

Masar Development Inc.

Heritage Impact Assessment

Proposed Development of 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East, Adjacent
to 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East, a Heritage Listed Property

Prepared by:

AECOM Canada Ltd.
105 Commerce Valley Drive West, 7th Floor
Markham, ON L3T 7W3
Canada

T: 905.886.7022
F: 905.886.9494
www.aecom.com

Prepared for:

Masar Development Inc., 2056 Meadowbrook Drive, Unit 127, London ON, N2L 1E3

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Authors

Report Prepared By:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Liam Ryan', with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Liam Ryan, BA.
Cultural Heritage Specialist, Intern

Report Checked By:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tara Jenkins', with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Tara Jenkins, M.A., GPCertCHS, CAHP
Cultural Heritage Specialist

Report Verified By:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Adria Grant', with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Adria Grant, M.A., CAHP
Associate Vice President
West & Ontario Department Manager

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1. Introduction

1.1 Study Purpose

AECOM Canada Ltd. (AECOM) was retained by Masar Development Inc. to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment on the property located at 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East in the City of London as part of a Zoning By-Law Amendment application to develop a residential subdivision at 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East. This Heritage Impact Assessment is structured to determine the impact of the proposed development of 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East on the adjacent property of 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East since it is a Listed property on the City of London's *Register of Cultural Heritage Resources*.

For the purpose of this Heritage Impact Assessment, the Study Area consists of 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East and the Development Area consists of 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East.

This Heritage Impact Assessment provides:

- A description of the location of the Development Area and the Study Area;
- A summary of the land-use history focused on the Study Area;
- A description of the cultural heritage value and heritage attributes of the Study Area;
- A description of the development impacts on the cultural heritage value and heritage attributes of the Study Area, based on the Conceptual Townhouse Layout of 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East; and,
- A list of mitigation measures and recommendations to ensure that any impacts on the Study Area are avoided or minimized.

This report was completed by a team of AECOM's Cultural Resource Management staff including Liam Ryan, BA (Cultural Heritage Specialist) Tara Jenkins, MA, CAHP (Cultural Heritage Specialist, Lead), and Adria Grant, MA, CAHP (Associate Vice President, Impact Assessment and Permitting). The present Heritage Impact Assessment follows the Ministry Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* (2006), and the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (2010).

1.2 Location and Physical Description of the Development Area and the Study Area

1.2.1 The Development Area – 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East

The Development Area is municipally referred to as 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East (**Figure 1** and **Figure 2**). Historically, the Development Area is situated in part of Lot 9, Concession V, in the Township of London, Middlesex County. It is a rectangular-shaped lot with an approximate size of 0.36 hectares. The Development Area is generally bound by the Study Area to the west, 1240 Fanshawe Park Road East to the north, 1212 Fanshawe Road East to the east, and Fanshawe Park Road East to the south.

The landscape of the Development Area in 2021 can be interpreted as a rural residential property which consists of a house, mature trees and a grassed field (previously ploughed). With the exception of the rural residential properties on the north side of Fanshawe Park Road East between Stackhouse Avenue and Highbury Avenue, the Development Area is surrounded by suburban subdivisions built in the mid-twentieth century and early twenty-first century.

The house on the property is a one-storey dichromatic brick house with an attached two-car garage.

1.2.2 The Study Area – 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East

The Study Area consists of a rural residential property, which is municipally rereferred to as 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East (**Figure 1** and **Figure 2**). Historically, the Study Area is in part of Lot 9, Concession V, in the Township of London, Middlesex County. It is a rectangular-shaped property approximately 0.18 hectares in size and is generally bound by 1170 Fanshawe Park Road East to the west, 1240 Fanshawe Park Road East to the north, the Development Area to the east, and Fanshawe Park Road East to the south.

The landscape of the Study Area in 2021 can be interpreted as a rural residential property. With the exception of the rural residential properties on the north side of Fanshawe Park Road East between Stackhouse Avenue and Highbury Avenue, the Development Area is surrounded by suburban subdivisions built in the mid-twentieth century and early twenty-first century.

The Study Area consists of a late-nineteenth century two-storey buff brick detached house with Italianate design influences. The house has an L-shaped plan and low-hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. In addition, the property has a detached garage and a line of mature trees that surround the east, west, and north edges of the Study Area.

1.2.3 Property Owner of Development Area

The property at 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East is currently owned by Masar Development Inc.

1.2.3.1 Cultural Heritage Status

1208 Fanshawe Park Road East is not currently designated or listed on the City of London's *Register of Cultural Heritage Resources*, 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East is Listed on the City of London's *Register of Cultural Heritage Resources* on March 26, 2007 (Year built 1890).

1.2.3.2 The Thames River Heritage Designation

The Thames River, and its tributaries, was designated a Canadian Heritage River on August 14, 2000. The designation was announced by the Minister of Canadian Heritage, the Honourable Sheila Copps and Ontario's Minister of Natural Resources, the Honourable John Snobelen. The Thames River was recognized as a heritage river for its outstanding contributions to the country's cultural heritage, natural heritage, and recreational opportunities. The broad goal of managing the Thames and a Canadian Heritage river is: *"To increase the appreciation, enjoyment and stewardship of the natural, and cultural heritage and recreational opportunities of the Thames River and its watershed through community cooperation and involvement."*

1.3 Methodology

This Heritage Impact Assessment was completed by a team of AECOM's Cultural Resource Management staff including Liam Ryan (Cultural Heritage Specialist), Tara Jenkins (Cultural Heritage Specialist, Lead), and Adria Grant (Associate Vice President, Impact Assessment and Permitting). This Heritage Impact Assessment adheres to the guidelines set out in the MHSTCI *InfoSheet #5 Heritage Impact Assessment and Conservation Plans* as part of the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (2006). This Heritage Impact Assessment addresses the impacts of the proposed developed on the Study Area, Listed on the *Register of Cultural Heritage Resources* as 1186 Fanshawe Park Road.

For the purpose of this Heritage Impact Assessment, AECOM undertook the following key tasks:

- Reviewed appropriate background documents including the:
 - Conceptual Townhouse Layout of 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East (September 02, 2021).
- Consulted with the City of London Heritage Planner, to confirm the scope of the Heritage Impact Assessment and gather any previous heritage studies completed on the Study Area.
- Conducted a field review to document the existing conditions of the Study Area and the Development Area from the public right-of-way, on November 10, 2021.
- Identified and prepared a description of the proposed development plan.

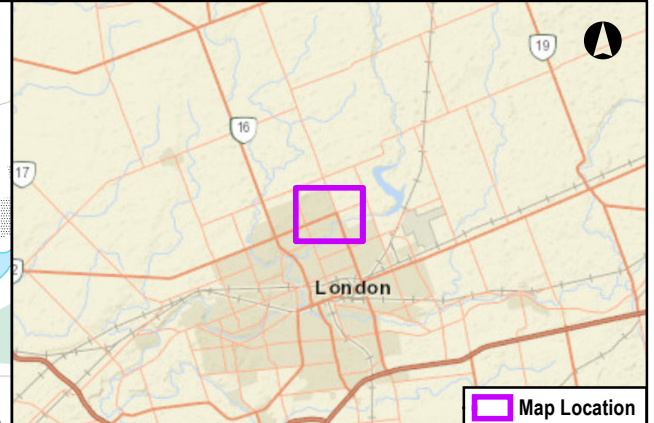
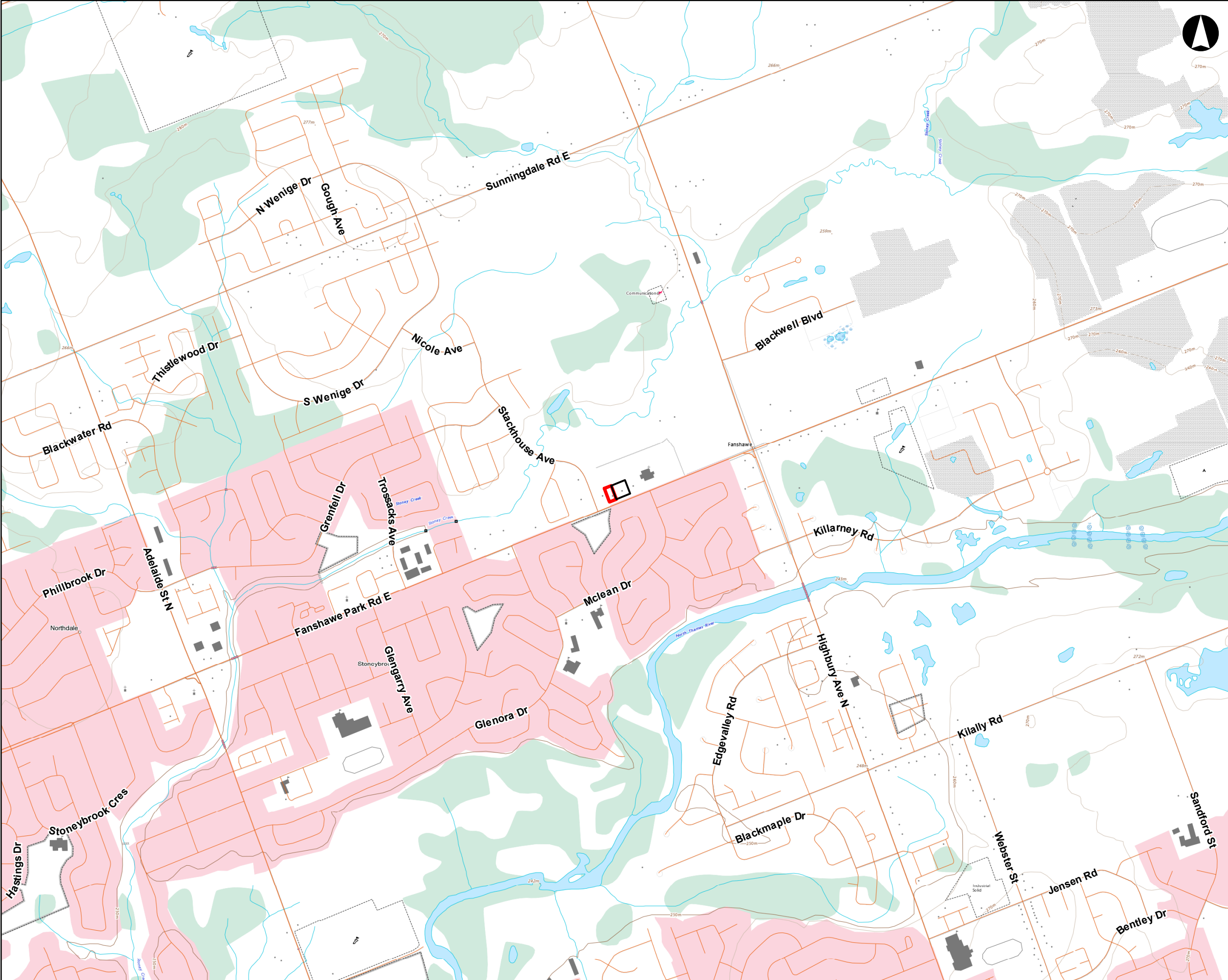
- Assessed the proposed development impacts, based on the Conceptual Townhouse Layout of 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East, on the cultural heritage value and heritage attributes of the Study Area.
- Prepared mitigation options and mitigation measures with recommendations to avoid or reduce any negative impacts to the Study Area.
- Prepared the Heritage Impact Assessment report.

1.3.1 Public Consultation



The subsection below includes a summary of the consultation activities, as well as relevant consultation and feedback undertaken as a part of the Heritage Impact Assessment for property-specific impacts to the property located at 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East.

Table 1: Results of the Consultation Activities

Contact	Contact Information	Date	Notes
Laura Dent / Heritage Planner / City of London	Ident@london.ca	November 05, 2021.	Laura Dent confirmed that the City of London's digital files do not have any substantive information of the property located at 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East.
Siloam United Church	Office@sioamunitedchurch.org	November 09, 2021.	The Siloam United Church was contacted to request historical photos and archival information that could help better link the property located at 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East to the church. At the time this report was submitted, no response was received.

