



Request for Delegation

Attention: City Clerk's Office, City of Brampton
2 Wellington Street West, Brampton ON L6Y 4R2
Email: cityclerksoffice@brampton.ca www.brampton.ca
Phone: (905) 874-2100 Fax: (905) 874-2119

Meeting: ☐ City Council ☐ Planning, Design and Development Committee
☐ Committee of Council ☐ Other: _____

Meeting Date Requested: _____ Agenda Item (if applicable): _____

Name of Individual(s): _____

Position/Title: _____

Organization/Person
being Represented: _____

Full Address for Contact: _____

Telephone No. _____ Email/
Fax No. _____

Subject Matter to be Discussed	
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Action Requested	
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Attach additional page if required

I am submitting a formal presentation to accompany my delegation: ☐ Yes ☐ No

I will require the following audio-visual equipment/software for my presentation:

- ☐ Computer Notebook ☐ DVD Player ☐ PowerPoint
☐ Other - please specify _____

Note: Delegates are requested to provide to the City Clerk's Office **well in advance of the meeting date**: (i) 30 copies of all background material and/or presentations for publication with the meeting agenda and/or distribution at the meeting, and (ii) for PowerPoint and other visual presentations, an electronic copy of the presentation (e.g., DVD, CD, .ppt file) to ensure compatibility with corporate equipment.

Once the above information is received by the City Clerk's Office, you will be contacted by a Legislative Coordinator to confirm your placement on the appropriate agenda.

Personal information on this form is collected under authority of the Municipal Act, SO 2001, c.25 and/or the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.P.13 and will be used in the preparation of the applicable council/committee agenda and will be attached to that agenda. Questions about the collection of personal information should be directed to the Deputy City Clerk, Council and Administrative Services, 2 Wellington Street West, Brampton, Ontario, L6Y 4R2, tel. 905-874-2115.



Brampton Heritage Board

April 15, 2014

"Listing" of Heart Lake Road
between Sandalwood Pkwy and Mayfield Road
as a Cultural Heritage Landscape
on the Municipal Register of
Cultural Heritage Resources

Canadian Cultural Landscape Definition

"geographical area...modified, influenced or given special cultural meaning by people...often dynamic, living entities that continually change because of natural and human-influenced social, economic and cultural processes."

Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, (2010)

Provincial Cultural Heritage Landscape Definition

- ◇ “geographical area that may have been modified by human activity...identified as having cultural heritage value”
- ◇ “may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association”

Ontario Provincial Policy Statement, (2014)

Cultural Heritage Value

- ♦ Historical or Associative Value
 - Direct association with community significant theme, event, activity, organization
 - Contributing to understanding community
- ♦ Contextual Value
 - Important in defining, supporting character
 - Linked to its surroundings
 - Is a landmark

Dolores Hayden, Architect, Urban Planner, Yale Professor

"history of cultural landscape, the production of space, human patterns impressed upon the contours of the natural environment. It is the story of how places are planned, designed, built, inhabited, appropriated, celebrated, despoiled & discarded"

Dolores Hayden, *The Power of Place: Urban Landscapes as Public History*, (1995)

Evolution of Heart Lake Road



1830



1978



2014

<http://aacoroad.files.wordpress.com/2010/12/imgp4212.jpg>

D.Laing



D.Laing, 2014



Inextricably Linked



D.Laing, 2014

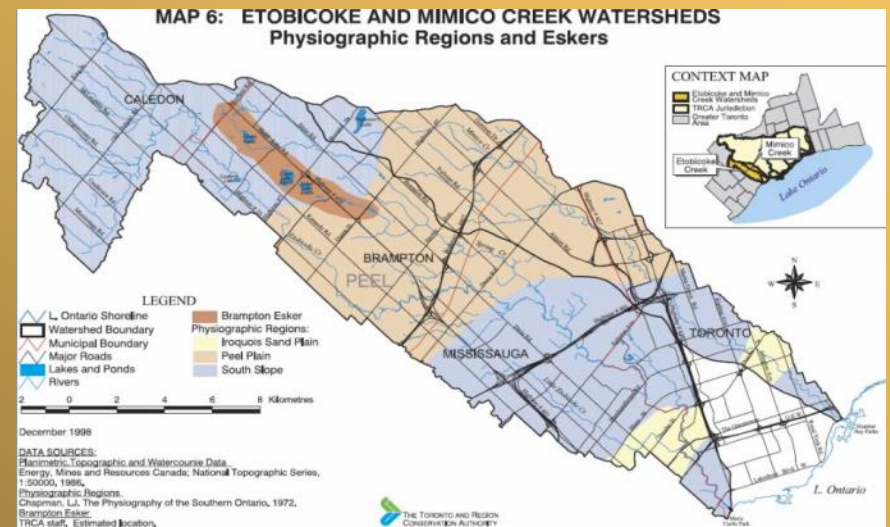
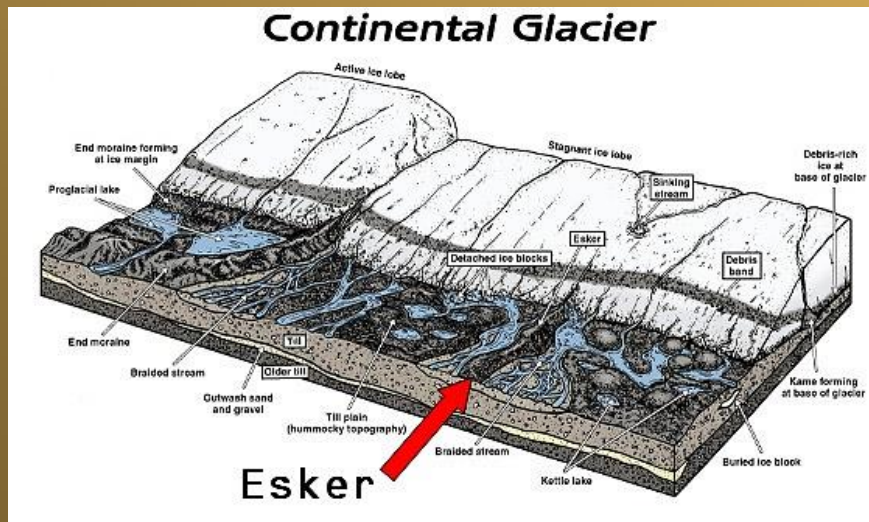
Heart Lake Road Topography



Google Maps, 2014

Geology: Buried Esker

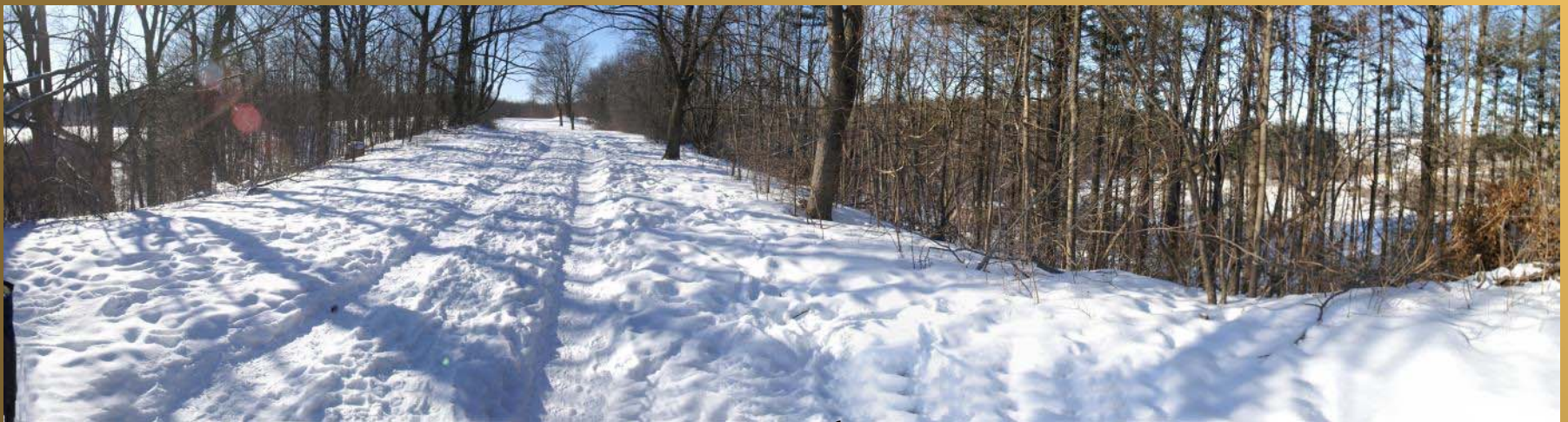
- ❖ Winding ridge of sand & gravel deposited by glacial melt water during final retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet





<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Esker>

- ◇ “Stopover Site”
 - Starting 8,000 years ago
 - Traditional burial sites



Path along ridge of esker, HLCA, photo panorama by D. Laing, (2014)

Cultural Historical Context

- ♦ 200 Chert Artifacts
- ♦ Gitigaan Mashkiki – Medicine Wheel Garden

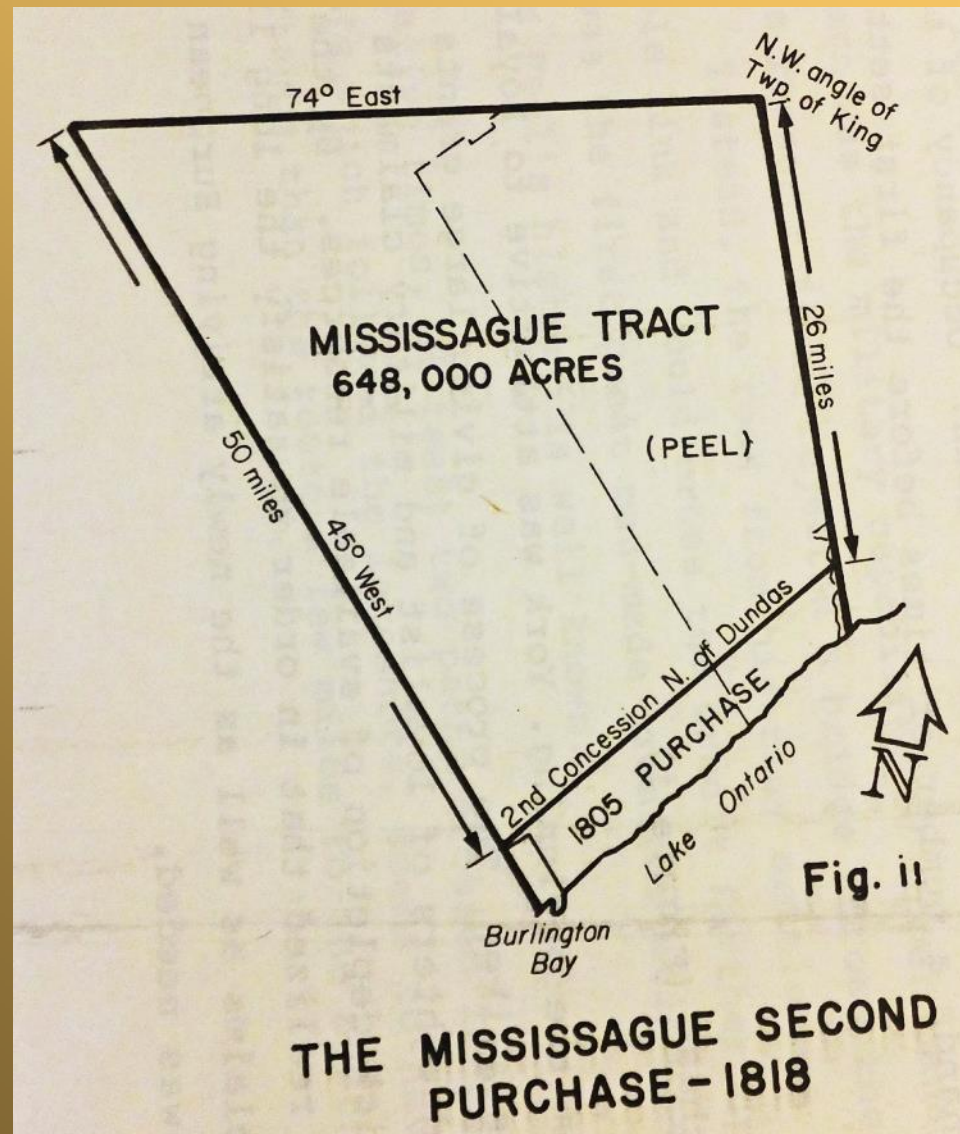


TRCA, 2010



TRCA, 2013

1818 Mississaugue → Crown



Regional Municipality of Peel, Settlement History of Peel, January 1977, pp.18-19

