization of significance was located here. The early land owners do not appear to have continued significance within the community and the extant residence is not tied to their ownership. As such, this property does not meet this criterion.



ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture; or	N	The subject property does not meet this criterion. The property does not appear to yield or have the potential to yield information that would contribute to an understanding of the community or a specific culture.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community.	N	The property at 3832 Ellesmere Road is not known to meet this criterion. The architect of the extant building, if one was utilized, is unknown.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
Ontario Heritage Act Criteria	Response (Y/N)	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	N	The residence at 3832 Ellesmere Road is indicative of post-war residential development the area, however, it does not define this period of building for the area. The subject property is not significant to defining, maintaining or supporting the character of its surroundings. The subject property does not meet this criterion.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings; or	N	The subject property at 3832 Ellesmere Road does not meet this criterion. The property is linked to its immediate surroundings and its location on the corner of Ellesmere Road and Zaph Avenue offers it some visual prominence, however, it does not have a significant relationship to its broader context. As such, it is not considered to retain physical or visual links to its surroundings.
iii. is a landmark.	N	While visible from the prominent Ellesmere Road corridor and located on a corner property, the subject property is not considered to be a landmark to motorists or pedestrians, or the local community. The subject property is not considered to be a gateway structure or to be a landmark mid twentieth-century residence in the local context.

11.2.2 Ontario Regulation 10/06

Table 5: Evaluation of 3832 Ellesmere Road - Ontario Regulation 10/06

Ontario Heritage Act Criteria	Response (Y/N)	Analysis
i. The property represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history;	N	The subject property is associated with residential development within the City of Toronto. However, the property does not strongly or overtly evoke this theme at the local level or provincial level. The subject property does not meet this criterion.
ii. The property yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history;	N	This property is not considered to retain potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of Ontario's history. The subject property does not meet this criterion.



iii. The property demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage;	N	The property does not demonstrate an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage. The subject property does not meet this criterion.
iv. The property is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province;	N	The property does not demonstrate any elements which may be considered of aesthetic, visual, or contextual importance to the province. The subject property does not meet this criterion.
v. The property demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period;	N	The property does not illustrate any technical or scientific achievements which are of provincial significance. The subject property does not meet this criterion.
vi. The property has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use;	N	The subject property does not retain a strong or special association with the entire province or with a specific community throughout the province. The subject property does not meet this criterion.
vii. The property has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province; and,	N	The subject property does not have a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province, and does not meet this criterion.
viii. The property is located in unorganized territory and the Minister (MHSTCI) determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	N	The property is located within the City of Toronto (an incorporated municipality), therefore, Criterion 8 does not apply.

11.2.3 Recommended Outcome of Heritage Evaluation for 3832 Ellesmere Road

An evaluation using the criteria outlined in *Ontario Regulation 9/06* determined that the subject property at 3832 Ellesmere Road does not retain CHVI at the local level and an evaluation using the criteria outlined in *Ontario Regulation 10/06* determined that the subject property does not retain CHVI at the provincial level.

12.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This report includes evaluations of the cultural heritage value of the properties as determined by the criteria in *Ontario Regulations 9/06* and *10/06*. This evaluation determined that the property at 3344 Ellesmere Road has CHVI as outlined in *Ontario Regulation 9/06*. An evaluation using *Ontario Regulation 10/06* confirmed that the property at 3344 Ellesmere Road does not retain CHVI at the provincial level. This evaluation determined that the property at 3832 Ellesmere Road does not meet the criteria outlined in *Ontario Regulations 9/06* and *10/06*, and therefore does not have CHVI.