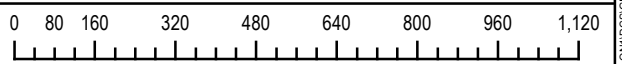


Legend

-  Development Area – 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East
-  Study Area – 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East

**Heritage Impact Assessment
1208 Fanshawe Park Road East**

Location of the
Development Area and Study Area



Meters
DATUM: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

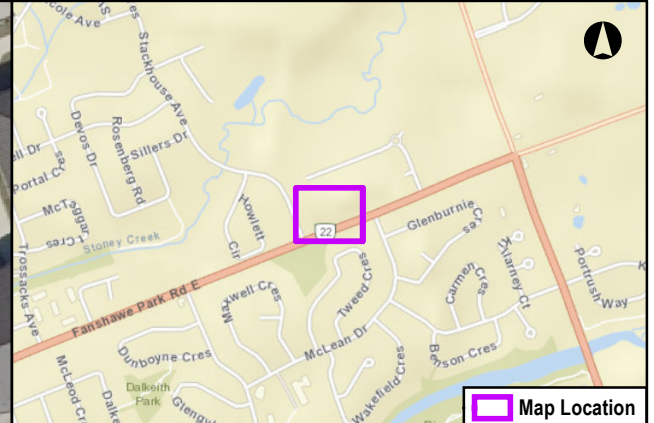
November 2021	1:15,000 * when printed 11"x17"	Source: MNRF 2020, City of London 2021 Image: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
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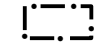


Figure 1

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Date saved: 1/25/2021 1:30:40 PM User: cshah

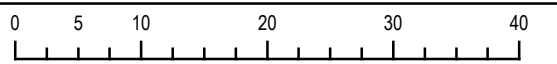


Legend

-  Development Area – 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East
-  Study Area – 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East
-  Parcel Boundary

**Heritage Impact Assessment
1208 Fanshawe Park Road East**

**Location of the Development Area
and Study Area on Aerial Photography**



DATUM: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

November 2021	1:600 * when printed 11"x17"	Source: MNR 2020, City of London 2021 Image: City of London 2021, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User
P#: 60670915	V#:	



Figure 2

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2. Policy Context

The authority to request a Heritage Impact Assessment arises from the *Ontario Heritage Act*, Section 2(d) of the *Planning Act*, the Provincial Policy Statement (2020), and the City of London's Official Plan: *The London Plan* (June 23, 2016).

2.1 Planning Act and Provincial Policy Statement

The *Planning Act* (1990) and the associated Provincial Policy Statement (2020) provide a legislative framework for land use planning in Ontario. Both documents identify matters of provincial interest, which include the conservation of significant features of architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological, or scientific interest. The *Planning Act* requires that all decisions affecting land use planning matters "shall be consistent with" the Provincial Policy Statement. In general, the Provincial Policy Statement recognizes that Ontario's long-term prosperity, environmental health, and social well-being depend on protecting natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral, cultural heritage, and archaeological resources for their economic, environmental, and social benefits.

Pursuant to Section 2.6 of the 2020 Provincial Policy Statement, Policy 2.6.1 states "Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved." The 2020 Provincial Policy Statement issued under the authority of the *Planning Act* defines "conserved" as "means the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by the relevant planning authority and/or decision designated and available for the purposes of this definition."

To conserve a cultural heritage resource, a municipality or approval authority may require a heritage impact assessment and/or a conservation plan to guide the approval, modification, or denial of a proposed development or site alteration that affects a cultural heritage resource. Using tools such as heritage impact assessments, municipalities and approval authorities can further enhance their own heritage preservation objectives.

Furthermore, a policy in Section 2.6 of the 2020 Provincial Policy Statement, Policy 2.6.3, states "Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it had been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved."

2.2 Ontario Heritage Act

The *Ontario Heritage Act* enables municipalities and the province to designate individual properties and/or districts as being of cultural heritage value or interest. The province or municipality may also “list” a property or include a property on a municipal register that has not been designated but is believed to be of cultural heritage value or interest. Ontario Regulation 9/06, Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (O. Reg. 9/06) under the *Ontario Heritage Act* provides criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest. If a property meets one or more of the following criteria it may be designated under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

2.3 The London Plan

The City of London Official Plan (The London Plan) was adopted by London City Council and approved by the Province of Ontario in December 2016. While the majority of *The London Plan* is in effect, The London Plan has been the subject of several appeals to the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal (LPAT) and remains partially under appeal.¹ *The London Plan Policy 586_* applies to the Development Area and Study Area:

“The City shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to heritage designated properties or properties listed on the Register except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the heritage designated properties or properties listed on the Register will be conserved.”

Although *The London Plan Policy 586_* is in effect, the definition of “adjacent” is under appeal, so the PPS (2020) Definition is used (See **Section 2.2**).

Other policies relevant to this Heritage Impact Assessment include:

- The London Plan Policy 565_
 - “New development, redevelopment, and all civic works and projects on and adjacent to heritage designated properties and properties listed on the Register will be designed to protect the heritage attributes and character of those resources, to minimize visual and physical impact on these resources. A heritage impact assessment will be required for new development on and adjacent to heritage designated properties and properties listed on the Register

¹ The London Plan is the new Official Plan for the City of London (Council adopted, approved by the Ministry with modifications, and the majority of which is in force and effect). The London Plan policies under appeal to the Local Planning Appeals Tribunal (Appeal PL170100) and not in force and effect are indicated with an asterisk throughout this report.

to assess potential impacts and explore alternative development approaches and mitigation measures to address any impact to the cultural heritage resource and its heritage attributes.”

- The London Plan Policy 566_
 - “Relocation of cultural heritage resources is discouraged. All options for on-site retention must be exhausted before relocation may be considered.”
- The London Plan Policy 567_
 - “In the event that demolition, salvage, dismantling, relocation or irrevocable damage to a cultural heritage resource is found necessary, as determined by City Council, archival documentation may be required to be undertaken by the proponent and made available for archival purposes.”
- The London Plan Policy 568_
 - “Conservation of whole buildings on properties identified on the Register is encouraged and the retention of façades alone is discouraged. The portion of a cultural heritage resource to be conserved should reflect its significant attributes including its mass and volume.”
- The London Plan Policy 586_
 - The City shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to heritage designated properties or properties listed on the Register except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the heritage designated properties or properties listed on the Register will be conserved.

3. Summary of Background Research and Analysis

3.1 Historical Background

This section provides a summary of historic research and a description of the Study Area at 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East that may be impacted by the proposed development at 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East, the Development Area. Historically, the Study Area is located in part of the south half of Lot 9, Concession V, in the Township of London, Middlesex County.

To gain a historical understanding of the Study Area, a review of, historical mapping, aerial photography, and the land registry data for Lot 9, Concession V, in the Township of London were consulted to provide an overview of the land-use history of the Study Area. The historical map set is included in **Appendix A**.

3.2 Overview of the Land Use History of the Study Area

3.2.1 London Township

Working alongside Colonel Thomas Talbot, Colonel Mahlon Burwell initiated the first formal survey of London Township in 1810, one of the first townships in Middlesex County to be extensively settled. This survey initially focused on the first six concessions north to Sunningdale Road but was suspended when war erupted in 1812. The northern section of the township was surveyed following the war, with the first settlers arriving between 1817 and 1818. The first land patent, however, dates to 1812 and relates to lands that formed part of Burwell's initial survey. Among those individuals who received the earliest patents were Burwell and the honorable John Hale. These grants were given in lieu of payment for services and loyalty, as both gentlemen did not plan to homestead on these lots, but instead intended to sell them to arriving immigrants (LTHBC 2001:11-14; H.R. Page & Co. 1878:9).

In 1818, a group of Irish settlers arrived in London Township and established homesteads on lots in the 4th, 5th, and 6th concessions. Their emigration was organized by Richard Talbot of Tipperary, Ireland, who had spent a great deal of time working on behalf of the government to find families who were interested in relocating to Upper Canada. Richard Talbot took the advice of his kinsman Colonel Thomas Talbot and brought these families to London Township which was said to be one of the most productive agricultural areas in the Thames River Valley (LTHBC 2001:13-14). By 1851, much of London Township had been settled.

3.2.2 City of London

The Thames River had a profound impact on the growth of London. The city developed at the junction of the north and south branches of the river, and as a result bridge construction has been important in connecting London to the river. London underwent a number of population booms throughout its history beginning when the 32nd Regiment was stationed in London in 1838. Development of saw, cording and grist industries powered by the Thames River and Medway Creek assisted the city's growth in the mid-1800s, bolstered by the arrival of the railways in the 1850s, including the Great Western Railway in 1853, the London Port Stanley Railway in 1856, and the Grand Trunk Railway in 1858. The railway brought an influx of immigrants and promoted community commerce and travel. Records suggested London grew by 239 percent between 1840 and 1850 as the population increased from 2,078 to 7,035 due to the entry of British immigrants to Upper Canada (Whebell 1992). Steady growth in London continued as the city was established as a financial centre for the surrounding regions with large manufacturing industries taking root, including the Carling and Labatt's Brewery and the London Cigar Industry. London was incorporated as a village in 1840 and by 1855 the population had leapt to 10,000 at which time it officially became a city (Armstrong 1986).

In 1961, a major annexation of portions of the townships surrounding the City of London, including London Township, resulted in the addition of land and close to 60,000 people to the City. A portion of the study area was included in this annexation, including the Masonville area. As a result, the City grew from approximately 28 to 160 square kilometres. In the 1970s, Richmond Street (Highway 4)² and Fanshawe Park Road (Highway 22) began to serve as major arterial roads for urban London. In addition, another annexation in 1993 occurred which forms the current northern City Limit, just north of Sunningdale Road. The Study Area was annexed into the City of London in 1993.

3.2.3 Land Use History of the Study Area

Both the *1862 Tremaine's map of the County of Middlesex* and the *1878 Illustrated Historic Atlas of the County of Middlesex* were reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of historical features within the Study Area 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 with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

² In 2017, Highway 4 was rerouted through London which shifted the route along Richmond Street, Sunningdale Road, and Wonderland Road. This new route maintains a connection with the north and south of the city.

The 1862 Tremaine Map shows that the Study Area and Development Area are located within the southwestern portion of Lot 9, Concession V. The lot was divided into two halves in the nineteenth century; the 100-acre south half (containing the Study Area and Development Area) and the 100-acre north half. In 1862, the Study Area and Development Area were owned by John O'Brien. No structures are illustrated within the Study Area. A structure of an unknown material was illustrated within the Development Area. A tributary of the Thames River, Stoney Creek, crosses through the south half of the lot in an east-west direction. The Siloam United Church³ is illustrated at the northeast corner of Fanshawe Park Road East and Highbury Avenue North.

On March 9, 1857, Joseph O'Brien, father of John O'Brien deeded land on which the Siloam United Church was to be built (land was located at the southwest portion of Lot 8, Concession V). Previously, Joseph O'Brien also deeded land for a cemetery associated with the church. The church that was erected on Joseph O'Brien's land was a wooden structure, and it was said to be one of the largest and finest churches in the London Township at the time (Siloam United Church, 2007).

The *1878 Illustrated Historic Atlas of the County of Middlesex* shows that the Study Area is owned by S.B. Gorwill. Gorwill was listed as a farmer who settled the south half of Lot 9, Concession V, in 1876 (H. R. Page and Co., 1878). A farmhouse and orchard are illustrated, set back from Fanshawe Park Road East, but not in the Study Area or Development Area. Both the Study Area and Development Area are illustrated in 1878 without a structure. To the east of the Study Area, at the northeast corner of Fanshawe Park Road East and Highbury Avenue North, the Siloam Church with a spire is illustrated.

In February 1888, the Siloam United Church located at the corner of Fanshawe Park Road East and Highbury Avenue North, formed a council to investigate the acquisition of land for the construction of a parsonage (manse). S.B. Gorwill, a member of the church official board, continued to own the south half of Lot 9, Concession V, offered a half-acre of land either to the north of his farm, on the graded road (now Highbury Road North), or on the fifth concession (now Fanshawe Park Road East)⁴ (Siloam United Church, 2007). Gorwill requested that a suitable building had to be erected and the finances had to be secured either in cash or by reliable subscription. The Church accepted the offer and approved \$1,800 for the cost of the parsonage. A Mr. Kerr was awarded the construction contract for \$1,785 which was to include the house, a barn, a well, a water closet and the fencing (Siloam United Church, 2007). The construction of the parsonage on the southern portion Lot 9, Concession V was completed on July 18, 1888 and Rev. James Kennedy received the keys on July 24, 1888 (Siloam United

³ *Illustrated as Wesleyan Methodist Church on the 1862 Tremaine Map*

⁴ *S.B. Gorwill's land was the ideal location for the parsonage as the Siloam Church was located on the parcel of land directly east of his own.*

Church, 2007). Following James Kennedy, Rev. Heber Crews resided at the parsonage during his time at the church (1890-1893) (Siloam United Church, 2007).

The 1891 Census of Canada shows that Rev. Heber Crews along with his wife Mary Crews and their daughter resided in a two-storey brick house with twelve rooms (**Image 1**). The description of the house found in the 1891 Census of Canada data matches the description of the house described in **Section 4**.