E-2-15

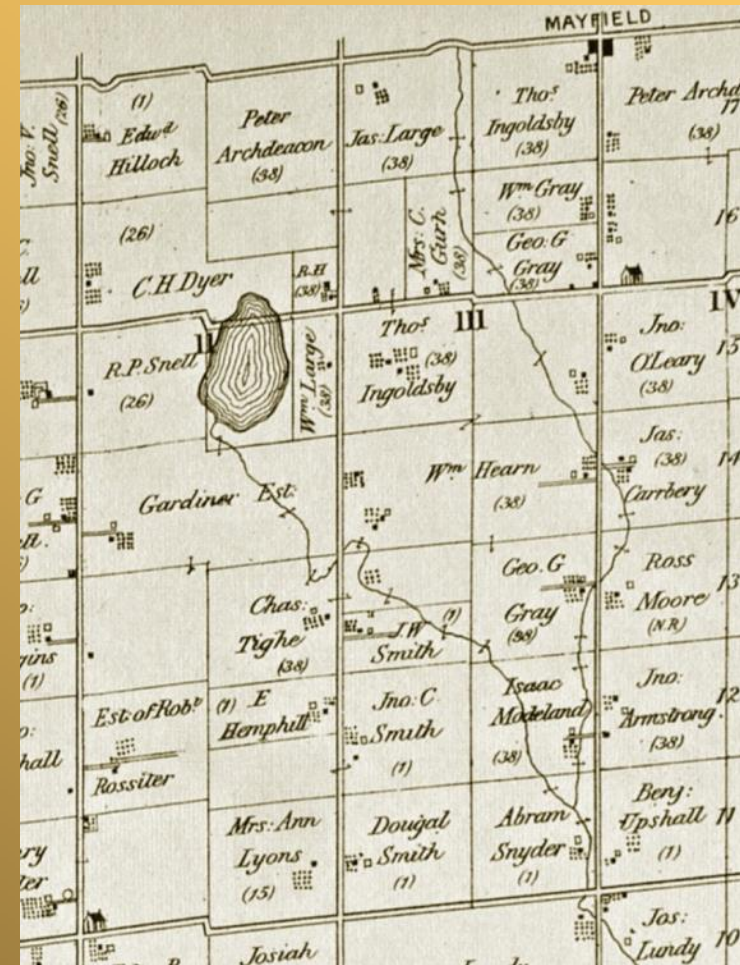


Chinquacousy Township Survey by Richard Bristol, 1819, PAMA

Euro-Canadian Settlers

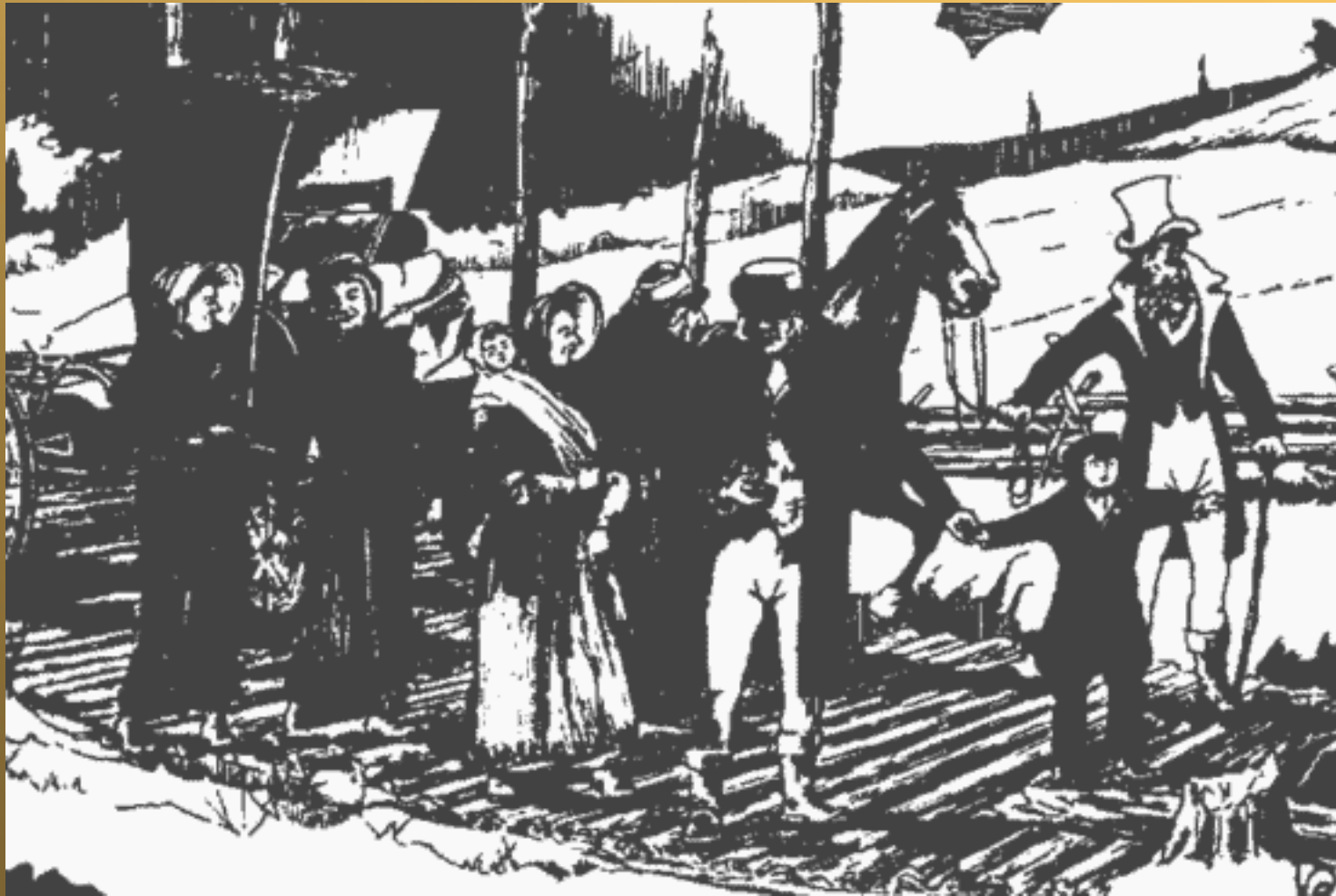


Tremaine's Map, 1859



Pope's Peel County Atlas, 1877

Settler Road Building



Settlers traveling along corduroy road c1815, <http://www.lostrivers.ca/points/corduroy.htm>

Settler: "A Location", 1820



Etobicoke Valley Report, microfilm M88.0037, 1947, p30 PAMA

Settler: - "An Improved Holding", 1840



Etobicoke Valley Report, microfilm M88.0037, 1947, p30 PAMA

Settler Challenges

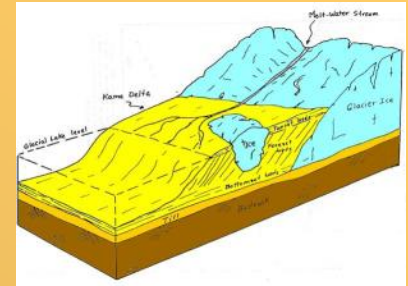
"George Coon of Grimsby, labourer, swears lot is almost all a swamp. Much so that it will be impossible to make a farm on lot"

"Proximity of the lake would have made the ground quite wet and unsuitable for farming"

Chinguacousy Township Land Registry Papers, Reel 5, Counter 133, 1818, PAMA
Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Advisory Committee, Conservation Land Planning Group, TRCA,
Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Report, 2006, Ch.7 p.175

Landscape Geology: Kettle Lakes

- ♦ Heart Lake
&
- ♦ Teapot Lake



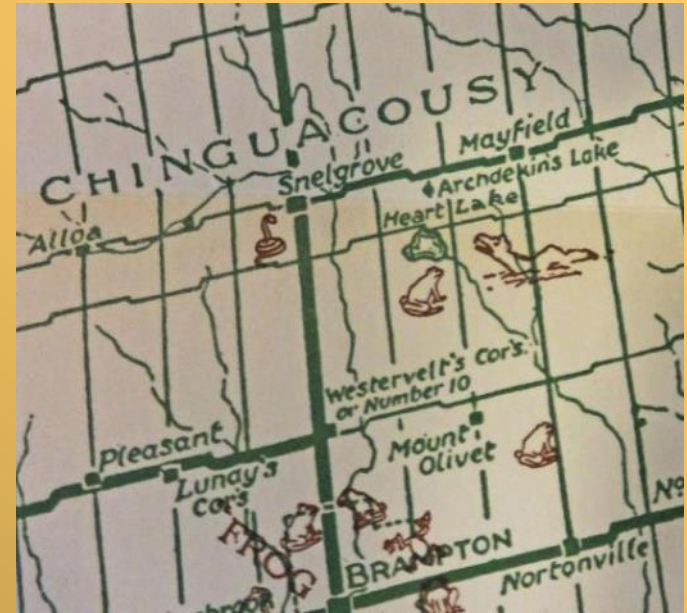
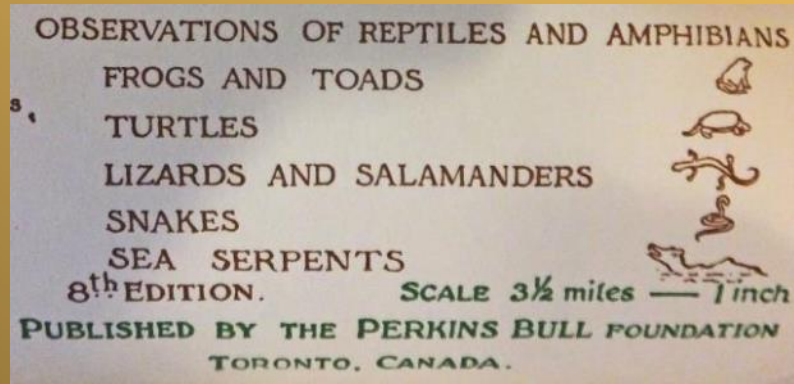
TRCA, (1998)

Heart Lake Duck Farm 1920s



Cultural Folklore

Heart Lake Sea Serpent



Wm. Perkins Bull, From Amphibians to Reptiles, 1938



TRCA, 2013

And then came the floods



Downtown Brampton Flooding 1948, Richard Frost Collection

Heart Lake Conservation Area opens 1957



TRCA, 1998 c1960

Provincially Significant Wetlands



D.Laing, 2013

- ❖ Ontario Wetland Evaluation System
 - Biological value
 - Social value
 - Hydrological value
 - Special features, e.g. rare species

Recreational Popularity



D.Laing, 1977

Community Landmark



Google Maps, 2014

361 Petition signatures

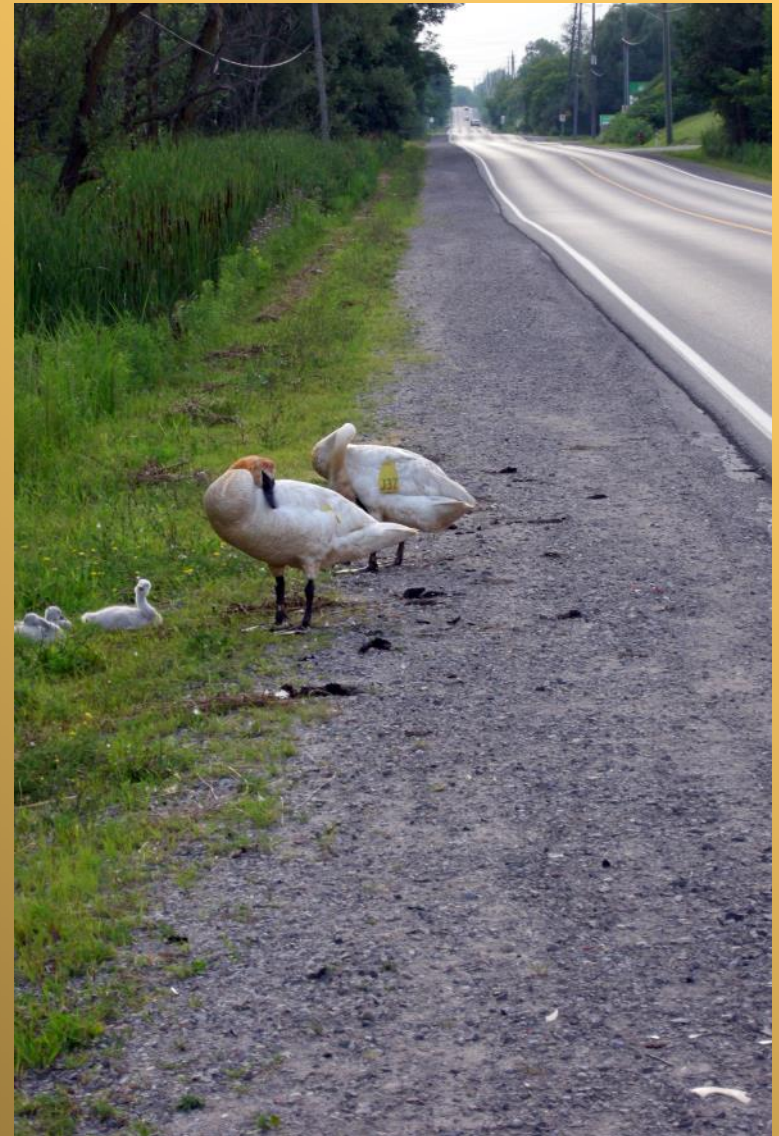


Species of Concern

Brampton Guardian
October 8th, 2013



D.Laing, 2013



D.Laing, 2013

– Sherry DiMatteo, BRAMPTON

“This is the only stretch of road that has always been Brampton to me and should be protected forever!”

- Jacob Mitchell, BRAMPTON

"I use the park & road for recreational purposes, making it desirable for me to have a reduced speed to preserve the unique environment & make it a more friendly environment to pedestrians & cyclists."

– Heidi Wilbur, BRAMPTON

“Many local Heart Lake residents already travel this area by foot and bicycle instead of using a car because of our respect and appreciation of this site.”

Cultural Heritage Value

Aboriginal
'Stopover Site'
10,000-1,000 B.C.

Mississaugue
Sale to Crown
1818

Bristol Land Survey
1819

Euro-Canadian
Settlement
1819-1877

Municipal Drinking
Water from Esker
c1875-1972

Commercial Duck
Farm 1920s

Recreational
Activities
1956-ongoing

Sea Serpent
Heart Lake
1930s

Recognition of
Unique Habitats
1990s-ongoing

Gitigaan Mashkiki
Medicine Wheel
Garden 2010

Archaeological
Excavations
2007-ongoing

Provincially
significant wet-land

Heart Lake
Conservation Area
1956

Recognition of
Flood Control
1954

Our Cultural Heritage includes Natural Heritage!



Report for The City of Brampton Heritage Board

April 15, 2014

Request to consider listing Heart Lake Road,
between Sandalwood Parkway and Mayfield Road,
as a Cultural Heritage Landscape
on the Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources



photo credit

Prepared by:

Dayle Laing, B.A.Sc., D.I.D., LEED AP®
David Laing, B.A.Sc., LEED AP®
Residents of the City of Brampton

Executive Summary

The listing of Heart Lake Road provides the City of Brampton with a very rare opportunity amidst a large population and extensive urbanization to capture a cultural heritage landscape for now and for future generations.

“It is the story of how places are planned, designed, built, inhabited, appropriated, celebrated, despoiled and discarded. Cultural identity, social history, and urban design are here intertwined.”²

It is because Heart Lake Road was built, despite all the odds of settlers building a road through swamp land, that we have a portal into the beauty of the natural heritage that we have come to value increasingly in the past several decades. It is because the road has been left in a relatively undeveloped state and because the west side has been protected by Toronto and Region Conservation Area for the past fifty years, that we have a rare opportunity to continue to appreciate the value of this cultural heritage resource.