The following recommendations are proposed for the properties at 3344 Ellesmere Road and 3832 Ellesmere Road:

1. As direct impacts are anticipated to the property at 3344 Ellesmere Road, a HIA will be undertaken as early as possible during detailed design, following the TPAP. The HIA will be prepared by a qualified heritage professional in accordance with the Municipal Terms of Reference for HIAs and the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit (Ministry of Culture, 2006). Given the feedback received to date from City of Toronto Heritage Preservation Services, it is recommended that the scope of the HIA be confirmed in consultation with the municipality at the earliest stages of detailed design.
2. Metrolinx Heritage Committee has reviewed the results of the *Ontario Regulations 9/06* and *10/06* evaluations and is in agreement with the results and recommendations of this report. If it is confirmed that the property will be owned or controlled by Metrolinx, the Metrolinx Heritage Committee will issue a Metrolinx Heritage Committee Decision Form.
3. The Final CHER will be submitted to municipal heritage staff and the MHSTCI for their records.



13.0 REFERENCES

Archives of Ontario. (n.d.). *Archives Descriptive Database*. Archives of Ontario.

<http://ao.minisisinc.com/scripts/mwimain.dll?get&file=%5bARCHON%5dsearch.htm>

ASI, (Archaeological Services Inc.). (2006). *Historical Overview and Assessment of Archaeological Potential Don River Watershed, City of Toronto*. Report on file with the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries.

A.S.I., (Archaeological Services Inc.). (2011). *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the East Side of Military Trail, North of Ellesmere Road Part of Lots 9 and 10, Concession 2 Geographic Township of Scarborough, County of York Former City of Scarborough, Now the City of Toronto*. Report on file with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries.

A.S.I., (Archaeological Services Inc.). (2019). *Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Project—Archaeology Baseline Conditions Report*. Report on file with the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries.

ASI, (Archaeological Services Inc.). (2021). *Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Project—Cultural Heritage Report—Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment, City of Toronto and Durham Region, Ontario*.

ASI, (Archaeological Services Inc.). (2022). *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Project Various Lots and Concessions (Former Townships of Scarborough, Pickering and Whitby) City of Toronto; City of Pickering; Town of Ajax; Town of Whitby; and City of Oshawa, Ontario*.

Birch, J., & Williamson, R. F. (2013). *The Mantle Site: An Archaeological History of an Ancestral Wendat Community*. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.

Bonis, R. R. (1968). *A History of Scarborough*. Scarborough Public Library Board.

Boyle, D. (1896). *The Township of Scarboro, 1796-1896*. William Briggs.



Brown, R. (1997). *Toronto's Lost Villages*. Polar Bear Press.

City of Toronto. (2019). *Official Plan*. https://www.toronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/8f06-OfficialPlanAODA_Compiled-3.0.pdf

City of Toronto. (n.d.). *Heritage Register Map*. City of Toronto. <http://cot-planning.maps.arcgis.com/apps/PanelLegend/index.html?appid=a90bf1e72b694db5a4892dc6b170688d>

City of Toronto Archives. (n.d.-a). *Aerial Photographs, 1947-1992*. City of Toronto. <https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/accountability-operations-customer-service/access-city-information-or-records/city-of-toronto-archives/whats-online/maps/aerial-photographs/>

City of Toronto Archives. (n.d.b). *City of Toronto Archives*. City of Toronto Archives. https://gencat4.eloquent-systems.com/webcat/request/DoMenuRequest?SystemName=City+of+Toronto+Archives&UserName=wa+public&Password=&TemplateProcessID=6000_3355&bCachable=1&MenuName=City+of+Toronto+Archives

City of Toronto Heritage Preservation Services. (2018). *City of Toronto, City Planning, Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) Terms of Reference and Table of Contents*.

Crossby, P. A. (1873). *Lovell's Gazetteer of British North America*. John Lovell.

Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs. (2013). *Upper Canada Land Surrenders and the Williams Treaties (1781-1862/1923)*. <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1360941656761/1360941689121>

Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. (1974). *Markham Sheet 30M/14f* [Map].

Department of Militia and Defence. (1914). *Markham Sheet 30M/14* [Map].

Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. (1962). *Highland Creek 30M/14b* [Map].

Department of National Defence. (1930). *Markham Sheet No. 58* [Map].



Department of National Defence. (1943). *Markham Sheet 30M/14* [Map].