Image 1: Rev. Hebert Crews and Family illustrated within the Census of Canada, 1891 (Census of Canada, 1891 for Image No.: 30953_148154-00254)

Ménages au chef de Famille.					Ménages sans chef de Famille.					Ménages sans chef de Famille.					Ménages sans chef de Famille.									
Année et Situation.	Maison de construction.	Maison de construction.	Maison de construction.	Maison de construction.	NAMES.	Sex.	Age.	Married Widowed.	Religion to Head of Family.	Country or Province of Birth.	French Canadian.	Place of Birth of Father.	Place of Birth of Mother.	RELIGION.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Employed.	Wage Earned.	Unemployed through illness.	Employed in other capacity of household.	Head.	Wife.	Deaf and dumb.	Blind.	Unsound of Mind.
Année et Situation.	Maison de construction.	Maison de construction.	Maison de construction.	Maison de construction.	NAMES.	Sex.	Age.	Married Widowed.	Line de naissance.	Pays ou Province de Naissance.	Canadien Français.	Lieu de Naissance de Père.	Lieu de Naissance de la Mère.	RELIGION.	Profession, Occupation ou Métier.	Employé.	Salaires.	Non employé à cause de maladie.	Employé dans une autre capacité de la maison.	Chef de famille.	Épouse.	Surdités.	Aveugles.	Altérés d'esprit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
					<i>1891</i>																			
					<i>Heber Crews</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>Engl.</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>" "</i>	<i>Parson</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
					<i>Mary A</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>VI</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Ont</i>	<i>" "</i>	<i>Clergymen</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	
					<i>Child</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>Ont</i>	<i>" "</i>	<i>" "</i>	<i>Child</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	

The 1915 NTS map (**Figure 6**) illustrates a brick house within the Study Area. The brick house is in close proximity to Fanshawe Park Road East and represents the current house within the Study Area. The Study Area continues to be located within a rural context. The lot also includes Gorwill's brick farmhouse set back from Fanshawe Park Road East. Given there are not other structures illustrated on the 1915 NTS map, and the above historical research, it is presumed that the brick structure within the Study Area is the parsonage built for the Siloam Church. The Siloam Church is still located in the northeast corner of Fanshawe Park Road East and Highbury Avenue North. In addition, the 1915 NTS map also shows a hotel and post office located at the cross-roads of Fanshawe Park Road East and Highbury Avenue North, labelled as *Fanshawe*.

The 1928 NTS (**Figure 7**) map and the 1936 NTS (**Figure 8**) map continue to illustrate the same configuration of structures to the 1915 NTS map, showing little development in the vicinity of the Study Area and Development Area. In 1936, the Siloam United Church and a garage are located at the cross-roads community of Fanshawe (Siloam United Church, 2007).

By 1938-39 the Missionary and Maintenance fund for Siloam United Church was “in dire straits” and a group of young men were recruited from the university to help increase the givings of the congregation to help maintain church activities though the financial crisis (Siloam United Church, 2007). In 1938, funds were made available to replace the barn at the parsonage with a garage (Siloam United Church, 2007).

The 1954 aerial photograph (**Figure 9**) illustrates a similar configuration of development to the earlier NTS maps. The Study Area and Development Area continue to be within a rural context with a number of rural residences located along Fanshawe Park Road East and Highbury

Avenue North. The tributary of the Thames River continues to meander through the lot, north of the Study Area. A treelined driveway to Gorwill's house is seen on the 1954 aerial photograph. The structure within the Study Area is difficult to see on the 1954 aerial photograph, as the house is surrounded by large trees.

The 1967 aerial photograph (**Figure 10**) illustrates a change in the configuration of the area. While the land north of Fanshawe Park Road East, including the Study Area and Development area continue to be within a rural context, a mid-twentieth century subdivision is illustrated south of Fanshawe Park Road East. In 1967, Siloam United Church is still located at the northeast corner of Fanshawe Park Road East and Highbury Avenue North.

The 1973 NTS (Figure 11) illustrates a similar configuration of development to the 1967 aerial photograph. The Study Area and Development Area continue to be within a rural context with the mid-twentieth century subdivision on the south side of Fanshawe Park Road East and the Siloam United Church located at the northeast corner of Fanshawe Park Road East and Highbury Avenue North.

In 1985, the future of the Siloam United Church building was a key focus. In this year, the Growth Fund and Church Development Committee were established to investigate the acquisition of land for a new church (Siloam United Church, 2007). In 1986, the Trustees of Siloam United Church sold the parsonage (the Study Area) to Barbra J. Motte for the price of \$109,700. Two years later in 1988, Siloam United Church built a new church building down the road at 1240 Fanshawe Park Road East, east of the Study Area. The old church building at the cross-roads was sold and demolished in 1989 (Siloam United Church, 2007).

3.2.4 Summary of Land Use History of the Study Area

Historical research indicates S.B. Gorwill, a prominent farmer and member of the Siloam United Church official board, offered a half acre of his land in 1888 to build the parsonage. In this report that land is referred to as the Study Area (1186 Fanshawe Park Road East). The two-storey brick structure located in the Study Area was built in 1888 as the parsonage for the Siloam United Church. The property remained in ownership of Siloam United Church for 98 years, when it was sold in 1986. The context surrounding the Study Area changed very little throughout the 20th century as it remained in a largely rural context, until the area was annexed into the City of London in 1993.

4. Existing Conditions

4.1 Introduction

A field review was conducted by Tara Jenkins, Cultural Heritage Specialist, on November 11, 2021, to document the structures and landscape features of the Study Area in relation to the Development Area. The fieldwork was completed and photographed from the public right-of-way from Fanshawe Park Road East and within the Development Area where permission to enter was granted.

4.2 Development Area– 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East

The Development Area was historically located in the south half of Lot 9, Concession V, in the Township of London, Middlesex County. Today, the property is known municipally as 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East. The rectangular-shaped lot is approximately 0.36 hectares in size and consists of a one-storey dichromatic brick house with an attached two-car garage (**Photograph 1**, **Photograph 2**, and **Photograph 3**) and a grassed area (previously ploughed) (**Photograph 4**). In addition, two small wooden sheds are located on the east side of the property (**Photograph 5**). The property is generally bound by the Study Area to the west, 1240 Fanshawe Park Road East to the north, 1212 Fanshawe Road East to the east, and Fanshawe Park Road East to the south.

The landscape of the Development Area in 2021 can be interpreted as a rural residential property which consists of a house, mature trees and a grassed field (previously ploughed). With the exception of the rural residential properties on the north side of Fanshawe Park Road East between Stackhouse Avenue and Highbury Avenue, the Development Area is surrounded by suburban subdivisions built in the mid and late twentieth century.

Photograph 1: View of the Development Area illustrating the house and unmanicured lawns, looking northeast (AECOM 2021)



Photograph 2: View of the Development Area illustrating the house and unmanicured lawns, looking northwest (AECOM 2021)



Photograph 3: View of the Development Area illustrating the one-storey dichromatic brick house with an attached two-car garage, looking north (AECOM 2021)



Photograph 4: View from the rear of the Development Area illustrating the unmanicured lawns, looking south (AECOM 2021)



Photograph 5: View of the Development Area illustrating one of the two sheds on the east side of the property, looking north (AECOM 2021)



4.3 Study Area– 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East

4.3.1 Context and Landscape Features

The Study Area includes a house that is historically located in part of the south half of Lot 9, Concession V, in the Township of London, Middlesex County. Today the property is known municipally as 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East. The small rectangular-shaped lot is approximately 0.18 hectares in size and consists of a two-storey buff brick house, a detached garage, and mature trees surrounding the house. The property is generally bound by 1170 Fanshawe Park Road East to the west, 1240 Fanshawe Park Road East to the north, the Development Area to the east, and Fanshawe Park Road East to the south.

The landscape of the Study Area in 2021 can be interpreted as a rural residential property which consists of a house, mature trees and a grassed field (previously ploughed). With the exception of the rural residential properties on the north side of Fanshawe Park Road East between Stackhouse Avenue and Highbury Avenue, the Development Area is surrounded by suburban

subdivisions built in the mid and late twentieth century and in the early twenty-first century. The rear of the property is largely obstructed by the mature tree line that encloses and protects the property (**Photograph 6**). A view from Fanshawe Park Road East shows that mature trees line the east (**Photograph 7**) and west (**Photograph 8**) side of the Study Area.

Photograph 6: View of the mature treeline that encloses the Study Area, looking south towards Fanshawe Park Road East (AECOM 2021)



Photograph 7: View of the mature treeline located on the east side of the Study Area, looking north (AECOM 2021)



Photograph 8: View of the mature treeline located on the west side of the Study Area, looking east (AECOM 2021)



4.3.2 House: General Exterior Description

The property consists of a late nineteenth-century two-storey buff brick detached house with some Italianate design influences (**Photograph 9**). The house sits on a fieldstone foundation. The house has an L-shaped plan and a low-hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. The house has an asymmetrical façade that creates two distinct massings. A buff-brick kitchen tail is located at the rear of the house which also sits on a fieldstone foundation. The kitchen tail contains a twentieth-century addition, that is illustrated by a change in brick and sits on a concrete foundation (**Photograph 10**).

Photograph 9: View of the two-storey buck brick detached house located within the Study Area, looking northwest (AECOM 2021)



Photograph 10: View of the two-storey buck brick detached house, including the kitchen tail and rear addition located within the Study Area, looking southwest (AECOM 2021)



4.3.3 House: South Elevation – Exterior

The south elevation (front) of the house faces Fanshawe Park Road East and features a low-pitched roof (**Photograph 11**). The first floor of the south elevation contains a northern offset front entranceway and a bay window with a projecting eaves and a pair of one-over-one sash segmentally arched windows with brick voussoirs and stone sills (**Photograph 12**). The windows are twentieth-century aluminum sashes with vinyl frames. The paired bay windows also each contain a painted single wooden shutter. The cornice of the bay window has five paired scrolled wooden brackets, which indicate an Italianate design (**Photograph 12**).

The main entrance on the south elevation contains a single painted red doorway. There is a stained-glass transom light above the door and a sidelight on the east side of the door. Above the transom light is a segmentally arched brick voussoir.

The south elevation includes a small concrete porch. A single concrete step leads from the concrete front porch to the manicured lawn. The second floor of the southern elevation contains two one-over-one sash windows with brick voussoirs and stone sills.

The second storey of the south elevation consists to two segmentally arched windows with brick voussoirs. The windows are one-over-one sash aluminum windows with vinyl frames. The eastern window contains two painted wooden shutters, and the western window is missing one shutter.

Located on the east side of the southern elevation the house is set further back from the main façade and contains a first and second storey window. The window on the ground floor has a segmentally arched brick voussoir, a stone sill, and a pair of wooden shutters. This window has aluminum one-over-one sash and a wood frame. The small second-floor window is a later addition, with no brick voussoir and is vinyl.

Photograph 11: View of southern elevation, looking north (AECOM 2021)



Photograph 12: View of the bay window and front entrance, looking north (AECOM 2021)



4.3.4 House: East Elevation – Exterior

The east elevation of the house contains the original late nineteenth-century structure and kitchen tail, and a rear addition (**Photograph 13**). The two-storey late nineteenth-century structure contains a single one-over-one sash window on the first and second floor of the eastern elevation. These two windows are similar to the windows on the southern elevation as they both contain a segmentally arched brick voussoirs, stone sills, and a pair of painted wooden shutters. The windows are one-over-one sash aluminum windows with wood frames.

The late nineteenth-century kitchen tail contains an entrance with a transom and segmentally arched brick voussoirs above the door. The kitchen tail sits on a fieldstone foundation, thus illustrating it is contemporary with the main house. The entrance includes a small wooden porch. The transom light and side door are both modern replacements aluminum and/or vinyl.

The rear addition sits on a concrete foundation and is located north of the side entrance and is illustrated with a change in brick, although still buff in colour (**Photograph 14**). The rear addition

contains an aluminum two-panel sliding window with a decorative brick voussoir and concrete sill. A skylight can be found on the roof above the sliding window.

Photograph 13: View of the eastern elevation, looking west (AECOM 2021)



Photograph 14: View of kitchen tail and rear addition, looking west (AECOM 2021)



4.3.5 House: West Elevation – Exterior

The west elevation is partially obscured by trees (**Photograph 15**). The original late nineteenth-century structure contains three one-over-one sash windows. A single one-over-one sash window is located on the first floor of the west elevation which contains a segmentally arched brick voussoir, a stone sill, and a pair of painted wooden shutters. This ground floor window has aluminum one-over-one sash with a wood frame.

The second storey west elevation includes two one-over-one sash windows with segmentally arched brick voussoirs, stone sills, and a pair of wooden painted shutters. The windows are one-over-one sash aluminum windows with wood frames. Brick corbelling is located close to the most southern window on the second floor of the house (**Photograph 16**). The brick corbelling cuts off part of the shutter. This may indicate the presence of a former brick chimney and was later replaced by the concrete chimney, now on the rear of the house. This may also indicate the shutters on the west elevation were a later add-on.