The citizens have spoken with 361 signatures on a petition and eloquent comments, that the natural heritage of Heart Lake Road is for them, also intertwined with the cultural heritage, and that in line with Ontario’s criteria for cultural heritage value, this rallying by the community has “direct associations with a theme, event, belief... that is significant to a community”.³

This report weaves aspects of cultural heritage from the historical context, through the twentieth century to the current understanding of the term, and concludes that this request is justified.

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Separate Documents: Appendix A – Heart Lake Road Petition Signatures, Appendix B – Heart Lake Road Petition Comments

1.0 Background

The authors have been residents of the Heart Lake area of the City of Brampton for 36 years. In 2013, they volunteered 40 hours combined in the participation of the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority's (TRCA) Heart Lake Road Ecology Monitoring Project (HLREMP) to count the dead and living wildlife along Heart Lake Road and shoulder. They were struck with the beauty and biodiversity of the area. They were

concerned with the damaged caused by increased traffic speed and volume from what they recalled when they first moved to Heart Lake area.

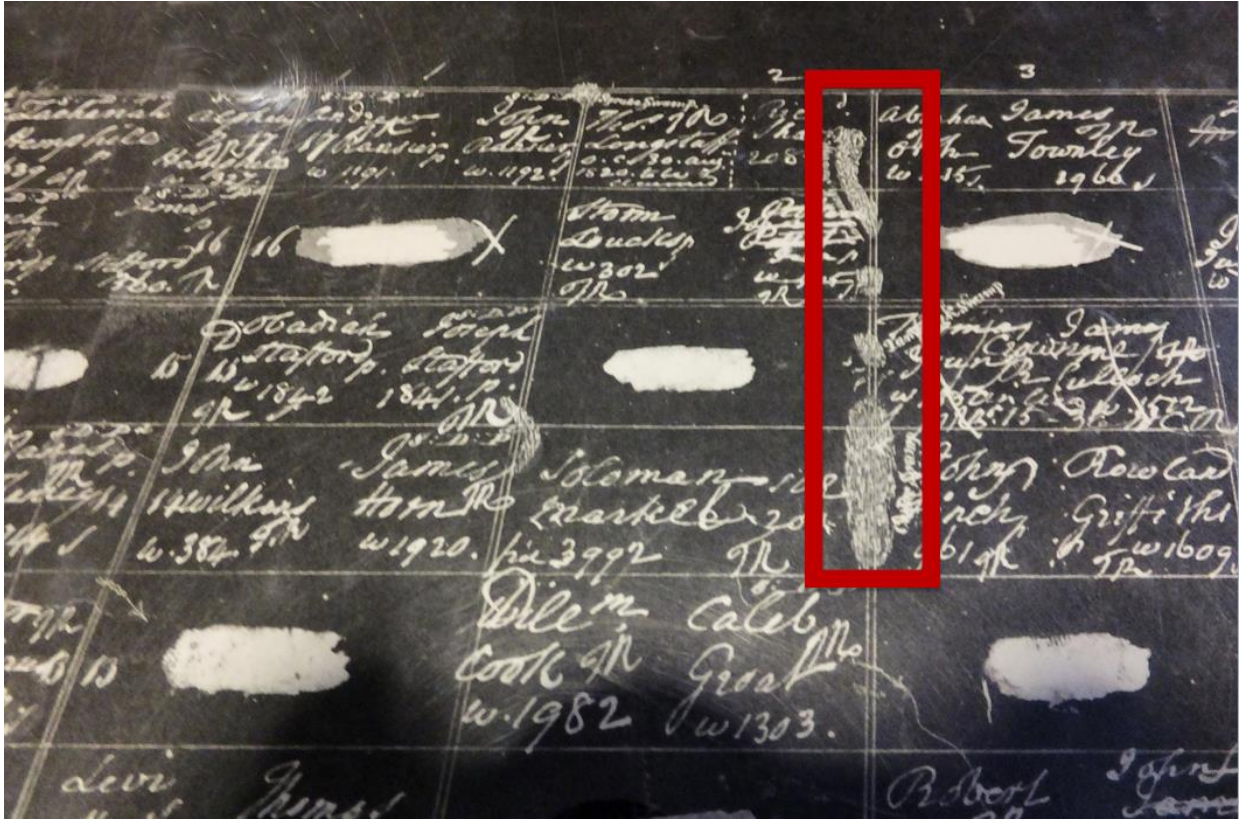
It occurred to the authors that Heart Lake Road represents a collision point, both literally and metaphorically between the competing values of suburban development and suburban living, and that the former will destroy the latter unless specific steps are taken to protect what can be considered the culturally significant aspects that are part of the representation of suburban living.

To make sure the authors were not alone in this thinking; they went out into the community, spoke and created a petition. It was this experience, the support of 361 concerned citizens, and research that has led to the preparation of this report and the request to the Brampton Heritage Board.

2.0 Introduction

It is the contention of the authors that Heart Lake Road should never have been built. Although this concept may appear radical, this report supports the contention, and since Heart Lake Road has been built, the road should be managed carefully, not be further expanded, or have its use increased.

In 1819, the County of Peel, including the southern half of Chinguacousy Township was “subject to Cadastral surveys”⁴ along the customary grid lines running north from Lake Ontario and running perpendicular east-west. Cadastral surveys document ownership boundaries with maps and descriptions.⁵



Frame superimposed on swamp marks on Chinguacousy Township Survey by Richard Bristol (1819)⁶

In the above image of Richard Bristol's survey of Peel County, the current Heart Lake Road (Concession 2 East) runs north-south between the Concession marks 2 and 3. Note Bristol's scratch lines along much of the subject road length, indicating "Tamarack Swamp". This is the earliest indication that placement of Heart Lake Road was questionable.

This report presents the history of the road and the request for a cultural heritage listing that will help prescribe the future evolution of Heart Lake Road.

3.0 Cultural Heritage Landscape Definitions

The Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing's Provincial Policy Statement, (2014)⁷ states that "significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved". They define:

"Cultural heritage landscape: means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation

districts designated under the Ontario Heritage Act; villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, viewsheds, natural areas and industrial complexes of heritage significance; and areas recognized by federal or international designation authorities (e.g. a National Historic Site or District designation, or a UNESCO World Heritage Site).⁸

The key part of this definition that applies to Heart Lake Road is the “defined geographical area that has been modified by human activity”, as will be developed in the section on the historical context of the area. The interrelationship of natural elements is also of importance to the manner in which humans have developed the road.

The applicable portion of the Ontario Heritage Act (2006)⁹, that defines the criteria for determining cultural heritage value are:

- *“has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community”*
- *“has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area”¹⁰*

Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada (2010)¹¹ states that:

“For the purposes of these guidelines, a cultural landscape is defined as any geographical area that has been modified, influenced or given special cultural meaning by people, and that has been formally recognized for its heritage value. Cultural landscapes are often dynamic, living entities that continually change because of natural and human-influenced social, economic and cultural processes.”¹²

It is the “dynamic living entities that continually change” aspect of this definition that the authors are proposing fits the criteria for Heart Lake Road being listed as a cultural heritage resource.

Dolores Hayden (1995)¹³, Yale Professor, architect, noted author and urban planner described the history of cultural landscape as:

“At the intersection of these fields [cultural geography, architecture and urban social history] lies the history of cultural landscape, the production of space, human patterns impressed upon the contours of the natural environment. It is the story of how places are planned, designed, built, inhabited, appropriated, celebrated, despoiled and discarded. Cultural identity, social history, and urban design are here intertwined.”¹⁴

The Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA 2006)¹⁵, in their Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Background Report, lists as one of their eight

recommendations for cultural heritage resources, that they “encourage the City of Brampton Heritage Board to continue to update and to add to their existing inventories”.

Brampton addressed this in the Strategic Plan (2013)¹⁶ with a commitment to “continue Brampton’s exemplary leadership, commitment and innovation in the preservation of its cultural heritage resources”:

“We will strive to lead and educate on the preservation and conservation of our natural and built environments to ensure Brampton’s heritage, identity, pride, vitality and economic prosperity is balanced.”

One of the success indicators for Brampton’s Strategic Plan with respect to the environment will be:

“The number of cultural heritage resources conserved and integrated with new development, including landscapes”¹⁷

4.0 Topography of Heart Lake Road



Heart Lake Road, looking south of Countryside Drive, March 31, 2014, photo by D Laing

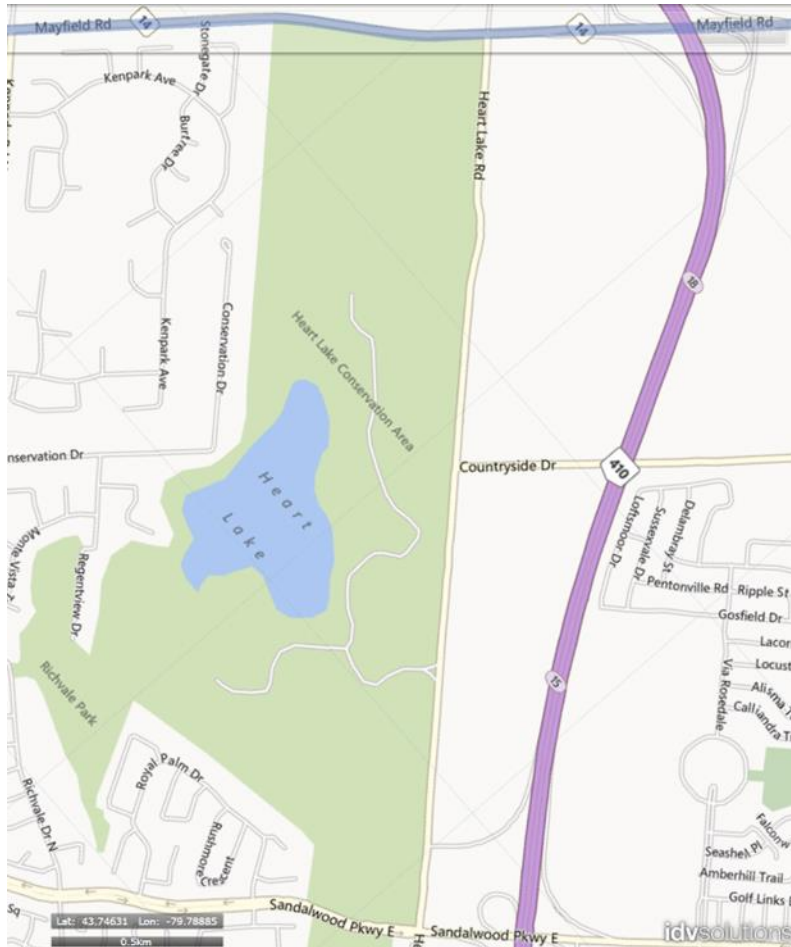
Heart Lake Road is a two-lane paved road with narrow unpaved approximately one-metre shoulders, no sidewalks and no streetlights.

The section of Heart Lake Road to be considered runs from Sandalwood Parkway in the south to Mayfield Road in the north. It is immediately west of the major four-lane Ontario Provincial Highway #410.



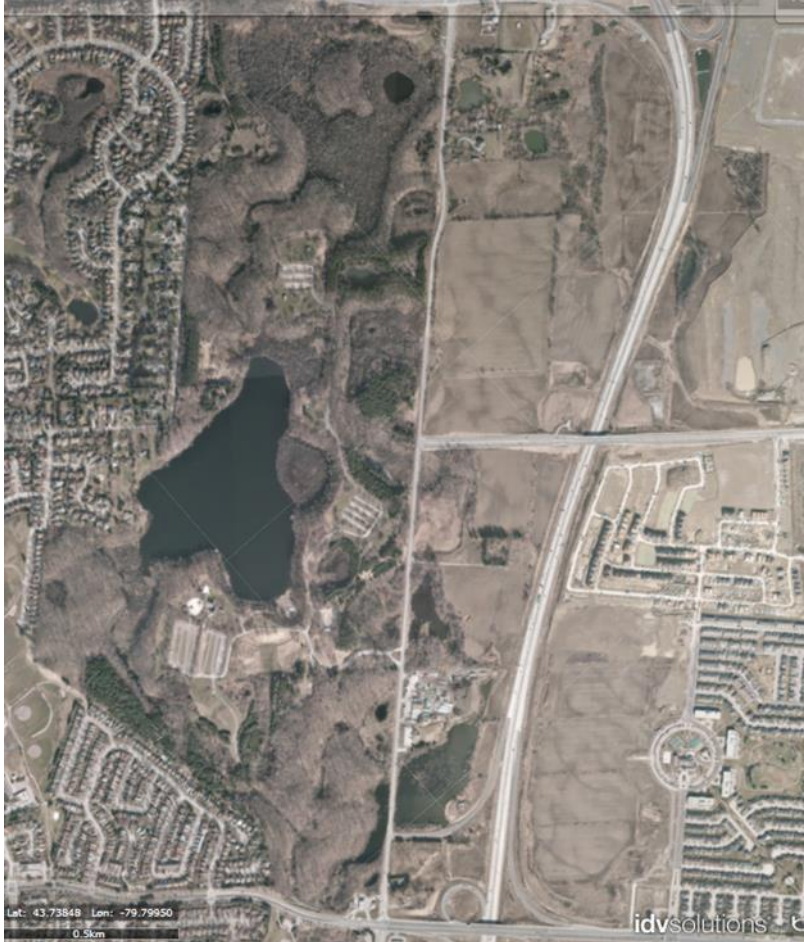
Short curb section on Heart Lake Road at Sandalwood Parkway, March 31, 2014, photo by D Laing

There is a brief section of curbs at both the north and south ends where Heart Lake Road intersects Mayfield Road and Sandalwood Parkway.



2014 Map of Heart Lake Road section - idvsolutions

This map shows the topography of Heart Lake Road with the TRCA (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority) managed Heart Lake Conservation Area lining the full length of the west side of the road, (but for the gasoline station on the northwest corner of Heart Lake Road and Sandalwood Parkway, which is not indicated on this map).