Dodd, C. F., Poulton, D. R., Lennox, P. A., Smith, D. G., & Warrick, G. A. (1990). The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Stage. In C. J. Ellis & N. Ferris (Eds.), *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650* (pp. 321–360). Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

Ellis, C. J., & Deller, D. B. (1990). Paleo-Indians. In C. J. Ellis & N. Ferris (Eds.), *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650* (pp. 37–64). Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

Ellis, C. J., Timmins, P. A., & Martelle, H. (2009). At the Crossroads and Periphery: The Archaic Archaeological Record of Southern Ontario. In T. D. Emerson, D. L. McElrath, & A. C. Fortier (Eds.), *Archaic Societies: Diversity and Complexity across the Midcontinent*. (pp. 787–837). State University of New York Press.

Ferris, N. (2013). Place, Space, and Dwelling in the Late Woodland. In M. K. Munson & S. M. Jamieson (Eds.), *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province* (pp. 99–111). McGill-Queen's University Press. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt32b7n5.15>

Fullerton, K. A., & Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. (2015). *The Rouge River Valley Tract Unsurrendered Traditional Lands, Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation (Formerly Known As Mississaugas of the New Credit Indian Band). Statement of Claim*. Submitted to the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario.

Government of Ontario. (2020a). *News Release: Ontario Enacts Declaration of Emergency to Protect the Public—Significantly Enhanced Measures will Help Contain Spread of COVID-19*. <https://news.ontario.ca/opo/en/2020/3/ontario-enacts-declaration-of-emergency-to-protect-the-public.html>

Government of Ontario. (2020b). *Ontario Extends Declaration of Emergency to Continue the Fight Against COVID-19*. <https://news.ontario.ca/opo/en/2020/04/ontario-extends-declaration-of-emergency-to-continue-the-fight-against-covid-19.html>



Government of Ontario. (2020c). *Ontario Extends Emergency Orders to Keep People Safe*.

<https://news.ontario.ca/opo/en/2020/05/ontario-extends-emergency-orders-to-keep-people-safe.html>

Government of Ontario. (2020d). *Provincial Policy Statement*.

Government of Ontario. (2020e, June 2). *Ontario Extends Declaration of Emergency until June 30*.

News.Ontario.Ca. <https://news.ontario.ca/opo/en/2020/06/ontario-extends-declaration-of-emergency-until-june-30.html>

Government of Ontario. (2020f, July 9). *Ontario Extends Emergency Orders*. News.Ontario.Ca.

<https://news.ontario.ca/opo/en/2020/07/ontario-extends-emergency-orders-1.html>

Government of Ontario. (2020g, August 10). *Ontario Extends Orders Under the Reopening Ontario Act,*

2020. News.Ontario.Ca. <https://news.ontario.ca/mcscs/en/2020/08/ontario-extends-orders-under-the-reopening-ontario-act-2020.html>

Hunting Survey Corporation Limited. (1954). *Digital Aerial Photographs, Southern Ontario 1954*.

http://maps.library.utoronto.ca/data/on/AP_1954/index.html

Library and Archives Canada. (n.d.). *Collection Search*. Libraries and Archives Canada. [https://www.bac-](https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/collectionsearch/Pages/collectionsearch.aspx)

[lac.gc.ca/eng/collectionsearch/Pages/collectionsearch.aspx](https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/collectionsearch/Pages/collectionsearch.aspx)

Metrolinx. (2018). *Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Initial Business Case*.

http://www.metrolinx.com/en/regionalplanning/projectevaluation/benefitscases/2019-01-24-DSBRT_Final-for-Publication_updated.pdf

Miles & Co. (1878). *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York and the Township of West*

Gwillimbury & Town of Bradford in the County of Simcoe Ontario [Map]. Miles & Co.

Ministry of Culture. (1990). *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18 [as Amended in 2019]*.

Ministry of Culture. (2006). *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit*.

Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13, (1990).



Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O., (1990).

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. (2010). *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Standards & Guidelines*.

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. (2014). *Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport Heritage Identification & Evaluation Process*.

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. (2016). *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes, A Checklist for the Non-Specialist*.

<http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/tools.shtml>

Ministry of Transportation. (2007). *Environmental Guide for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes*.