The kitchen tail and rear addition are not visible from Fanshawe Park Road East due to the mature tree line along the west property boundary.

Photograph 15: View of the western elevation looking northeast (AECOM 2021)



Photograph 16: View of the brick corbelling located on the western elevation, looking northeast (AECOM 2021)



4.3.6 House: North Elevation – Exterior

The view of the north elevation of the house is largely obscured from the Development Area by the detached garage and the mature treeline. From what is observable, it appears the kitchen tail and rear addition is centred on the rear of the main house (**Photograph 17**). There is one segmentally arched window with a brick voussoir that is visible on the second storey of the main house, although its construction details cannot be determined. Adjacent to the window is a concrete block chimney, which was believed to have replaced a brick chimney on the west elevation. There is a rear door on the addition which also includes a segmental arch to compliment the original design of the house. Vinyl siding is located within the gable of the rear addition.

Photograph 17: View of the northern elevation, looking south (AECOM 2021)



4.3.7 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East - Interior

The interior of the house located within the Study Area was not documented, as permission to enter was not obtained for the property.

4.3.8 Outbuildings

A detached wood sided garage with a high gable roof and concrete foundation is located at the rear of the property (**Photograph 18**). This garage was likely built in 1938 when the barn was demolished on the property by Siloam United Church. In addition, a small red shed made of wood is located in close proximity to the garage.

Photograph 18: View of the wood garage and shed, looking west (AECOM 2021)



5. Comparative Analysis

The general scale and massing, and design of the house located at 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East displays influences of the Italianate style. The design features of the house in addition to its scale and massing include a low-hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, and segmentally arched windows with brick voussoirs. A defining Italianate style element is the paired brackets beneath eaves of the bay window.

The Italianate design style is a popular nineteenth century between 1860 and 1890 architectural style for domestic architecture (Mikel, 2004:65). Italianate buildings are often tall and narrow (vertical emphasis), often feature founded and segmentally arched windows and door openings, hipped roofs (often shallow), strongly accented corners, and cornice brackets which are often paired.

One of the most common Italianate forms was the simple square hipped roof house (Mikel 2004, 66). However, Robert Mikel, in *Ontario House Styles: The distinctive architecture of the province's 18th and 19th century homes*, notes that ell-shaped, with big wings extending at the back, were also popular in Western Ontario (2004:72).

Based on the London's *Register of Cultural Heritage Resources*, a house located at 518 Fanshawe Park Road East and the house located within the Study Area are the only remaining examples of nineteenth century houses that display the Italianate architectural style on Fanshawe Park Road East (see **section 5.1** below).

While only two Italianate style houses appear to be extant on Fanshawe Park Road East, there are 347 Italianate style houses on the London's *Register of Cultural Heritage Resources*. Many of these Italianate houses are located closer to the city centre. Therefore, 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East is not a rare style of house in the City of London.

5.1 518 Fanshawe Park Road East

The house located at 518 Fanshawe Park Road East was historically located on the north half of Lot 13, Concession V, Township of London, Middlesex County (**Image 2**). It was built in 1870, represents a rural residential house built in the Italianate style, and is the closest house of this style to the Study Area.

518 Fanshawe Park Road East contains a two-storey buff brick house with a T-shaped plan and a low-hipped roof with overhanging eaves. The property includes a mature treeline that provides privacy for the interior of the property. The house reflects the Italianate style as it contains a low-hipped roof with overhanging eaves, a frontispiece, and paired round-arched windows. The windows are one-over-one sash with wood shutters. The house includes a kitchen tail.

Image 2: Three-dimensional image of 518 Fanshawe Park Road East, London (Google Earth, 2021)



6. Cultural Heritage Evaluation – 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East

6.1 Ontario Heritage Act

The *Ontario Heritage Act* enables municipalities and the province to designate individual properties and/or districts as being of cultural heritage value or interest. The province or municipality may also “list” a property or include a property on a municipal register that has not been designated but is believed to be of cultural heritage value or interest. Ontario Regulation 9/06, Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (O. Reg. 9/06) under the *Ontario Heritage Act* provides criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest. If a property meets one or more of the following criteria it may be designated under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

6.1.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06

Ontario Regulation 9/06 provides the Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This regulation was created to ensure a consistent approach to the designation of heritage properties under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. All designations under the *Ontario Heritage Act* after 2006 must meet at least one of the criteria outlined in the regulation.

A property may be designated under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether the property is of cultural heritage value or interest:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it,
 - i. is a rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method;
 - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit;
 - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,
 - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community,
 - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture;

iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community.

3. The property has contextual value because it,

i. is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area;

ii. is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings;

iii. is a landmark.

The following table (**Table 2**) uses Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* to determine if the property at 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East, has cultural heritage value or interest.

Table 2: Ontario Regulation 9/06 Evaluation for 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East

Criteria	Meets Criteria (Yes/No)	Rationale
1) The property has <i>design or physical value</i> because it:		
i) Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The property located at 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East includes a two-storey buff brick house that is a representative example of the Italianate style in London. The house sits on a fieldstone foundation. Many elements commonly found on buildings in the Italianate style are found on the house. These elements include: paired wood brackets, segmentally arched windows with brick voussiors and shutters, and transom with stained glass over the main entrance. The main house includes a contemporary kitchen tail which also sits on a fieldstone foundation. A later rear addition was built on a concrete foundation.
ii) Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The house located on the 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East does not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
iii) Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The house located on the 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement
2) The property has <i>historic value or associate value</i> because it:		
i) Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The house located at 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East was built in 1888 as the parsonage for the Siloam United Church. The parsonage began to house clergyman and their families in 1888 beginning with Rev. James Kennedy. The parsonage continued to be owned and associated with the church until 1986 when the Trustees of Siloam United Church sold the property. Therefore, the house communicates the history of Siloam United Church, a significant church which has been in the area since the mid-nineteenth century.
ii) Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The property at 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East does not yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
iii) Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community.	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The property at 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East does not demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community.

Criteria	Meets Criteria (Yes/No)	Rationale
3) The property has <i>contextual value</i> because it:		
i) Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The property at 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East supports the former rural character of Fanshawe Park Road East and former London Township. The nineteenth century rural character was maintained until the later twentieth century when this portion of London Township was annexed in 1993 into the City of London. The property retains its rural character through the retention of the house and its mature treeline that provides privacy around the house.
ii) Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The house located on 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East is not physically, functionally, or historically linked to its surroundings.
iii) Is a landmark.	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The house located on 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East shows no indication of being a landmark.

The property located at 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East meets the criteria of Ontario Regulation 9/06 and therefore does retain cultural heritage value or interest at the local level.

7. Draft Statement of Significance

Based on the background research, including a historical overview of the property, the field review, and application of Ontario Regulation 9/06 as part of this Heritage Impact Assessment, the following Statement of Significance has been drafted:

7.1 Description of the Property

The property at 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East is approximately 0.18 hectares in size and consists of a two-storey buff brick house, a detached garage, and a mature treeline. The property is generally bound by 1170 Fanshawe Park Road East to the west, 1240 Fanshawe Park Road East to the north, the Development Area to the east, and Fanshawe Park Road East to the south. The property is historically located in part of the south half of Lot 9, Concession V, Township of London, Middlesex County.

7.2 Draft Statement of Significance

Constructed in 1888, the two-storey buff brick house located at 1186 Fanshawe Road East is a representative example of the Italianate style in London. The house sits on a fieldstone foundation. Many elements commonly found on buildings in the Italianate style are found on the house, including: paired wood brackets, segmentally arched windows with brick voussiors and shutters, and transom with stained glass over the main entrance. The main house includes a contemporary kitchen tail which also sits on a fieldstone foundation. A later rear addition was built on a concrete foundation.

The house located at 1186 Fanshawe Road East retains historical associations with the Siloam United Church, which has served London's Methodist community since 1857. Archival records demonstrate that the house was built in 1888 as the parsonage for the Siloam United Church. The parsonage began to house clergyman and their families in 1888, beginning with Rev. James Kennedy. The parsonage continued to be associated with Siloam United Church until 1986 when the Trustees of Siloam United Church sold the property.

The contextual value of the property is resulting from its retention of landscape elements that provide direct ties to the former rural character of the Fanshawe Park Road East and former London Township. The property retains its rural character through the retention of the house and its mature treeline that provides privacy around the house.

7.3 Heritage Attributes

Heritage attributes of the house include:

- Two-storey buff brick house
- Scale and massing with L-shaped plan
- Low hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves
- One storey buff brick kitchen tail
- Fieldstone foundation
- Wood window frames
- Segmentally arched windows and doors with brick voussoirs
- Five paired scrolled wood cornice brackets of the bay window
- Transom with stained glass

Heritage attributes of the landscape include:

- Mature treeline on the property boundary

8. Impact Assessment

8.1 Description of the Proposed Project

AECOM was retained by Masar Development Inc. to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment of the property located at 1186 Fanshawe Park Road, in the City of London as part of a Zoning By-law Amendment application to develop a subdivision at 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East. The developer proposes to construct 28-unit stacked townhouses with a height of approximately 14 metres. The Conceptual Townhouse Layout (September 2, 2021) is presented in **Figure 3**, below. The proposed townhouses within the Development Area will be setback 4.3 metres from the east property boundary of 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East, the Study Area.

This Heritage Impact Assessment is structured to determine the impact of the proposed development on the cultural heritage value and heritage attributes of the property located at 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East, Listed Property on the City of London's *Register of Cultural Heritage Resources*, located adjacent to the proposed development.

8.2 Assessment of Impacts

8.2.1 Screening for Potential Impacts

To assess the potential impacts of the undertaking, identified cultural heritage resources are considered against a range of possible impacts based on the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit, Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process, InfoSheet #5 Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (MHSTCI 2006:3) which include, but are not limited to:

- Destruction, removal, or relocation of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features
- Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric or appearance
- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the exposure or visibility of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context, or a significant relationship
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas from, within, or to a built or natural heritage feature
- A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces

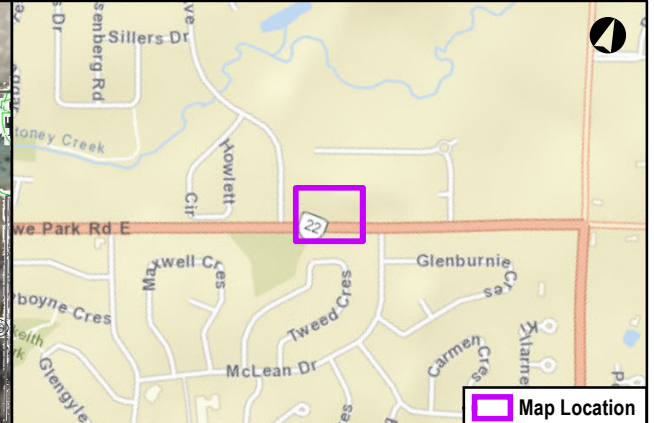
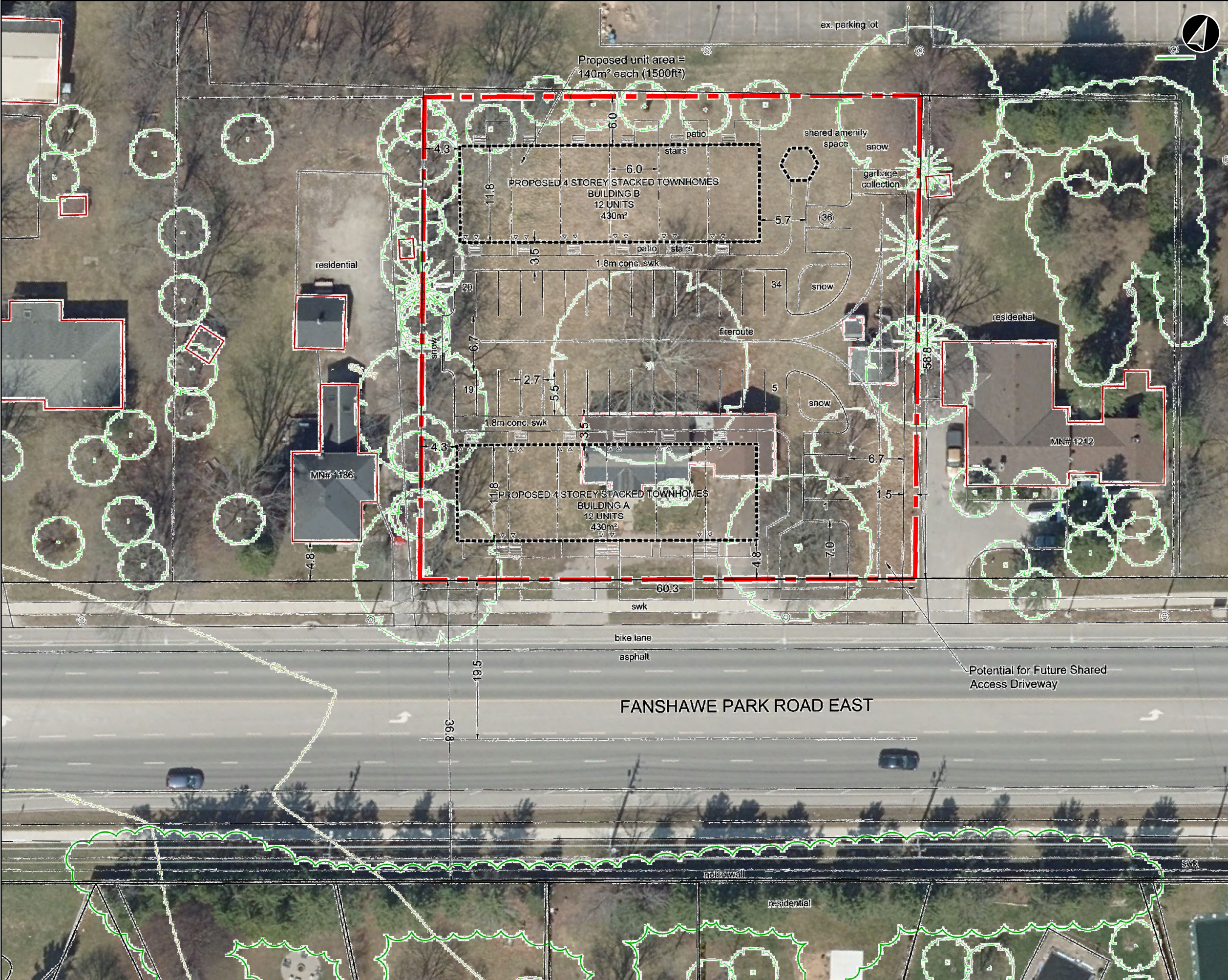
- Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource
- Is a landmark.