2014 Aerial View of Heart Lake Road section –idvsolutions

This aerial view of Heart Lake Road indicates the land use and current lack of residential development adjacent to the road.

There is one house on the west side at the north end of Heart Lake Road. On the east side, there is a house at the south end and four houses at the north end, immediately south of Mayfield Road.



One of the four houses on west side of Heart Lake Road north end, Mar 31, 2014, photo by D Laing



Aerial Photograph of Heart Lake Road & larger area (2014) – Microsoft Corp.

This aerial photograph puts this section of Heart Lake Road in the context of being surrounded on two sides by Highway #410, and shows why the road is currently being used as a shortcut by residents of Caledon when the highway is congested during rush hour.



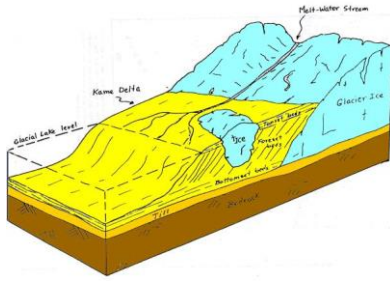
Heavy traffic and trucks on Heart Lake Road, 2:42pm Monday, March 31, 2014, photo by D Laing

5.0 Landscape Geology

Landscapes tell a story. There are two features of glaciation that are unique to Heart Lake Road and area, and which contribute to the cultural heritage.

5.1 Kettle Lakes

Twenty thousand years ago, the Wisconsin Glacial Episode was one mile thick over southern Ontario.¹⁸ The two kettle lakes, Heart Lake and Teapot Lake in the current Heart Lake Conservation Area, were formed during this period over 10,000 years ago, when blocks of ice were trapped under the glacier as it melted, causing a natural steep-sided depression.¹⁹ This melting occurred “over a period of hundreds of years after the glaciers retreated from the area”.²⁰



Drawing of Kettle Lake formation²¹

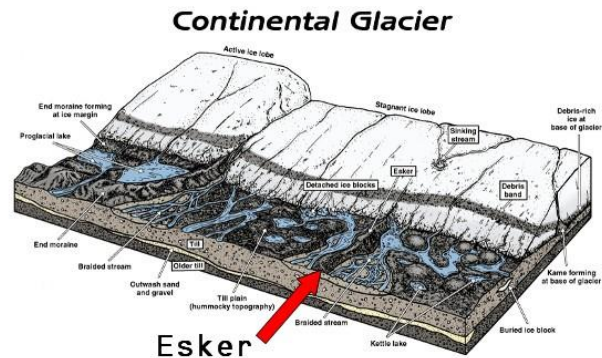
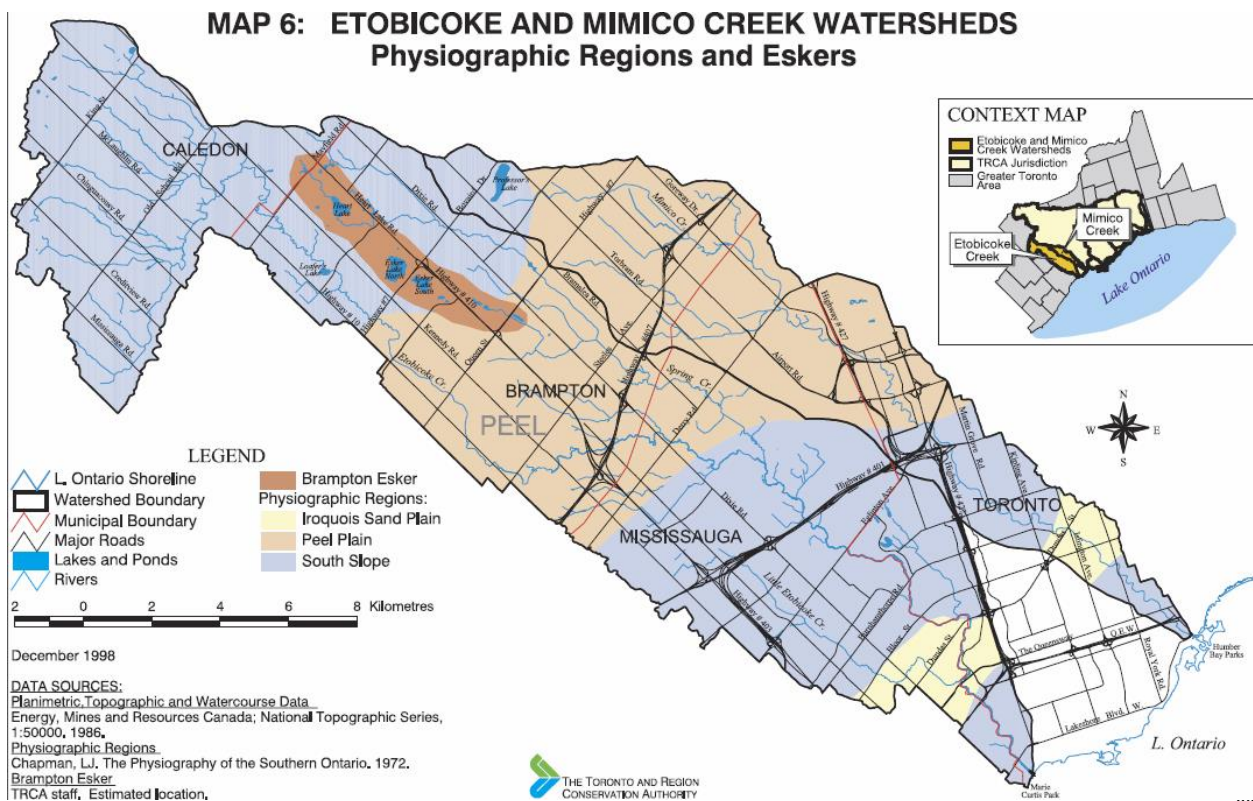
In the 19th century, Heart Lake was called Snell's Lake²², Dyer's Lake²³, and Teapot Lake was called Archdekin's Lake²⁴, after the owners of the lots on which the lakes were located.



Heart Lake, TRCA Watershed Report, 1998²⁵

5.2 Brampton Esker

The Brampton Esker is a “long winding ridge of sand and gravel deposited by glacial melt waters during the final retreat of the Ontario lobe of the Laurentide Ice Sheet.”²⁶ “The sands and gravels of the Brampton Esker hold and purify water as it percolates downward, making the esker an aquifer and a groundwater resource.”²⁷

Drawing of esker formation²⁸Drawing of Glaciation formation of Esker²⁹TRCA Map Physiographic Regions and Eskers, 1998³⁰

Of significance on this map is the location of the Brampton Esker, not only within the Conservation area boundaries on the west, but also extending beyond the east side of Heart Lake Road. Since the esker rises to a ridge near the middle of its length, the sides taper downward into lowland areas, explaining the wetlands along either side of Heart Lake Road.



Heart Lake Conservation Area path along Brampton Esker, with Heart Lake down the ridge on the left side, and wetland down the ridge on the right side, with Countryside Drive in the distance on the right; panorama of 6 images taken by D. Laing taken Mar 3, 2014

6.0 Historical Context of Heart Lake Road

6.1 Early Human Habitation

6.1.1 PaleoIndian Period – 10,000 to 7,000 B.C.

There is evidence that as the Laurentide ice sheet was melting, nomadic aboriginals hunted caribou and other animals, and did travel inland in what is now southern Ontario.³¹

The Brampton Esker likely informs the early cultural use of the Heart Lake area. Aboriginal people and the wildlife they hunted used the well-drained eskers for travel along the semi-continuous ridges and for burial of their dead in the workable gravel soil.³² Hence, eskers are of early cultural importance.

6.1.2 Archaic Period – 7,000 to 1,000 B.C.

The Aboriginal people of this period developed implements for hunting and fishing in the warmer climate, and inhabited the shore of lakes with fish and waterfowl.³³ Excavations in the Conservation Area, begun in 2007, yielded so many Aboriginal campsites from repeated visits, that the area has been dubbed “The Stopover Site”.³⁴

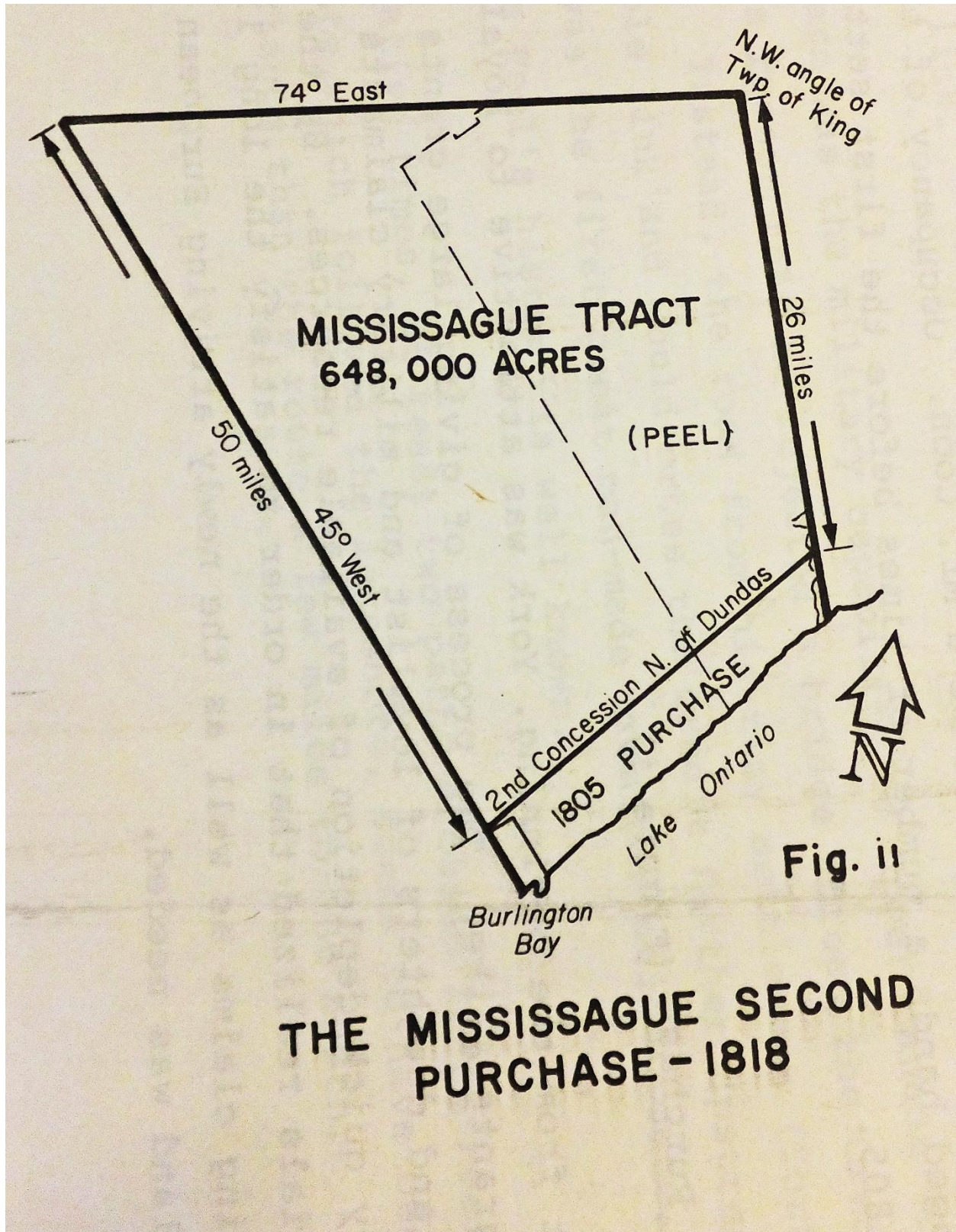
Excavations have revealed artifacts, used for making stone tools, called chert, a type of flint. More than 200 have been found in one area adjacent to the kettle lake, Heart Lake, with stone coming from the north shore of Lake Erie and from near Collingwood.³⁵ This site also contains the soil stains of past Aboriginal activity.



Archaeological Findings at Heart Lake Conservation Area, 2010³⁶

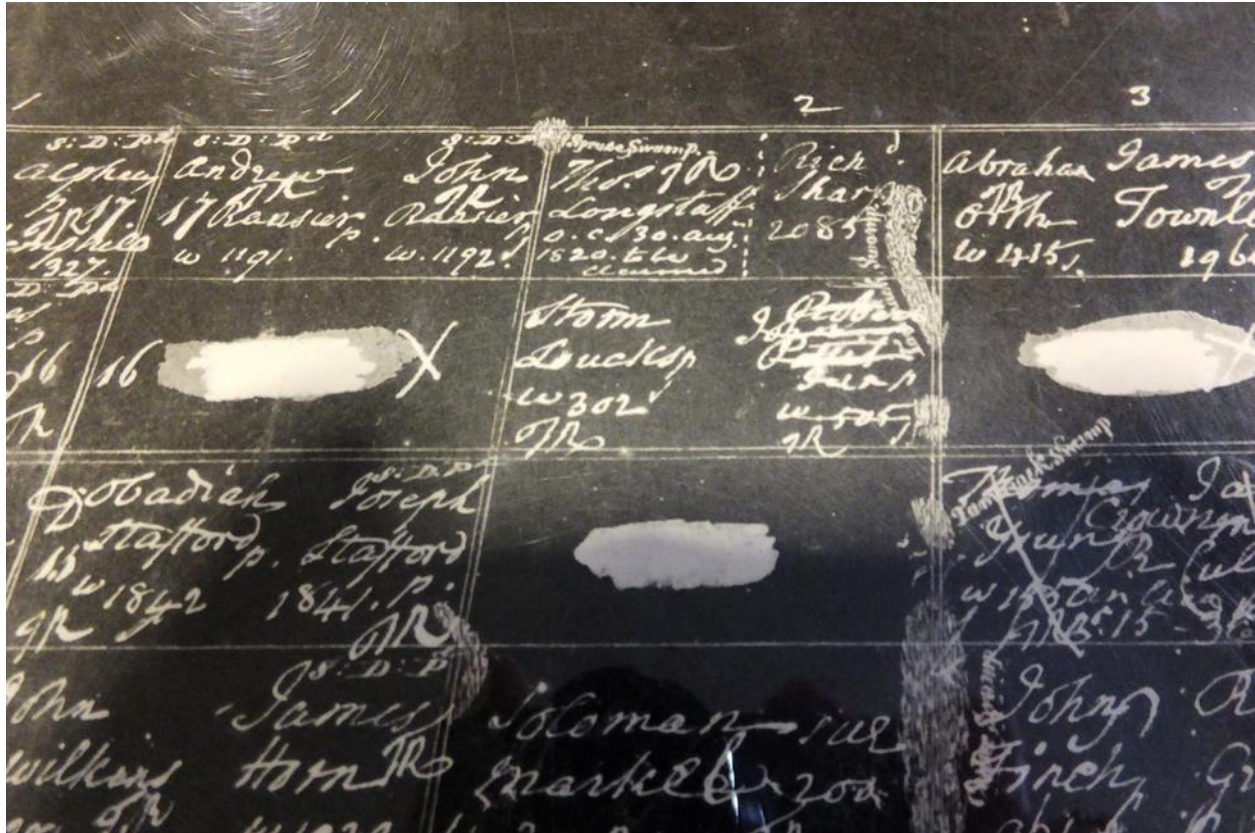
6.2 Euro-Canadian Settlement

In 1805, the Mississaugue sold a tract of land along the lakeshore extending north to the current Eglinton Avenue to the Crown. The purpose was to allow Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe direct access from York to the Niagara peninsula, as unrest was building with the United States.³⁷ Subsequent to the War of 1812, the Mississaugue sold 648,000 acres north of Eglinton Avenue, completing this transaction in 1818.