[http://www.raqsb.mto.gov.on.ca/techpubs/eps.nsf/0/0c286507a82cde53852572d70059fdf9/\\$FILE/FINAL_MTO%20Env%20Guide%20BHCHL%20Final%202007%20ACC.pdf](http://www.raqsb.mto.gov.on.ca/techpubs/eps.nsf/0/0c286507a82cde53852572d70059fdf9/$FILE/FINAL_MTO%20Env%20Guide%20BHCHL%20Final%202007%20ACC.pdf)

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. (2018). *Rouge River Valley Tract Claim*. <http://mncfn.ca/about-mncfn/land-and-water-claims/rouge-claim/>

Mulvany, C. P., Adam, G. M., & Robinson, C. B. (1885). *History of Toronto and the County of York, Ontario*. C. Blackett Robinson.

Ontario Heritage Trust. (n.d.a). *Easement Properties*. Ontario Heritage Trust.

<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/property-types/easement-properties>

Ontario Heritage Trust. (n.d.b). *Ontario Heritage Act Register*.

<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/pages/tools/ontario-heritage-act-register>

Ontario Heritage Trust. (n.d.c). *Places of Worship Inventory*. Ontario Heritage Trust.

<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/places-of-worship/places-of-worship-database>



Parks Canada. (n.d.a). *Canadian Register of Historic Places*. <https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/home-accueil.aspx>

Parks Canada. (n.d.b). *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations*.
https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/search-recherche_eng.aspx

Scarborough Historical Society. (n.d.-a). *Highland Creek*. Scarborough Historical Society.
<http://scarboroughhistorical.ca/local-history/communities/highland-creek/>

Scarborough Historical Society. (n.d.-b). *Scarborough Archives*. Scarborough Historical Society.
<http://scarboroughhistorical.ca/archives-2/>

Scarborough Historical Society. (n.d.-c). *Street Names of Scarborough*. Scarborough Historical Society.
<http://scarboroughhistorical.ca/local-history/street-names-of-scarborough/>

Scarborough Historical Society. (n.d.-d). *The Naming of Scarborough*. Scarborough Historical Society.
<http://scarboroughhistorical.ca/local-history/naming-of-scarborough/>

Surtees, R. (1984). *Indian Land Surrenders in Ontario 1763-1867*. Research Branch, Corporate Policy,
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Tremaine, G. C. (1860). *Tremaine's Map of the County of York, Canada West* [Map]. George C. Tremaine.

Williams Treaties First Nations. (2017). *About Williams Treaties First Nations*.
<http://www.williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca/about/>

Williamson, R. F. (1990). The Early Iroquoian Period of Southern Ontario. In C. J. Ellis & N. Ferris (Eds.),
The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650 (pp. 291–320). Ontario Archaeological Society
Inc.



APPENDIX A: Indigenous Engagement and Report Review Feedback - Oral History and Perspectives Table

Community	Feedback
Curve Lake First Nation	<p>The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as “the people of the big river mouths” and were also known as the “Salmon People” who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months.</p> <p>The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the “Peacekeepers” among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations.</p> <p>Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the “Old Ones” who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.</p> <p>The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie.</p> <p>Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 500-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as</p>

	<p>the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun/Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015).</p> <p>These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig.</p> <p>The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and Neutral Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people.</p> <p>Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated.</p> <p>The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear.</p> <p>Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2015) recounts: <i>“We weren’t affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story.</i></p> <p><i>There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people, we are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario.</i></p> <p><i>We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to</i></p>
--	--