8.2.2 Assessment of Potential Impacts on the Study Area

The impact assessment of the proposed project in **Table 3** presents the possible impacts on the Study Area based on the Conceptual Townhouse Layout. The impact assessment utilizes the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit, Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process, InfoSheet #5 Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (MHSTCI 2006:3):

Table 3: Impact Assessment – 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East

Impact	Discussion of Impacts
Destruction, Removal, or Relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No impact. ■ The current Conceptual Townhouse Layout illustrates that the development of the adjacent property does not have the potential to directly impact the Study Area. ■ The mature treeline, along the east boundary of the Study Area screens the Study Area from the Development Area at 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East. The treeline associated with the Study Area has been determined a heritage attribute of the property. Based on the Conceptual Townhouse Layout there should be no direct impacts to the treeline. However, it is anticipated that construction related activities (i.e. grading) will be in close proximity to the Study Area. Therefore, to avoid impacts to the treeline, protective measures should be developed prior to construction.
Alteration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No impact. ■ The project will not result in the alteration of any heritage attributes of the property.
Shadows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No impact. ■ The Conceptual Townhouse Layout shows the proposed townhouses have a height of 14 m with a setback of 4.3 m from the Study Area. Due to the height of the trees and the proposed orientation of the townhouses, it is anticipated that the development will not result in negative shadow impacts to the Study Area. To ensure the protection of the mature tree line along the east boundary of the Study Area the Planning Justification Report to be completed by Monteith Planning Consultants should confirm that the development will not cast shadows on the mature trees and cause damage.
Isolation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No impact. ■ The project will not result isolate any heritage attributes from its surrounding environment within the property.
Direct or Indirect Obstruction of Significant Views	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No impact. ■ There are no significant views identified as heritage attributes of this property. Therefore, the project will not obstruct any significant views.
A Change in Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No impact. ■ The project will not result in a change in land use of the property.
Land Disturbance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No impact. ■ The project will not cause any land disturbance on the property.

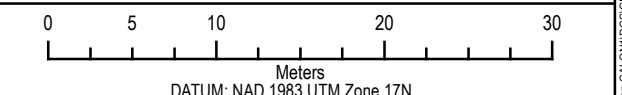


Legend

Development Area – 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East

Heritage Impact Assessment
1208 Fanshawe Park Road East

Conceptual Townhouse Layout
over Aerial Photography



November 2021	1:450 <small>* when printed 11"x17"</small>	<small>Source: MNRF 2020, Montleith Brown 2021 Image: City of London 2021, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User</small>
P#: 60670915	V#:	

AECOM **Figure 3**

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9. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

9.1 Mitigation Strategy

Based on the results of the heritage evaluation utilizing Ontario Regulation 9/06, 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East, the Study Area, meets the criteria of Ontario Regulation 9/06.

Based on the Conceptual Townhouse Layout and the impact assessment completed in **Table 3**, there will be no direct or indirect impacts to the Study Area. The impact assessment conducted in **Section 8** of this Heritage Impact Assessment, concluded that there are no potential indirect impacts to the Study Area. The treeline is a heritage attribute of the Study Area. Construction related activities may occur in close proximity to the Study Area. Therefore, a mitigation strategy for this report has been created that allows for the development of the proposed project while providing mitigation to protect 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East and its heritage attributes within its boundary during and after construction.

9.2 Recommendations

The proposed development at 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East in the City of London is adjacent to 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East, a Listed property on the City of London's *Register of Cultural Heritage Resources*. Based on the results of the Heritage Impact Assessment, the mitigation strategy of this report is to recommend protective measures of the Study Area while approving the current conceptual layout for the Development Area. The following recommendations should be considered as part of the approval of the proposed Conceptual Townhouse Layout for 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East:

- 1) Ensure that 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East is marked as a heritage Listed property on the Final Conceptual Townhouse Layout for 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East.
- 2) Complete the Tree Preservation Plan (TPP) for the Development Area to establish the ownership of trees growing along the property lines. The TPP should include a detailed tree protection methodology for the trees owned by 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East along its east boundary (i.e. protection with silt fence during construction).
- 3) The Planning Justification Report to be completed by Monteith Planning Consultants should confirm that the proposed development of townhouses at a height of 14 metres and a 4.3 metre setback will not cast shadows and cause adverse indirect impacts on the mature trees located along the east boundary of the 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East.

- 4) Due to the proximity of the proposed development, a permanent fence (i.e., chain link or wood) should be installed along that shared east boundary between 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East and 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East post-construction.

10. Sources

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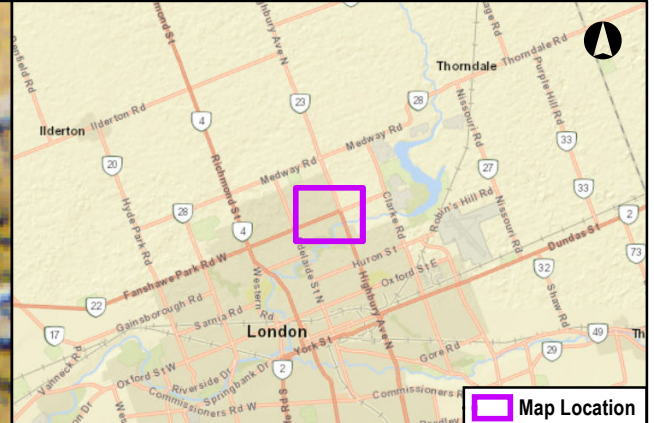
Parks Canada, 2010:

Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. Available online at:
<https://www.historicplaces.ca/media/18072/81468-parks-s+g-eng-web2.pdf>

Appendix A

Historical Map Set





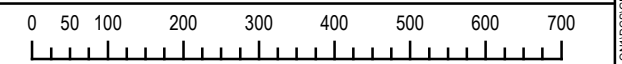
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- Study Area – 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East

**Heritage Impact Assessment
1208 Fanshawe Park Road East**

Development Area and Study Area
Overlaid on the 1862 Tremaine Map



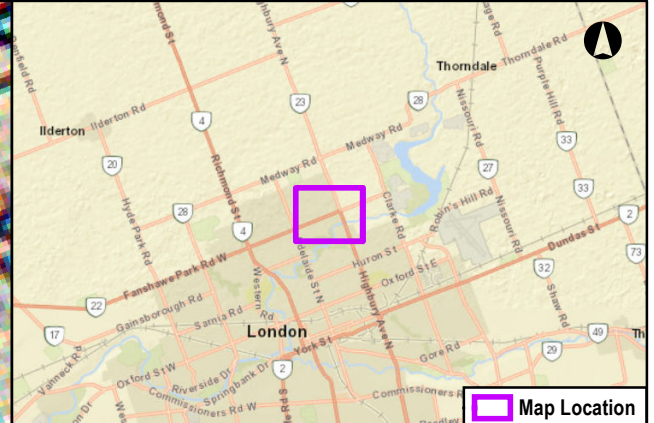
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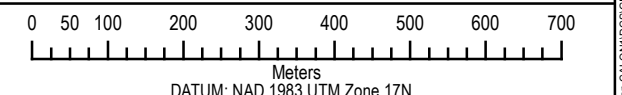


Legend

- Development Area – 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East
- Study Area – 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East

**Heritage Impact Assessment
1208 Fanshawe Park Road East**

**Development Area and Study Area
Overlaid on the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map**

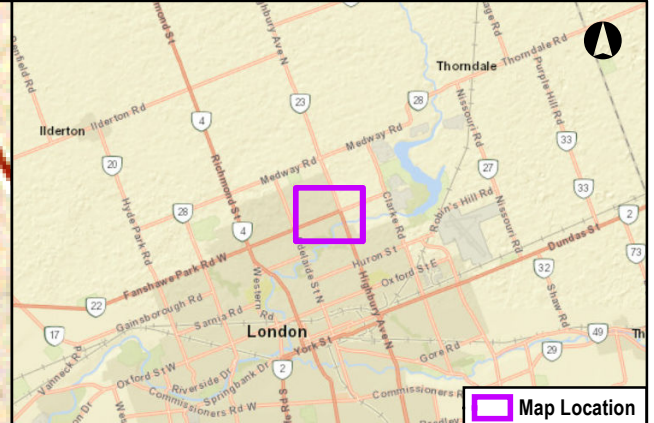
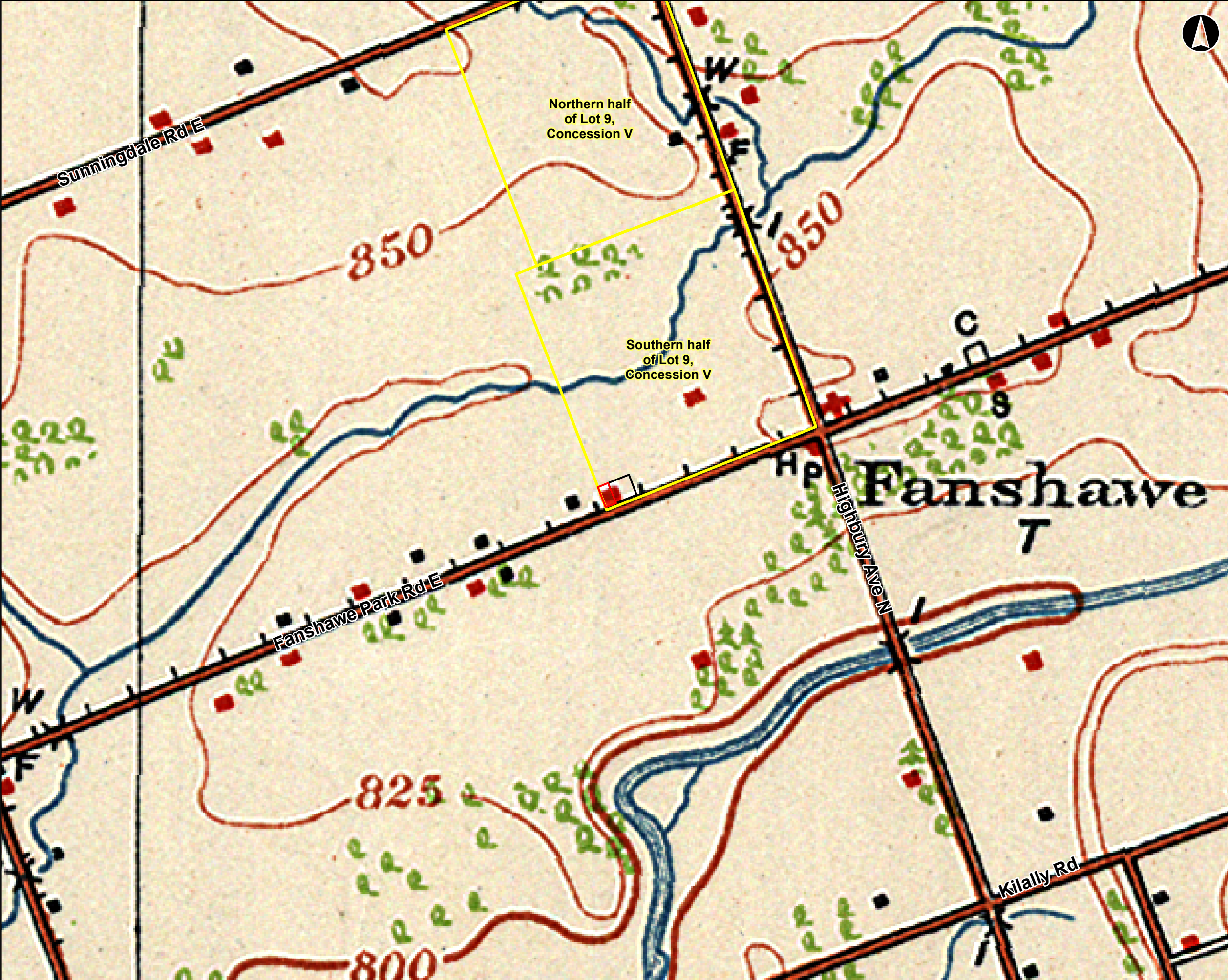