The Mississague Second Purchase - 1818, Settlement History of Peel, (1977)³⁸

This explains why the first documented survey of Chinguacousy Township was completed in 1819. Land Surveyor Richard Bristol commenced a survey of Chinguacousy on February 8, 1819.³⁹ Work was carried out between June 20th and August 24th in conditions of insects “mosquitoes miserable thick” and “blackflies very numerous”, and rain, causing Bristol to observe this survey period as “pretty tuff times”.⁴⁰



Chinguacousy Township Survey by Richard Bristol, 1819, PAMA

6.2.1 Settler Background Cultures

Before the European settlers arrived, most of the region of Chinguacousy Township was forest and wetland.⁴¹

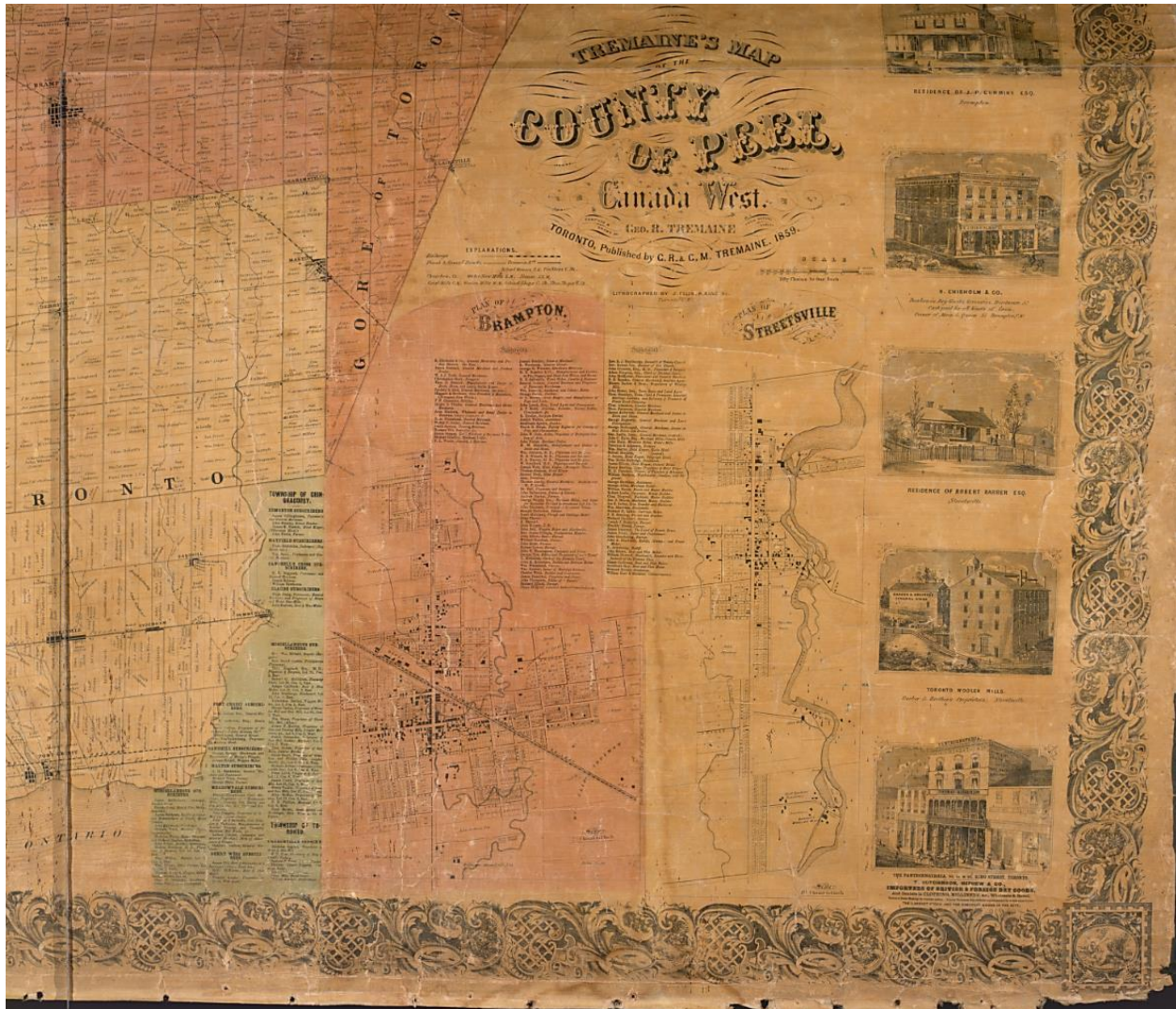
Land was granted by “Ticket of Location issued by the Surveyor General’s Office in York.”⁴² Locations for the current Heart Lake Road included Lots 14-17 in Concessions 2 east and 3 east of Chinguacousy. The ticket described lot and concession numbers as well as the background of the settler.

The Crown was anxious to settle the area after the purchase from the Mississaugue. There was an influx of settlers from the British Isles.⁴³ Irish settlers included Thomas Ingoldsby, Thaddius Ingoldsby, William Hearn, Thomas Archdeakin (Archdeacon), Edward Hillock, and Thomas Graham. English settlers included James Large, and John Laidlaw. Scottish settlers included Thomas Young.⁴⁴

On the southwest corner of Robert Gardiner's Lot 14, Conc. 2E, was a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, according to George Tremaine's 1859 survey of the County of Peel.⁴⁸



Section of Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, 1859,⁴⁹

Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West 1859⁵⁰

6.2.2 Settler Location Tickets

"Land occupied by settlers with land grants was not necessarily patented. Some settlers took years to complete the necessary settlement duties and pay the registration fees required to have the land patented (ie. free title)."⁵¹ Location Tickets were the official non-transferable documents issued under the authority of an Order in Council granting a settler land subject to conditions of settlement.

Settlement duties were as directed by the Lieutenant-Governors to clear half the road, cutting down without clearing one chain in depth from the road, along the front of each lot, included in the clearing, building a Dwelling House 16 feet by 20, and fencing five acres for every hundred. All of this was to be completed within two years from the date of the Ticket.⁵² The amount of time varied from less than one year to being waived entirely, depending on the township, and the rigor of enforcement.⁵³

A Scotsman James Strachan, visiting his brother in the town of York, travelled around the Province of Upper Canada in 1819 and made the following observations about land settlement:

“On reaching Upper Canada, emigrants have to chuse [sic] which of the ten districts they are desirous of remaining in. Having determined this, they enquire for the Land Board – one has been lately established for their convenience in every district; and, having attended this Board, the oath of allegiance is administered to them; they are examined, and if their answers prove satisfactory, they are ordered 100 acres of land.”⁵⁴

Strachan further commented that within two months, active men could clear sufficient land that they could apply for patents or deeds and have their land granted in council.⁵⁵ This observation may have been typical for easily managed terrain; however Heart Lake Road presented a different picture in our historical records.

For the east half of Concession 2E Lot 16 (land including the north tip of Heart Lake and east to Heart Lake Road), there was a succession of three attempts to settle.

The first was March 10, 1819, when John Pettit Jr., was granted 100 acres, which was subsequently marked “Returned”.⁵⁶ Pettit, from Grimsby, had been granted land for his work carrying dispatches in the War of 1812.⁵⁷

The second was a grant of 50 of those same acres to George Coon, on September 11, 1819. After almost a year of attempting settlement on the Location Ticket for Concession 2E, east quarter of Lot 16 was returned on August 25, 1820 with the following claim:

“George Coon of Grimsby, labourer, swears lot is almost all a swamp. Much so that it will be impossible to make a farm on lot”⁵⁸

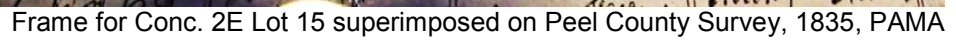
In April 1823, Richard Stinson from Ireland was given a Location Ticket for the same 50 acres, and he successfully performed his settlement duties by October 3, 1827.⁵⁹

By 1821, any settler wanting unreserved lots in the Etobicoke Watershed would have had to “buy land from an earlier grantee, take up a lot forfeited for neglect of settlement duties or other causes, or rent a crown or clergy reserve lot”.⁶⁰

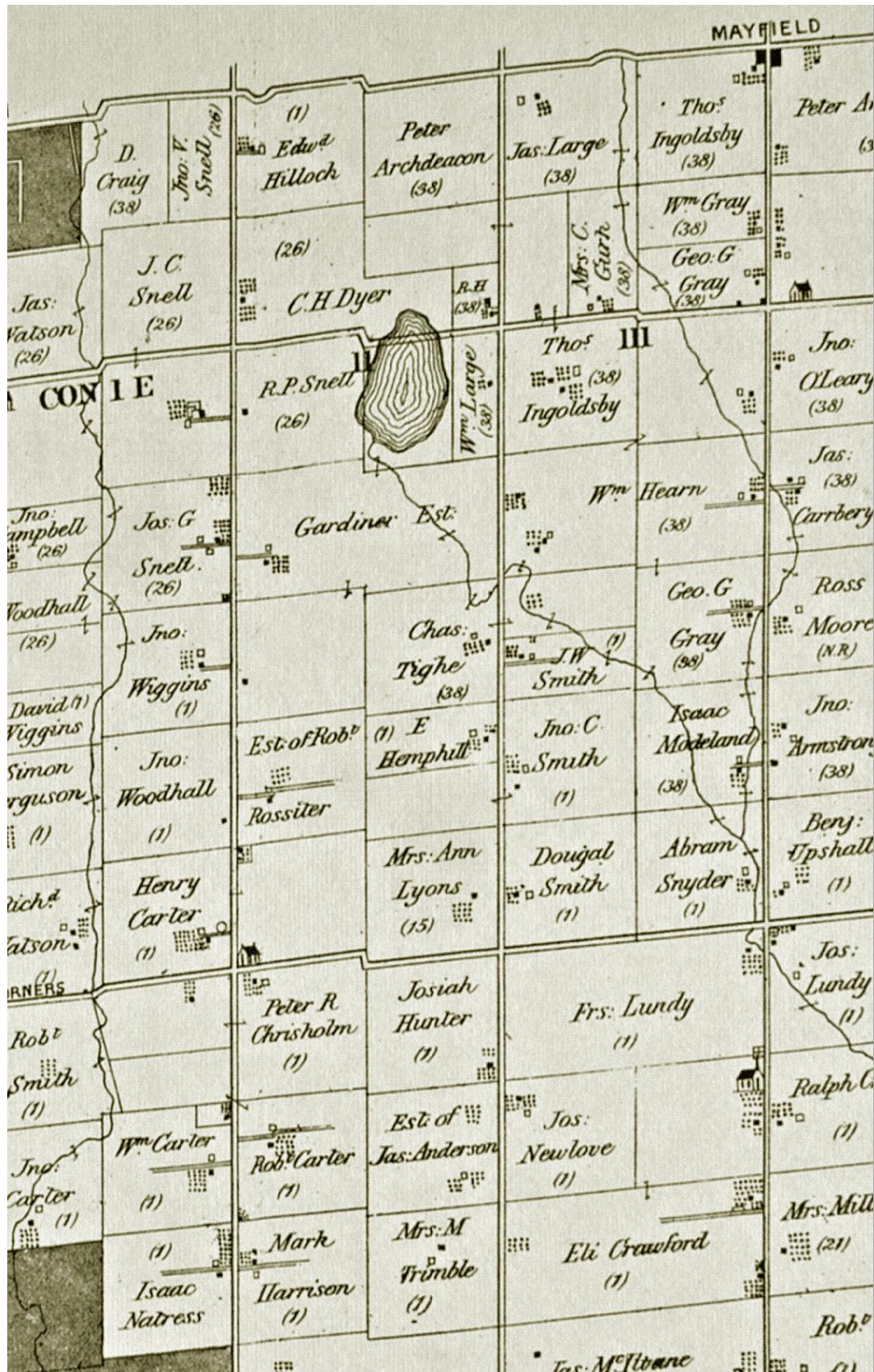
Records for Concession 2E, Lot 15 (the bulk of Heart Lake and land east to Heart Lake Road), show that Thomas Graham from Ireland attempted to settle this lot⁶¹, but by November 1819, his location was cancelled due to non-performance. “Proximity of the lake would have made the ground quite wet and unsuitable for farming”.⁶²

Finally eight years later, the Crown granted King’s College a patent for 200 acres on January 3, 1828.⁶³ (King’s College subsequently become the University of Toronto.) The lot was shown as vacant in assessment records between 1832 and 1835⁶⁴, and the survey map of 1835, indicated the lot as “R”.⁶⁵

Report for Brampton Heritage Board re: Heart Lake Road April 15, 2014



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Enlarged section of Illustrated Historical Atlas of The County of Peel by J.H. Pope Esq., 1877⁶⁷