	<p><i>the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony.</i></p> <p><i>Some of the old leaders recognized that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, and we still continued to have some wampum, which doesn't mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation despite legal challenges against that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis."</i></p> <p>Often times, southern Ontario is described as being "vacant" after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation.</p> <p>The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present day communities: Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, New Credit First Nation, and Mississauga First Nation.</p> <p>The Michi Saagiig have been in Ontario for thousands of years, and they remain here to this day.</p> <p>**This historical context was prepared by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig Nation.**</p> <p>Publication reference:</p> <p>Gitiga Migizi and Julie Kapyrka 2015 Before, During, and After: Mississauga Presence in the Kawarthas. In <i>Peterborough Archaeology</i>, Dirk Verhulst, editor, pp.127-136. Peterborough, Ontario: Peterborough Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society</p> <p><u>Additional Community Perspectives:</u></p> <p>**The following perspectives come from a June 2021 letter provided to Metrolinx from Curve Lake First Nation, on file with ASI.**</p> <p>Curve Lake First Nation 2021 Curve Lake First Nation Review/Comments for: Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report: 571 Kingston Road West, 575 Kingston Road West, 577 Kingston Road West AND 579 Kingston Road West Town of Ajax, Ontario.</p>
--	---

“The Duffin’s creek watershed and river mouth are part of an area that should have some recognition in terms of Michi Saagiig history. This area was extremely significant to the Michi Saagiig and is recognized internally as a significant cultural heritage landscape. Recently the Ontario Government has indicated a desire to add increased protection to these areas now referred to as “urban creeks/urban river systems” as part of their Greenbelt protection plan. These systems are at risk across the entirety of the Pickering and Ajax regions, due in large part to settler development activities. What was once a cultural heritage landscape has been significantly degraded which means it has also undergone irreparable ecological damage.”

“Our Elders tell of our peoples living harmoniously with the early settlers, often setting up small camps on the edge of farmer’s fields and along shorelines. Families engaged in trade and travel throughout the entire region.”

“The cultural heritage landscape, the Duffins Creek Watershed, that existed in the area of study of this CHER, and at the time that the first houses and roads were built, has largely been obliterated – and did not have the opportunity to be assessed and protected. Since then, development has altered the shape and course of the creek – this is clearly visible in the historical pictures provided in this report.”

“The very locations of where these buildings were built in relation to where the early towns and villages originated were determined based upon the resources within the particular landscape. Milling was the predominant activity in the region that ultimately attracted more industry to the area. The watershed and local resources on the land were integral to this process. For different reasons, but equally as significant, the Duffins Creek watershed was part of a larger cultural heritage landscape for Michi Saagiig people that included creeks and river mouths all along the shore of Lake Ontario. The value and significance of these lands from a Michi Saagiig perspective is not acknowledged. “

“The 28,000 acres that was expropriated for the site of former Defence Industries Ltd was part of a significant cultural heritage landscape that was once entirely connected and spanned along the vast shoreline of Lake Ontario - and would have been used by Michi Saagiig peoples at the time. The massive infrastructure and development of the region resulted in the disconnection of this culturally significant landscape and thus in reduced access for the Michi Saagiig to hunt and fish.”

“It should be noted that during these times of industrial and commercial expansion Michi Saagiig peoples were being driven from their lands, their fishing grounds, their hunting grounds, their trapping grounds and harvesting grounds. In some cases they were being shot at and pursued. The 1923 Williams Treaties were a culmination of the increased encroachment on these lands and the harassment and persecution of the First Nations who had rights under the very treaty that allowed for European settlement in this area of Ontario. These large urban developments increased the footprint of destruction upon the landscape and in doing so had a detrimental impact upon Michi Saagiig rights to gather foods and live off the land.”

	<p><i>Note: This oral history reflects community perspective shared as part of Indigenous engagement for this report. The oral history was provided by Curve Lake First Nation and does not necessarily reflect the views of other Indigenous Nations, Metrolinx or ASI.</i></p>
Huron-Wendat Nation	<p>As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers representing between 30,000 and 40,000 individuals, traveled widely across a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes.</p> <p>According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.</p> <p>Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of 1497 on-reserve members and 2390 off-reserve members for a total of 3900 members of the Huron-Wendat Nation.</p> <p>The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsïo, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.</p> <p>The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.</p> <p>**This historical context was provided by Maxime Picard in a December 2020 email to Metrolinx, on file with ASI**</p> <p><i>Note: This oral history reflects community perspective shared as part of Indigenous engagement for this report. The oral history was provided by Huron-Wendat Nation and does not necessarily reflect the views of other Indigenous Nations, Metrolinx or ASI.</i></p>