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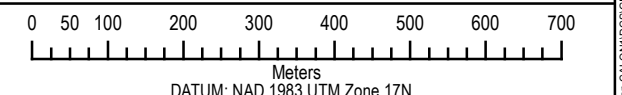
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- Legend**
- Development Area – 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East
 - Study Area – 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East
 - Historical Lot Boundary

Heritage Impact Assessment
1208 Fanshawe Park Road East

Development Area and Study Area
 Overlaid on the 1915 Topographic Map

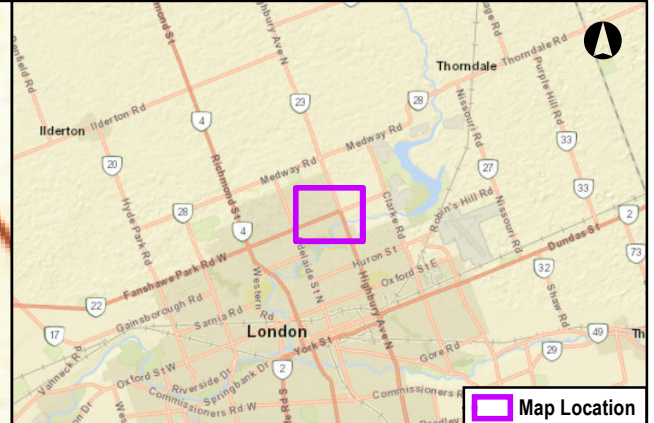


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

AECOM	Figure 6
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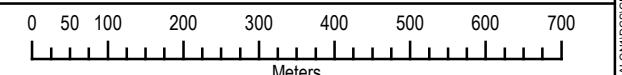


Legend

-  Development Area – 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East
-  Study Area – 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East

**Heritage Impact Assessment
1208 Fanshawe Park Road East**

**Development Area and Study Area
Overlaid on the 1928 Topographic Map**

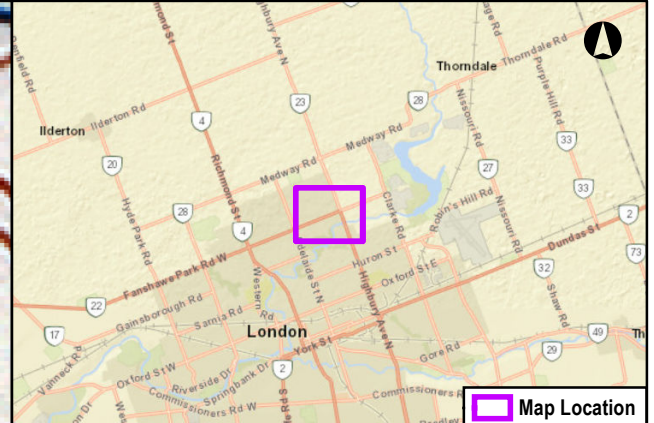
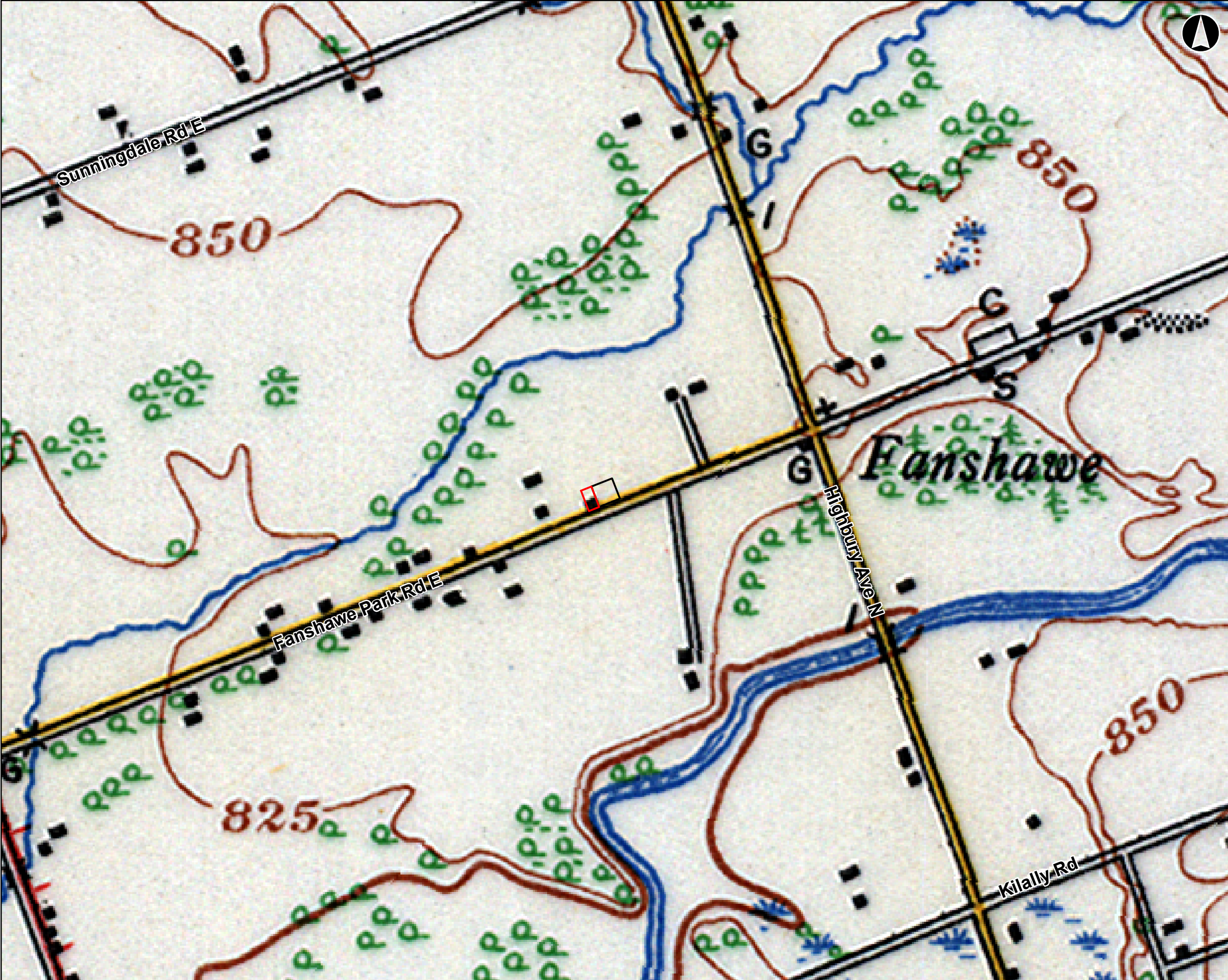


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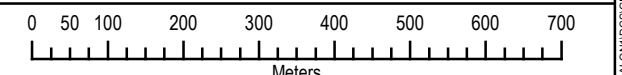


Legend

-  Development Area – 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East
-  Study Area – 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East

**Heritage Impact Assessment
1208 Fanshawe Park Road East**

**Development Area and Study Area
Overlaid on the 1936 Topographic Map**

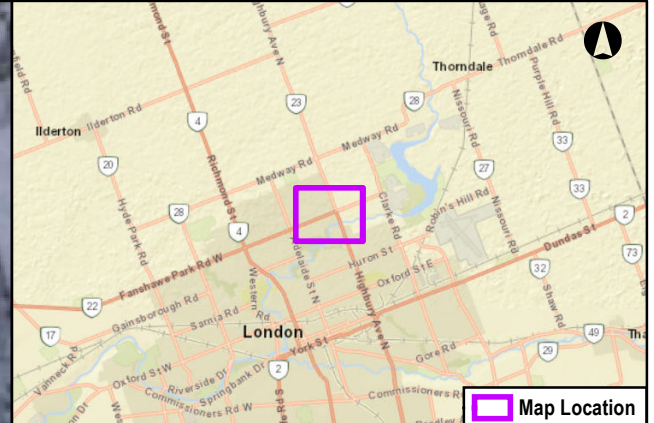


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

AECOM	Figure 8
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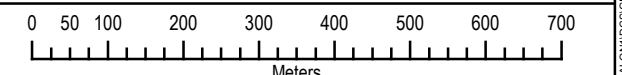


Legend

-  Development Area – 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East
-  Study Area – 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East

**Heritage Impact Assessment
1208 Fanshawe Park Road East**

Development Area and Study Area
Overlaid on the 1954 Aerial Photography



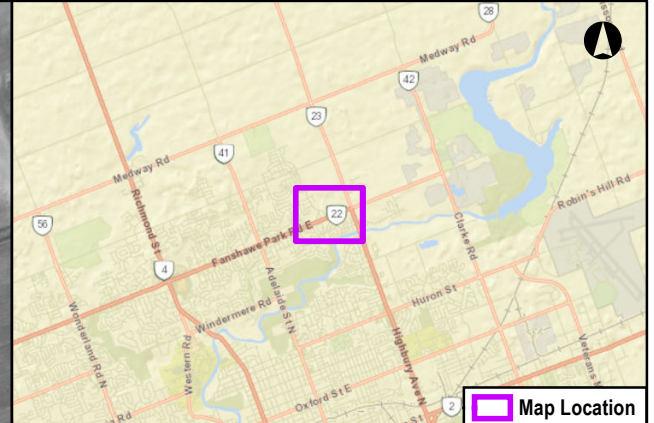
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AECOM	Figure 9
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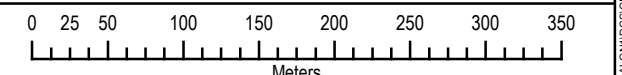


Legend

- Development Area – 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East
- Study Area – 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East