6.2.3 Duties for Settlement Locations



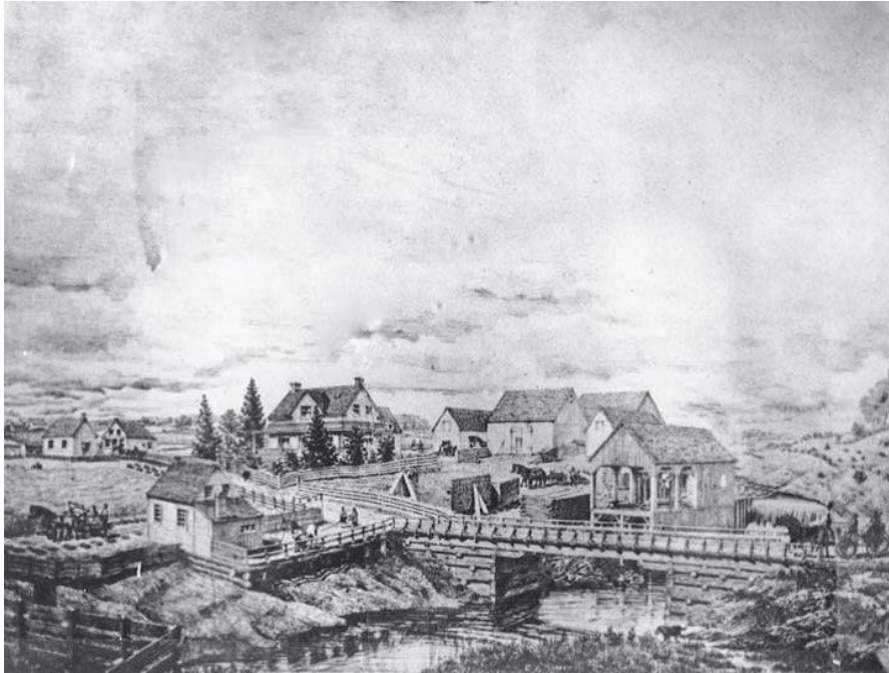
"1820, A Location", Etobicoke Valley Report M88.0037, 1947, item 881817, PAMA

The purpose of settlement was to secure the land for the Crown, and for the value of farming. "A Location"⁶⁸ shows the typical clearing in 1820 with some trees cut and a modest log cabin built on the site.



"1840, An Improved Holding", Etobicoke Valley Report M88.0037, 1947, item 881818, PAMA

By 1840, this location was “improved” to having most of the trees cut in favour of plowed fields, fences, more buildings and more farm animals.



“1860, A Typical Farm”, Etobicoke Valley Report M88.0037, 1947, item 881813, PAMA

By 1860, the typical farm was quite prosperous, well fenced with elegant buildings. The culture of Heart Lake Road was such that it likely never looked like this typical 1860 farm. Had it done so, the land would have been so valuable that the farmer would have been able to amass larger acreages, and it would have likely been developed into subdivisions during the last forty years.

The census of 1871 listed a population for Chinguacousy of 6,129.⁶⁹

“Chinguacousy is a good agricultural Township, watered on the west by the River Credit, in the centre by the Etobicoke, which is not a very valuable stream, and on the east by several small streams, branches of the Humber and Mimico.”⁷⁰

Of note in this quotation is how the cultural value of Etobicoke Creek has changed from “not a very valuable stream”⁷¹, to today being regarded as so valuable that it is carefully managed by Toronto and Region Conservation Authority.⁷² Dolores Hayden’s “human patterns impressed upon the contours of the natural environment”⁷³ expresses this evolution of our changing values in cultural heritage.

6.2.4 Settler Dwelling Houses

The trees available from the lots along the current Heart Lake Road, according to Richard Bristol’s field notes included: cedar, hemlock black ash, beech, maple, basswood, tamarack, and elm.⁷⁴

The assessment records indicate that lots settled along Heart Lake included a log house or a “squared or hewed timber house”⁷⁵

There is evidence that Robert Gardiner replaced his original squared timber house with a one-storey brick house by 1851.⁷⁶ By 1877, there is a reference to a barn on Concession 2E Lot 16, owned by Robert Hunter.⁷⁷

There appear to be no specific drawings of houses occupied by the settlers along Heart Lake Road, possibly indicating their modest means and lack of remarkable features. This etching of a log house from Upper Canada in 1833 was likely typical.



The Log House etching by Samuel Lover, R.H.A. in T.W. Magrath's Authentic Letters from Upper Canada (1833), Perkins Bull Historical Collection, 1938⁷⁸

One description of a cabin in the woods on the fringe of a swamp north of Chinguacousy may have been typical of the cabins along Heart Lake Road:

*“The walls were of logs, with the bark still on, and the spaces between the logs were partly filled with moss. The roof was made of basswood logs split in half. The floors were of split cedar. During the winter the snow lay in heaps here and there over the floor and even on the bed after a night's storm.”*⁷⁹

None of the research indicates that archaeological excavations have uncovered evidence of any of these early log dwellings along Heart Lake Road. Over the last nearly 200 years, they could have rotted, they could have been dismantled with wood

being used for other purposes around the farm, and they could have fallen into the wetlands, where their remains lay undisturbed in the mud.

The Heart Lake Master Plan (2006), discusses the archaeological potential of not only aboriginal sites, but also Euro-Canadian sites of the 19th century.⁸⁰ There are several identified sites within a few kilometres of the area.⁸¹ As funding permits, it is quite likely that more of the already located sites will be researched.

6.2.5 Settler Road Building

Thomas Roy, a Civil Engineer described the proper building of a road in great detail in his 1841 book published in Toronto.⁸² He described the importance of roads to establish communication in the development of the Province of Canada.⁸³ He said that nothing paralyzes our settlers more than the want of good roads.

Roy makes it clear that the position of our roads needed to be constructed in the proper locations:

“concession lines and side-lines run straight on, across ravines and rivers, over hills, through swamps, lakes and other hindrances, and could never have been intended to serve as leading lines of communication when the Province became settled, and good roads became necessary for the conveyance of produce and goods to and from distant markets”⁸⁴

He went on at great length about how to build a good quality road that will endure with minimal maintenance. He discussed the importance of good drainage and ditches to keep water off the road surface.

The favourite material of Roy was a metal bed filled with granite pieces. His concern with pine plank roads was due to compression:

“The action of hammering or rolling, as is well known to the Indians, separates the fibres of timber, and causes the annual rings to loosen the one from the other. This will be one cause of wear upon plank roads, and thus, the rolling action of the wheels will not a little aid the action of the horses’ feet, the greatest cause of wear upon any kind of road.”⁸⁵

After all the careful description, Roy decried the practice of no central coordination in the building of roads. Money was granted to local Commissioners, ignorant of road building, which hired inexperienced foremen and favoured local interests over the public good. There was no consistency of design and money was wasted.⁸⁶

There appear to be no descriptions of the building of the road along Concession 2E. Perkins Bull describes the construction of Dundas Street from 1810 in a manner that may have been typical of the period.

“The road was deeply rutted on the upland, while half-submerged corduroy wound through boggy hollows among logs and second growth. Settlement duty included clearing half the frontage, but with inexperienced hands and inadequate equipment, settlers strove merely to cut out underbrush and remove any tree that lay diagonally across the trail. It was still difficult to ride, and even pedestrians went Indian file.”⁸⁷

William Gillespie, an American Professor of Engineering wrote in his 1850 Manual of the Principles and Practice of Road-Making:

“When a road passes over soft swampy ground, always kept moist by springs, which cannot be drained without too much expense, and which is surrounded by a forest, it may be cheaply and rapidly made passable, by felling a sufficient number of young trees, as straight and as uniform in size as possible, and laying them side by side across the road at right angles to its length. This arrangement is well known under the name of a “Corduroy” road”.⁸⁸

This is consistent with a mid-19th century report of road making in Markham, Ontario:

“One early method of dealing with swampy ground was the laying of tree trunks side by side. Earth was dug from the side of the road and laid on top of the logs. This also produced a ditch on each side. However, with rains and floods, the earth covering was washed away and these so-called “corduroy” roads became bone jarringly bumpy.”⁸⁹

This is further supported by the Miles Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York (1878):

“A tract of rough country was now reached, difficult to clear and difficult to traverse with a vehicle. Here a genuine corduroy road was encountered over which wheels jolted deliberately. In the wet season portions of it, being afloat, would undulate under the weight of a passing load.”⁹⁰



Illustration of Settlers traveling along corduroy road c1815⁹¹



Example of a Corduroy Road dated circa 1830⁹²

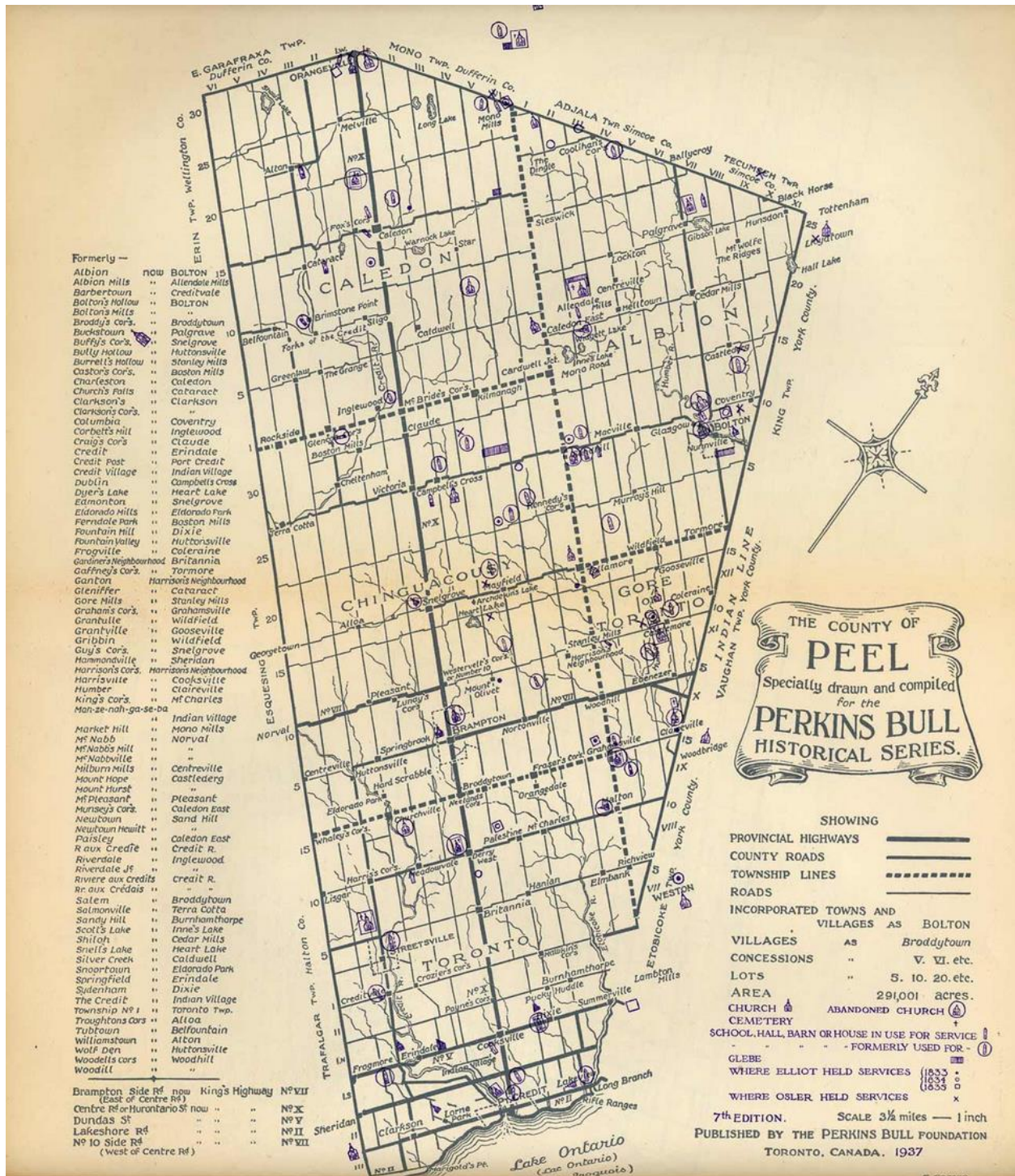
Hurontario Road, with much more traffic, was reported to have been planked as far as Edmonton (Snelgrove), and all unplanked roads were very bad in spring and fall.⁹³

6.2.6 Settler Road Maintenance

According to local historian William Perkins Bull, who gathered land registry and other documents into files now housed at Peel Art Gallery + Archives (PAMA), in 1862 and 1864, Chinguacousy Council paid rent for the use of part of the 15th side road, Concession 2.⁹⁴ This would have been a road from the current west end of Countryside Drive over to Heart Lake. It would appear from the Perkins Bull Historical Map (1937)⁹⁵, that the road jogged around the north end of Heart Lake, onto John Snell's lot, where it joined up again with what is now Conservation Drive.



Frame superimposed on section of Perkins Bull Historical Series, The County of Peel Map, 1937⁹⁶

Perkins Bull Historical Series, The County of Peel Map, 1937⁹⁷

There is a reference to C.H. Dyer being paid \$6 for digging a ditch.⁹⁸ There is an August 27, 1867 reference to \$50 being appropriated to repair the road from Lots 12 to 17 inclusive. On October 2, 1880, Gilbert McIlvene was paid "the sum of \$28 for cutting hill and covering swamp on Lot 16, Concession 2". On July 18, 1904, Jacob Hunter was paid \$20.25 by Chinguacousy Council for work on a sink hole at Concession 2, Lot 17.

By the mid 1800's in Markham, Ontario, it was acknowledged that "maintaining the concession lines and side roads was always a challenge".⁹⁹ Farmers were required by statute to provide a certain number of days labour per year on their local road.