**Heritage Impact Assessment
1208 Fanshawe Park Road East**

Development Area and Study Area
Overlaid on the 1967 Aerial Photography



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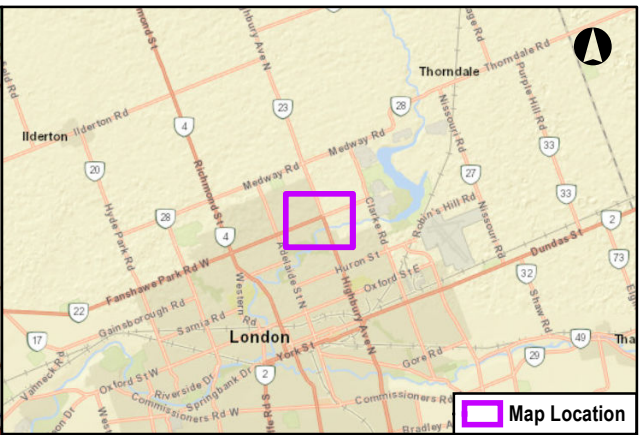
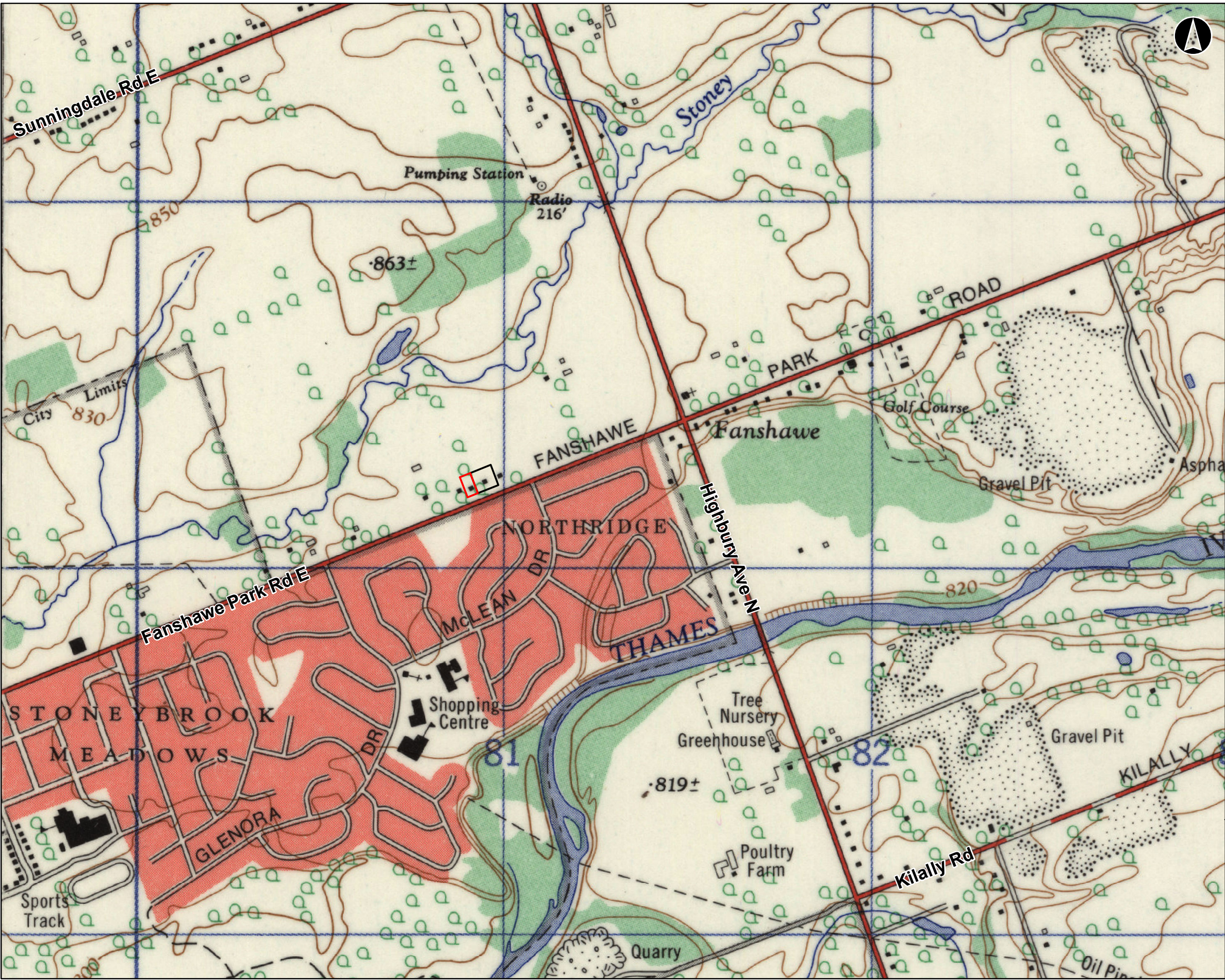
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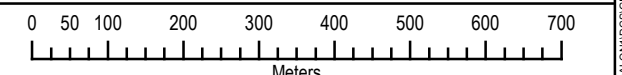


Legend

- Development Area – 1208 Fanshawe Park Road East
- Study Area – 1186 Fanshawe Park Road East

**Heritage Impact Assessment
1208 Fanshawe Park Road East**

Development Area and Study Area
Overlaid on the 1973 Topographic Map



DATUM: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

November 2021
P#: 60670915

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Source: MNR 2020, City of London 2021
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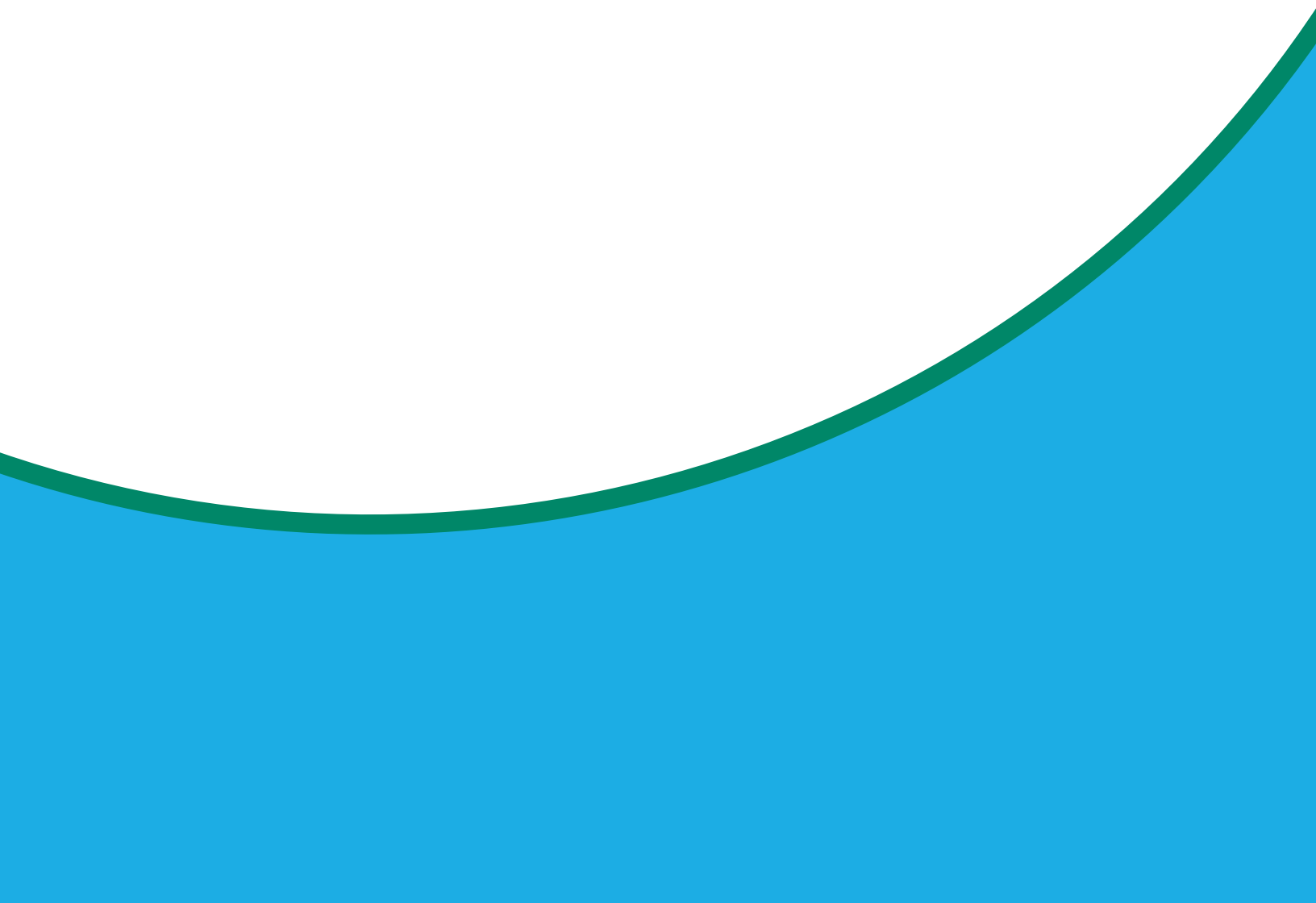
Figure 11

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Appendix B

Project Personnel – CVs



Tara Jenkins, MA, GPCertCHS, CAHP

Cultural Heritage Specialist

Education	Years of Experience	Licenses/Registrations	Professional Affiliations
Graduate Professional Certificate in Cultural Heritage Studies (GPCertCHS), University of Victoria, 2016	With AECOM: 1 With Other Firms: 20	Professional Archaeologist License (P357)	Voting Member of London's Advisory Committee on Heritage (LACH)
MA, Anthropology, McMaster University, 2011		Member of Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP)	Chair of the Archaeology Subcommittee for LACH
BA (Hons), Anthropology, McMaster University, 1999, 2007			Member of Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS)

Summary

Tara Jenkins holds a Master's Degree in Anthropology and a Graduate Professional Certificate in Cultural Heritage Studies-Heritage Planning Option. She has 20 years of experience working in cultural resource management (CRM) and is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP). She has gained practical experience as a Cultural Heritage Specialist and has been the acting Project Manager for various projects including Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports, Heritage Impact Assessments, and Cultural Heritage Resource Assessments. In her role as a Project Manager, Tara provides specialized advice and expertise to clients and stakeholders on heritage matters.

She is also a voting member on London's Advisory Committee on Heritage. Tara has published articles and chapters in peer-reviewed and other recognized journals and books. She has taught at the university level in lecture and seminar environments and has been a guest speaker for academic conferences. Project work includes the application of legislation, policy framework, and tools such as the *Ontario Heritage Act*, Provincial Policy Statement, the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit*, *The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, various Class Environmental Assessment process and other policies and processes outlined by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries.

Project Experience- Cultural Heritage

With AECOM

A.J. Clarke, Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA): 16-20 Cannon Street East, City of Hamilton. Prepared the revised draft of the CHIA in order to assess the impact of the proposed developed on the existing building within the site plan. The CHIA included a heritage evaluation using Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the property within the site plan. The CHIA also addresses impacts to adjacent heritage properties.

A.J. Clarke, Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA): 537-563 King Street East, City of Hamilton. Prepared a CHIA to assess the impact of the proposed developed on the existing buildings within the site plan. The CHIA included a heritage evaluation using Ontario Regulation 9/06 for each property within the site plan.

Ontario Northland Transportation Commission, Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA): Swastika ONR Station, Swastika, ON. Prepared an HIA for the purposes of analysing and documenting impacts to the property resulting from demolition of the Swastika ONR Station, as well as identifying materials to be salvaged, and including an Interpretation Strategy, with recommended plaque text, to commemorate the location.

United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA): Kemptville Public Cemetery, Kemptville, ON. Prepared an HIA to assess the impacts on the cemetery from the adjacent proposed road widening of County Road 43.

Metrolinx and Infrastructure Ontario, Cultural Heritage Report (CHR): Ontario Line, Toronto, ON. Project Manager/Cultural Heritage Specialist. Completed the CHR and review to ensure it follows the MHSTCI Sample Tables and Language for "Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment" and Environmental Project Reports (EPR) under Transit Project Assessment Process (TPAP) for Proponents and their Consultants for preparing cultural heritage existing conditions and preliminary impact assessment under TPAP.

Metrolinx, Cultural Heritage Report (CHR): Scarborough Subway Extension Environmental Project Report, Toronto, ON. Cultural Heritage Specialist. Completed a quality control review of the CHAR to ensure it follows the MHSTCI Sample Tables and Language for “Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment” and Environmental Project Reports (EPR) under Transit Project Assessment Process (TPAP) for Proponents and their Consultants for preparing cultural heritage existing conditions and preliminary impact assessment under TPAP.

Metrolinx, Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA): Union Station Rail Corridor East, Lower Jarvis Street and Lower Sherbourne Street subways, Toronto, ON. Cultural Heritage Specialist. Completed a quality control review of the HIA to ensure it follows the *Information Bulletin 3: Heritage Impact Assessments for Provincial Heritage Properties* (2017) and Environmental Project Reports (EPR) under Transit Project Assessment Process (TPAP) for Proponents and their Consultants for preparing cultural heritage existing conditions and preliminary impact assessment under TPAP (MHSTCI 2019).

City of London, London Rapid Transit and Infrastructure Improvements – Downtown Loop, Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA): Downtown Loop Heritage Conservation District, London, ON. Cultural Heritage Specialist for the preliminary and detailed design of a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system and infrastructure improvements in the Downtown Loop of the London BRT System. Prepared an HIA that was focused on the impacts to the HCD. Property-specific HIAs in progress.

City of London, Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR): Arva Pumping Station to Huron St. Water Transmission Main Municipal Class Environmental Assessment, London, ON. Cultural Heritage Specialist. Completed a CHAR which described the existing conditions of the study area, presented a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, and proposed appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on identified cultural heritage resources.

BM Ross, Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) of Nine Bridges: Municipality of Arran-Elderslie, ON. Project Manager/Cultural Heritage Specialist. Completing CHERs on nine bridges as a part of the Bridge Infrastructure Master Plan. The CHER includes an evaluation of each bridge under O. Reg. 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The CHER will identify key planning issues associated with the structures prior to taking site specific environmental assessments.