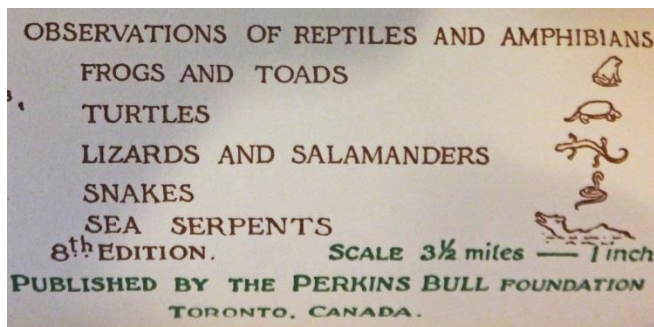
7.0 Early to Mid-Twentieth Century Context of Heart Lake Road

A window into the cultural heritage on the early 1900's can be viewed through the writings of local Brampton historian, William Perkins Bull. He wrote two books in 1938 that inform us of not only the 19th century historical context, but the manner in which it was viewed during his lifetime. One of the books, "From Amphibians to Reptiles"¹⁰⁰ provides some unlikely insight.

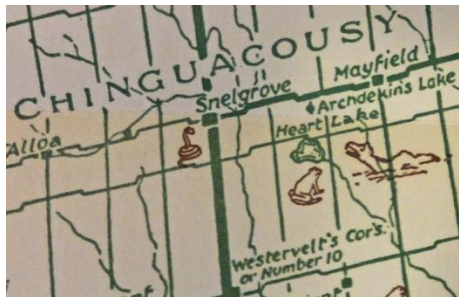
7.1 Cultural Folklore - Sea Serpent in Heart Lake

William Perkins Bull reported that:

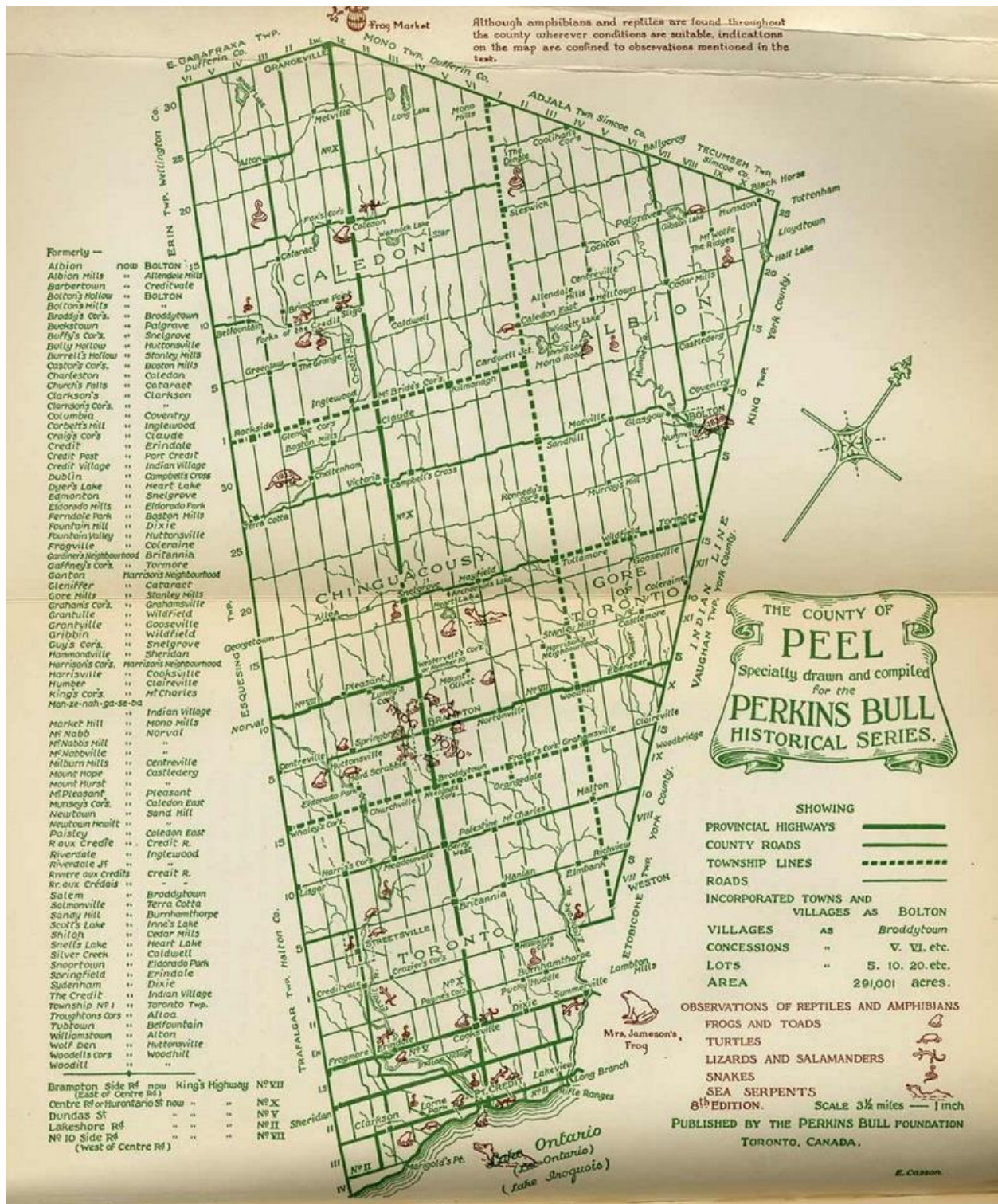
*"Colonel A. E. Taylor, who owns Heart Lake, tells of strange sub-aquatic disturbances, which rustics ascribed to a survival or revival of some prehistoric monster. It is claimed that water has been seen to spurt fifteen feet or more in the air, somewhat as a whale spouts, but not in a single fountain. The moving column seems to plough through the water for fifteen or twenty feet horizontally, at great speed, so natives believe it is produced by a moving animal. Many people, including Taylor and his family, claim to have seen the 'serpent', but descriptions are vague and incoherent."*¹⁰¹



Enlarged Section of the Key, The County of Peel, drawn for Perkins Bull Historical Series, 1938¹⁰²



Enlarged Section showing Sea Serpent at Heart Lake, The County of Peel, drawn for Perkins Bull Historical Series, 1938¹⁰³

The County of Peel, drawn for Perkins Bull Historical Series, 1938¹⁰⁴

The cultural significance is that not only did Colonel Allan Taylor claim to see the monster, but members of his family did as well. His reference to “rustics” and “natives” ties this legend culturally back to aboriginals and early settlers both.

7.2 Commercial Enterprise in Heart Lake

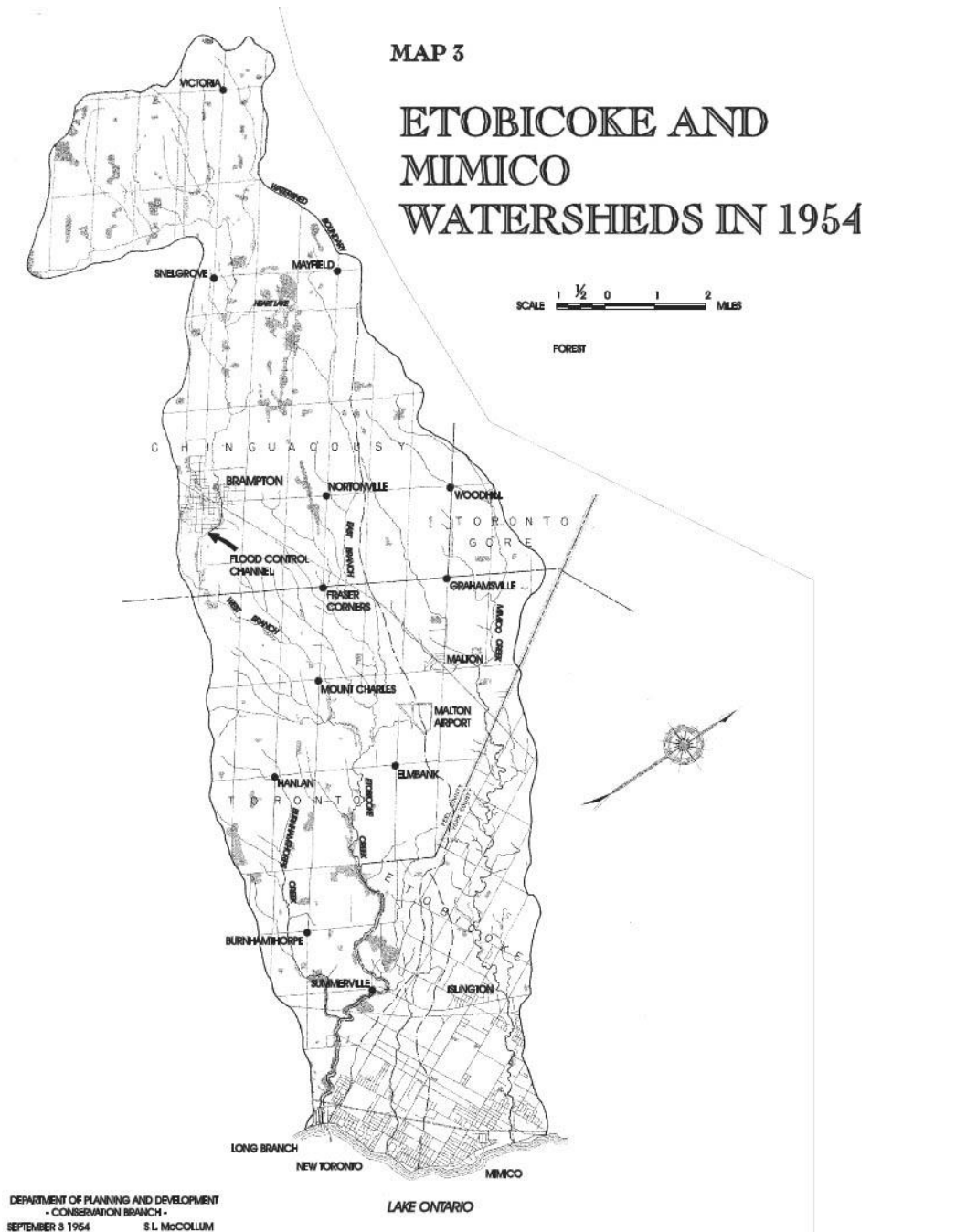
William Perkins Bull cited that the water from Heart Lake (then Snell’s Lake) in a 1913 water inspection was “absolutely pure”.¹⁰⁵ The Town of Brampton was drawing its water from Heart Lake at that time.

The Heart Lake Master Plan reports that there was a “commercial duck-raising enterprise in the 1920s”.¹⁰⁶ This contributed dead plants, uneaten food and faeces to the lake, depleting oxygen and making it not fit for swimming by the end of May each year.

This supports Dolores Hayden’s description of the “despoiled”¹⁰⁷ part of our cultural heritage before we realize what we have.

7.3 Conservation Land Acquisitions

The Etobicoke Mimico Conservation Authority (called Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, TRCA) was formed as a result of the need for flood control following the devastation from Hurricane Hazel in 1954.¹⁰⁸ Heart Lake is part of the Etobicoke Watershed. The provincial Conservation Authorities Act (1946), was amended to create Conservation Authorities in 1954.¹⁰⁹ These conservation authorities were mandated to acquire lands for recreation and conservation purposes as well as for flood management.



Etobicoke and Mimico Watersheds in 1954, TRCA State of the Watershed Report, 1998¹¹⁰

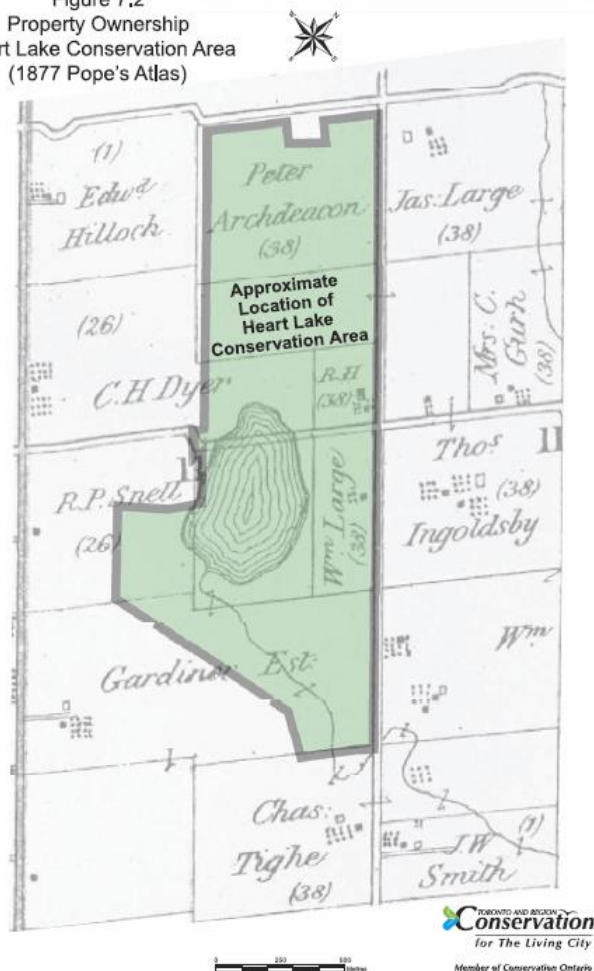
Heart Lake Conservation Area was formed in 1956 with the initial purchase of 63.3 hectares of land from Allan E. Taylor (of the sea serpent fame).¹¹¹ By 1982, nine more properties of land were added “to protect the wetland area, which provides natural water storage in the headwaters of Etobicoke Creek”.¹¹²

TABLE 2.1: HISTORY OF LAND ACQUISITION, HEART LAKE CONSERVATION AREA

FORMER OWNER	AREA (ha)	DATE	COST (\$)
Taylor, A.E.	63.287	1956.12.17 & 1957.02.18	207,000
Ingoldsby, T.B.	12.481	1958.01.03	30,000
Parkinson, H.C.	23.503	1959.03.06	20,000
Township of Chingaucousy	0.478	1964.08.14	2
Hunter, M.J. (Estate)	6.484	1965.07.14	10,000 (expropriated)
Agrob. Investments Ltd.	45.479	1969.09.24	76,500
City of Brampton	1.363	1971.06.30	1
Regional Municipality of Peel	1.095	1976.07.13	2
Rayner, G.	15.443	1979.12.28	300,000
Ministry of the Environment	0.030	1982.10.20	2
TOTAL	169.643		643,507

History of Land Acquisition, Heart Lake Conservation Area, 1956-1982, TRCA Heart Lake Master Plan¹¹³

Figure 7.2
Property Ownership
Heart Lake Conservation Area
(1877 Pope's Atlas)



Overlay of HLCA on Pope's 1877 Atlas showing ownership, Heart Lake Master Plan (2006), Fig.7.2

The Heart Lake Conservation Area was opened to the public in 1957¹¹⁴, marking a start in the positive resurgence in the value of the cultural heritage of the area.