City of London, Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR), Dingman Drive Road Widening, London, ON. Cultural Heritage Specialist. The purpose of the CHAR was to describe the existing conditions of the study area, present an inventory of previously identified and potential cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding potential negative impacts on those resources

With Other Companies

Metrolinx, Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR): OnCorr Due Diligence Project - Lake Shore East Non-Priority Properties, Toronto, ON. Project Manager/Cultural Heritage Specialist. Completed the CHAR which focused on non-priority properties in the Lake Shore East (LSE) Corridor study area. The CHAR described the existing conditions and presented an inventory of known and potential above-ground cultural heritage resources. The report recommended appropriate mitigation measures for Metrolinx-owned properties with known or potential cultural heritage resources.

City of London, Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR): Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study, London, ON. Project Manager/Cultural Heritage Specialist. Completed the CHAR as a support document to the Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study. The purpose of the CHAR was to describe the existing conditions of the Hamilton Road Corridor study area, present an inventory of previously identified and potential cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding potential negative impacts on those resources.

City of Brampton, Watermain and Sanitary Sewer Replacement/Relining Program (Phase 2 and 3), Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHRA), Brampton, ON. Project Manager/Cultural Heritage Specialist. Completed a Desktop CHRA on the Phase 3 study area and an Existing Conditions report on the Phase 2 study area. The purpose of CHRA was to describe the existing conditions of the study areas, present an inventory of previously identified and potential cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding potential negative impacts on those resources.

GM BluePlan, Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER): Greenhouse Road Bridge, Waterloo, ON. Project Manager/Cultural Heritage Specialist. Completed a CHER which included an evaluation of the bridge under O. Reg. 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The CHER was conducted in order to determine if future work for the bridge falls under Schedule A, A+, or B definitions of the MCEA.

Town of Saugeen Shores, Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR): Southampton Water Control Pollution Control Plant Upgrades, Town of Saugeen Shores, ON. Project Manager/Cultural Heritage Specialist. Completed the CHAR which described the existing conditions of the study area, presented a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, and proposed appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on identified cultural heritage resources.

City of Hamilton, Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA): Existing Conditions, Birch Avenue MCEA, Hamilton, ON. Cultural Heritage Specialist. Completed the CHRA which described the existing conditions of the study area, presented a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, and proposed appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on identified cultural heritage resources.

BrookMcIlroy/, Cultural Heritage Resource Assessments (CHRA): Burlington Mobility Hubs, Burlington, ON. Cultural Heritage Specialist. Completed the CHRA which described the existing conditions within each proposed hub study area, presented a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, and proposed appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on identified cultural heritage resources. The mobility hub study was being undertaken to provide policy and land use direction, and to help understand opportunities and constraints to developing each proposed area.

Stateview Home Ltd., Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA): King City, ON. Project Manager/Cultural Heritage Specialist. Completed the HIA which determined the cultural heritage significance of the properties within the study area, addressed potential negative impacts of the development on these properties, and determined the impact of the proposed undertaking on an adjacent property listed on the King Township *Heritage Register*.

City of Hamilton, Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA): 553 Sanatorium Road (Mountain Sanatorium), City of Hamilton, ON. Project Manager/Cultural Heritage Specialist. Completed the CHIA which included a description of the cultural heritage resource, a description of the site's cultural heritage value as based on archival research, site analysis, and municipally accepted criteria for establishing cultural heritage significance, an assessment of impacts of the proposed undertaking, and appropriate conservation measures and intervention strategies. Guidance on the preparation of this Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment report was provided in the City of Hamilton *Infosheet: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessments*.

City of Brantford, City Brantford Heritage Register Project. Cultural Heritage Specialist. The objective of the register project was to update/review the existing Heritage Register for the City of Brantford. Tasks included historical research, field assessment and documentation, co-author on thematic history.

GM BluePlan, Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) and Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), Select Bridges for Woolwich Township 2017 Bridge and Culvert Program, Woolwich Township, ON. Project Manager/Cultural Heritage Specialist. Completed CHERs which included an evaluation of each bridge under O. Reg. 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The CHERs were conducted in order to provide recommendations on heritage conservation for the bridge, examining both replacement and rehabilitation options.

City of Brampton, Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA): Existing Conditions, Main Street and Queen Street Streetscaping Improvements, Brampton, ON. Cultural Heritage Specialist. Completed the CHRA which described the existing conditions of the study area, presented a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, and proposed appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on identified cultural heritage resources. The study was being undertaken to investigate the feasible streetscape improvements in the study area to improve walkability and pedestrian capacity.

Woodbine Entertainment Group, Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA): Woodbine Racetrack, Toronto, ON. Project Manager/Cultural Heritage Specialist. Completed the HIA which was prepared in support of two applications for Zoning By-law Amendment and an application for Draft Plan of Subdivision approval. Woodbine Racetrack was listed on the City of Toronto's Heritage Register. The report evaluated the impact of the proposed development on the existing heritage resources, and in addition evaluated the property under O. Reg. 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act in order to determine if other elements of the property should be recognized for their heritage significance.

Town of Caledon, Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA)- Existing Conditions, Columbia Way Stormwater Management Facility Retrofit, Town of Caledon, ON. Project Manager/Cultural Heritage Specialist. Completed the CHRA for the proposed servicing infrastructure. The CHRA described the existing conditions of the study area, presented a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, and proposed appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on identified cultural heritage resources.

City of Brampton, Heritage Heights Cultural Heritage Study- Existing Conditions Report. Cultural Heritage Specialist. Completed the CHRA for the potential area for urban growth. The CHRA described the existing conditions of the study area, presented a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, and proposed appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on identified cultural heritage resources.

MMM Group Limited, Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA)- Existing Conditions, Elfrida Secondary Plan, City of Hamilton, ON. Cultural Heritage Specialist. Completed the CHRA for the potential area for urban growth. The CHRA described the existing conditions of the study area, presented a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, and proposed appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative

impacts on identified cultural heritage resources. The Elfrida study was being undertaken to provide detailed policy and land use direction, and to help understand opportunities and constraints to developing the greenfield area.

Town of Tecumseth, Beeton Heritage Conservation District Study (HCD), Town of Tecumseth, ON. Cultural Heritage Specialist. Provided support in the study. Conducted archival research to contribute to the thematic history section and aided in the public workshop.

Select Presentations

- Guest speaker for the course AR336, Cultural Resource Management, Wilfred Laurier University, on November 12, 2020
- Presenter at the Fire Hall No. 4 plaque unveiling, June 3, 2017, City of London
- Guest motivational speaker, November 11, 2014, for the *Alternatives to Academe Forum*, to M.A. and Ph.D. students, McMaster University
- Presenter (2014) at the CAA Annual Meeting, London, ON: Session: *Recent Contributions to Woodland Archaeology in the Lower Great Lakes ("Woodland")*; Title: "Contexts, Needs and Social Messaging: "In Situating" Iroquoian Human Bone Objects"
- Guest speaker, March 18, 2012, for the Speaker Series at Eldon House in London, ON based on my M.A. archival based research paper: "Cholera in the 19th Century, London, Ontario: A Political and Economic Perspective"

Select Publications/Exhibits

- Author (2015) in 'Changing Landscapes: Unearthing London's Past' exhibit at the Museum of Archaeology entitled: *The History of Springbank Park*
- T.D. Jenkins (2015) "Contexts, needs and social messaging: Situating Iroquoian human bone artifacts in southern Ontario, Canada" In: *Theoretical Approaches to Analysis and Interpretation of Commingled Human Remains*. Anna Osterholtz (Ed.). New York: Springer
- T.D. Jenkins (2008) "Cluster B: a sacrificial stone tool site in Queenston" In: Arch Notes, Ontario Archaeological Society
- T.D. Jenkins (2007) "Children and Tuberculosis in Hamilton" In: *Before 'The San': Tuberculosis in Hamilton at the Turn of the Twentieth Century*, Dr. Ann Herring, editor, Hamilton: Library and Archives Canada Cataloguing

Liam Ryan, BA,

Cultural Heritage Specialist, Intern

Education

MES, Environmental Studies:
Planning, York University,
2020-2022.

BA (Hons), Anthropology,
University of Waterloo, 2015-
2019.

Years of Experience

With AECOM: <1
With Other Firms: 2-3

Professional Affiliations

Student Member of Canadian
Association of Heritage
Professionals (CAHP)

Student Member of Ontario
Professional Planner Institute
(OPPI)

Student Member of Canadian
Institute of Planners (CIP)

Student Member of
Architectural Conservancy
Ontario (ACO)

Summary

Liam Ryan holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Anthropology from the University of Waterloo and is currently pursuing a Master in Environmental Studies: Planning at York University. He has two years of experience in cultural resource management (CRM) as a Field Archaeologist for Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Services (ASI). He is now working at AECOM as a Cultural Heritage Specialist, Intern. In his role as a Cultural Heritage Specialist, Intern, Liam provides specialized advice and expertise to clients on cultural heritage matters.

Project Experience- Cultural Heritage

With AECOM

Port Royal Shores LP, Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment: Lots G and H, Concession South of Prince Edward Bay, Municipality of the County of Prince Edward, Ontario. Cultural Heritage Specialist, Intern. This report, in progress, evaluates the former the heritage attributes within the Study Area. The report will assess the impact of future development on the Study Area and provide mitigation measures based on conservation.

City of London, Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment: 1156 Dundas Street, London Ontario. Cultural Heritage Specialist, Intern. This report, in progress, evaluates the former McCormick's Candy Factory. The report will assess the impact of future development on the historical factory and provide mitigation measures based on conservation.

City of London, Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment: 850 Highbury Avenue North, London Ontario. Cultural Heritage Specialist, Intern. This report, in progress, evaluates the former London Psychiatric Hospital. The report will assess the impact of future development on the historical hospital and provide mitigation measures based on conservation.

City of Belleville, Desktop Cultural Heritage Screening Memorandum: Avonlough Road Sewage Pumping Station Environmental Assessment. Cultural Heritage Specialist, Intern. This report, in progress, describes the existing conditions of the study area, presents a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, and proposes appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on identified cultural heritage resources.

City of London, Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment: 146 Exeter Road. Cultural Heritage Specialist, Intern. This report, in progress, evaluates the 146 Exeter Road and 1352 Wharncliffe Road South. The report will assess the impact of future development on the property and provide mitigation measures based on conservation.

City of Woodstock, Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment: 6857161 Highway 2, Woodstock, ON. Cultural Heritage Specialist, Intern. This report, in progress, evaluates the 146 Exeter Road and 1352 Wharncliffe Road South. The report will assess the impact of future development on the property and provide mitigation measures based on conservation.

City of Guelph, Cultural Heritage Resource Impact Assessment: 80 and 110 Dunlop Drive. Cultural Heritage Specialist, Intern. This report, in progress, evaluates the Ontario Reformatory Quarry utilizing O. Reg. 9/06 and 10/06. The report will

assess the impact of future development on the historical limestone quarry and provide mitigation measures based on conservation.

MTO Highway 401 Highway 16 Interchange to Maitland Rd Interchange, Preliminary Design and EA, Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Report (CHRAR). Cultural Heritage Specialist, Intern. The report, in progress, presents known and potential cultural heritage resources that may be impacted by the proposed interchange improvements. The preliminary impact assessment will propose mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impact to resources.

MTO, Bradford Bypass Project. Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER): 2835-2879 Yonge Street. Cultural Heritage Specialist, Intern. A CHAR was completed by AECOM and a CHER recommended for this property. This project is in progress.

City of Hamilton. Glanaster Road Improvements, Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment. Cultural Heritage Specialist, Intern. A CHR was completed to identify cultural heritage resources within the study area and to propose mitigation measures. The report was updated as the detailed design is completed.

City of Hamilton, Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: Twenty Road East and Upper Red Hill Valley Parkway Extension Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Phase 3 and 4. Cultural Heritage Specialist, Intern. Completed a CHAR which described the existing conditions of the study area, presented a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, and proposed appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on identified cultural heritage resources, including the recommendation for preferred alternatives in relation to identified cultural heritage resources

City of London, Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR): Arva Pumping Station to Huron St. Water Transmission Main Municipal Class Environmental Assessment, London, ON. Cultural Heritage Specialist, Intern. Completed a CHAR which described the existing conditions of the study area, presented a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, and proposed appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on identified cultural heritage resources, including the recommendation for preferred alternatives in relation to identified cultural heritage resources.

Lambton Area Water Supply System (LAWSS): Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment: LAWS – 2011 Grid Reinforcement and Transmission Main Twinning MCEA Addendum. Cultural Heritage Specialist, Intern. Completed a CHAR which described the existing conditions of the study area, presented a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, and proposed appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on identified cultural heritage resources.

City of Woodstock, Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: Pattullo Avenue at County Road 59, MCEA. Cultural Heritage Specialist, Intern. Completed a CHAR which described the existing conditions of the study area, presented a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, and proposed appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on identified cultural heritage resources, including the recommendation for preferred alternatives in relation to identified cultural heritage resources.