7.3.1 Mid-Century Road Access

When Heart Lake Conservation Area was opened, there were three access points to the land, two of which were subsequently closed.¹¹⁵



Overgrown gate on west side of Heart Lake Road, just north of Countryside Drive, Mar. 31, 2014, photo by D. Laing



Gate to lane at west side of Heart Lake Road in approximate location of where the 15th Side Road Lane would have been, Mar. 31, 2014, photo by D. Laing

There is still some cultural evidence of typical farm fencing with cedar posts.



Farm Fencing north of Countryside Drive, east side of Heart Lake Road, Mar. 31, 2014, photo by D. Laing

8.0 Contemporary Context of Heart Lake Road

Since the 1950's the development boom has caused land conversion from rural to urban, causing a "significant increase in negative impact on the remaining habitats, despite being set aside for 'protection'." ¹¹⁶

8.1 Evolution of Land Use and Perception of Cultural Value

In the 1970s, the Villages of Heart Lake was developed from farmland between Hurontario Road to the west and Heart Lake Road to the east. The community name of "Heart Lake" was taken from the dominant land form, the kettle lake in the Heart Lake Conservation Area.

Even the logo for the villages has a "heart" combined with a "house", as can be seen on the signage below.



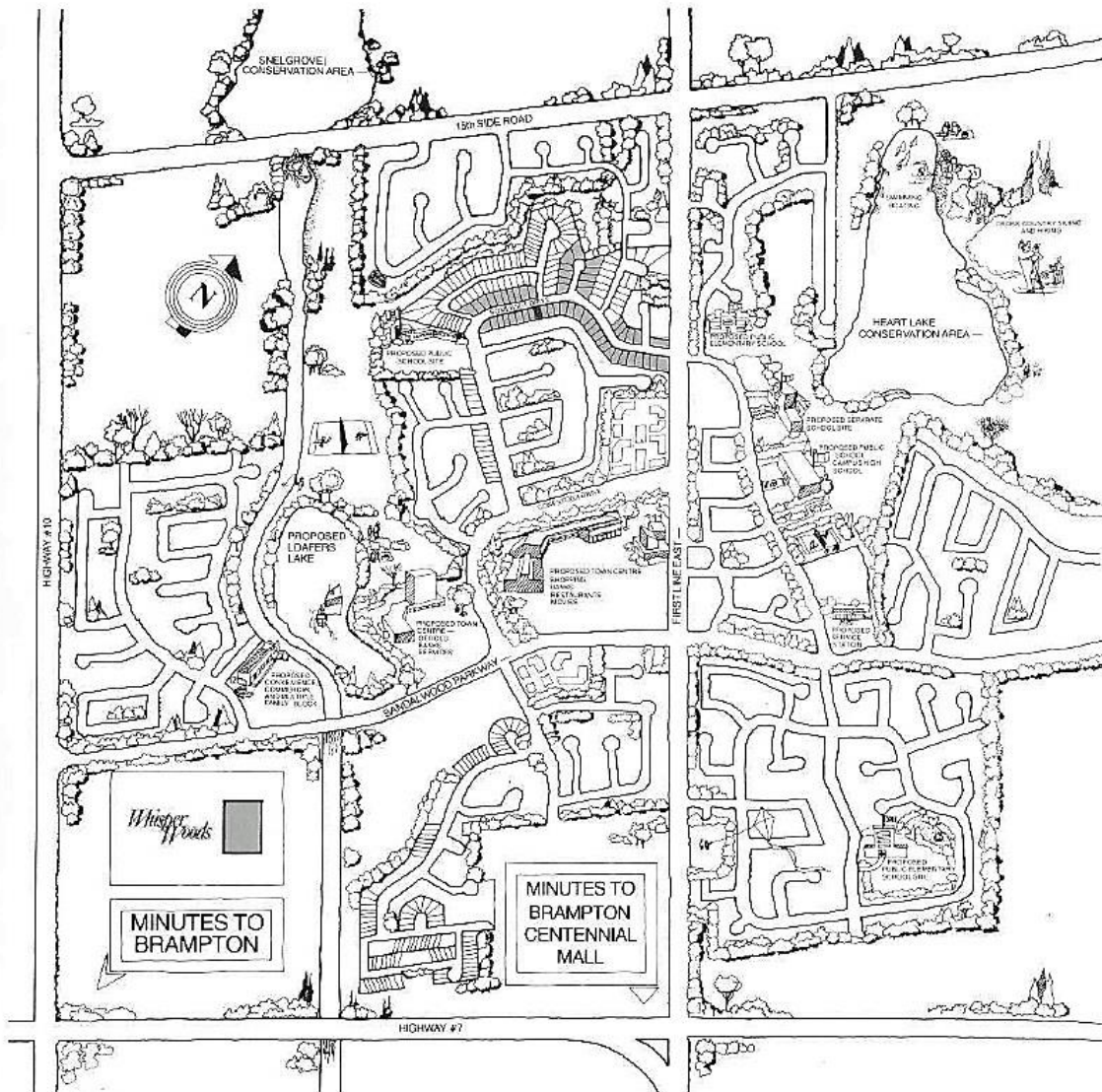
Villages of Heart Lake Signage on Sandalwood Parkway at Kennedy Road, Google Maps, 2014

The authors purchased their first home in the Villages of Heart Lake in 1977 from The Whitehall Development Corporation¹¹⁷, who were using the map below on the last page of their real estate brochure. Note the prominence of Heart Lake Conservation Area, and note that Loafer's Lake was "proposed". The 15th Side Road is now Conservation Drive. The 1st Line East is now Kennedy Road.

Sand and gravel extraction was an important industry, and companies were required to rehabilitate pits once mining was completed. Loafer's Lake was such an example.¹¹⁸

As one of Canada's largest and most successful builders, Whitehall has, over the past eleven years, provided thousands of buyers with affordable new homes in Ontario.

Your Whitehall home ... for years of contented tomorrows.



Back page of Real Estate Sale Brochure for development in Villages of Heart Lake, 1977¹¹⁹

The authors bicycled up Heart Lake Road from Queen Street to enjoy a picnic with friends in 1977. The conservation area was wonderful area to swim, boat, picnic, barbeque and hike.



Bicycle trip for picnic at Heart Lake Conservation Area with friends, 1977, photo by D. Laing

In 1994, TRCA reported that almost half the visitors to Heart Lake Conservation Area lived in Brampton.¹²⁰ Almost three quarters lived in the Regional Municipality of Peel. By 1997, over 56,000 visitors went to the conservation area.¹²¹



Boating on Heart Lake, TRCA State of the Watershed Report, 1998, p.33¹²²

8.1.1 Contemporary Road Construction

1st Line East (Kennedy Road) in 1977 was two lanes of gravel with deep ditches and tree lined on either side.

Heart Lake Road, with its tar and gravel construction, was smoother and more conducive to cycling. The authors cycled regularly along the quiet road.



Tar and gravel construction of Heart Lake Road, south of Sandalwood, 1978, photos by D. Laing

Heart Lake Road north of 17th Side Road, what is now called Mayfield Road, had gravel construction with ditches.



Gravel construction of Heart Lake Road, just north of Mayfield Road, 1978, photo by D. Laing

According to City of Brampton staff Brad Conklin, Manager, Construction, Capital Engineering and Construction Planning and Infrastructure Services, Heart Lake Road was rebuilt and paved in 1987.

8.1.2 Contemporary Aboriginal Cultural Context

The Toronto and Region Conservation Authority commenced archaeological excavations in 2007¹²³. In consultation with local Elders, the site for a Medicine Wheel Garden, called Gitigaan Mashkiki in Ojibwa was selected.¹²⁴ The concentration of artifacts has made this site sacred, linking the cultural heritage of early Aboriginals to our culture today.



Gitigaan Mashkiki (Medicine Wheel Garden), beside Heart Lake, TRCA, 2013¹²⁵

“The vision for this garden came from a male elder of the Anishnawbe Nation. The concept of this type of garden originated with the Sacred Medicine Wheel and represents an assortment of symbolisms and teachings. The garden honours Mother Earth’s seasonal cycles, represents rituals and expresses artistic traditions that all beings are related and the strength of the circle nourishes life. As the garden changes, the circle of life also continues.”¹²⁶

“The four sections honour the Aboriginal culture and teachings of the four cardinal directions; East, South, West, North; four sacred medicines; sage, sweetgrass, cedar and tobacco; four sacred colours; yellow, red, black and white; four sacred animals; Eagle, Turtle, Buffalo and Bear and four seasons and cycles of life. It is also a symbol of the Seven Grandfather teachings of honesty, respect, humility, love, wisdom, truth and courage.”¹²⁷

The cultural heritage of the aboriginal past is celebrated with the garden and with interpretive signage that provides education to current generations of visitors to Heart Lake Conservation Area.

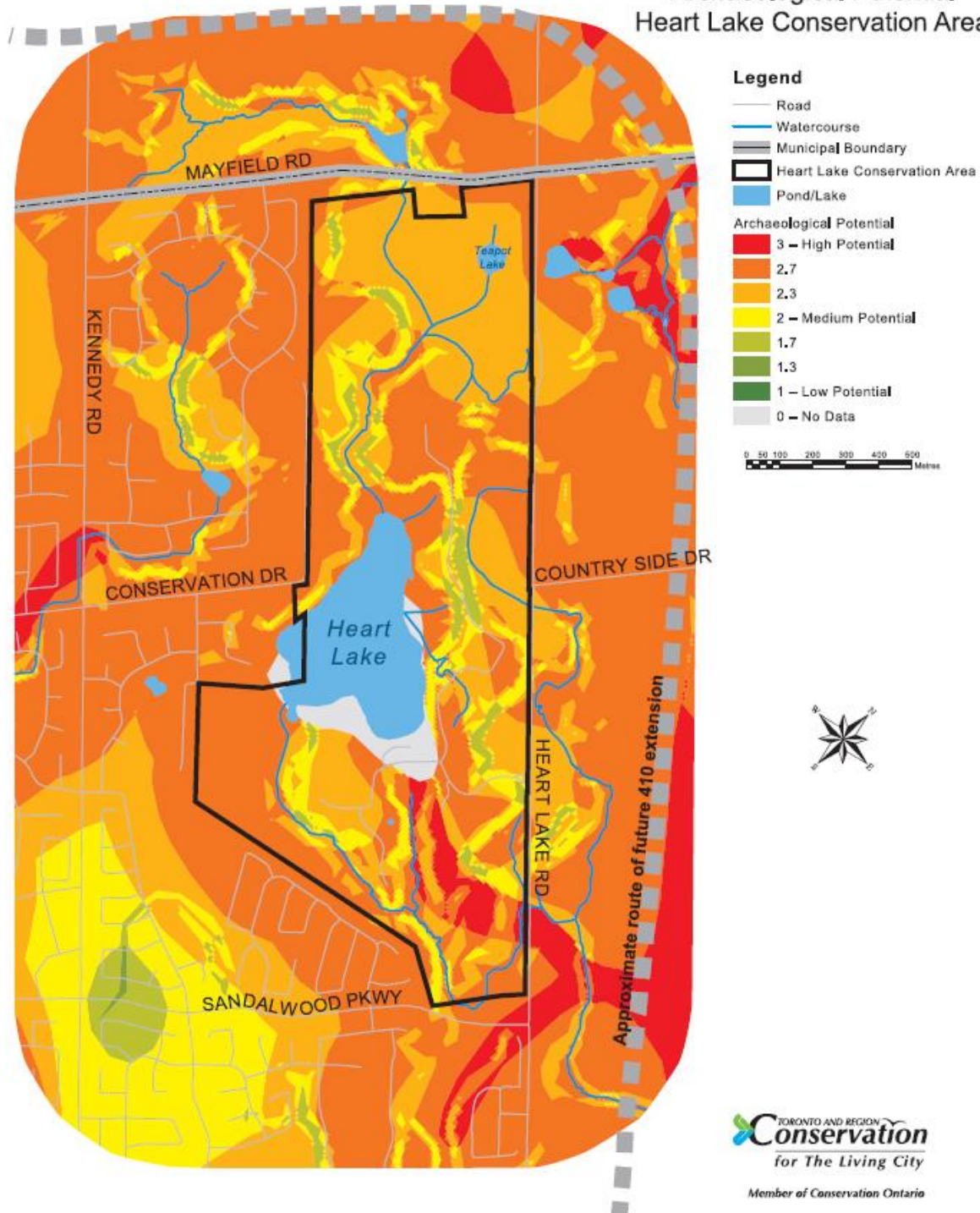


Archaeological Findings at Heart Lake Conservation Area Interpretive Signage, 2010¹²⁸

TRCA expressed in their Master Plan (2006): “Should future archaeological investigations be undertaken within the [Heart Lake Conservation Area] HLCA, there is a strong possibility that new archaeological resources will be discovered.”¹²⁹

The conservation grounds as well as the surrounding area including Heart Lake Road are mapped for their archaeological potential by Toronto and Region Conservation Authority.

Figure 7.3
Archaeological Potential
Heart Lake Conservation Area



Archaeological Potential, Heart Lake Conservation Area, TRCA Master Plan, 2006¹³⁰

Note the red area of “high potential” at the Heart Lake Road / Sandalwood Parkway intersection and just north on Heart Lake Road. The road is mostly rated medium to high potential, indicating that even more cultural heritage significance may be uncovered in the future.

8.1.3 Contemporary Cultural Heritage Folklore Context

On September 14, 2013, the Heart Lake Dragon Boat Festival was held to raise money for The Living City Foundation to “support environmental restoration projects in the Etobicoke and Mimico Creeks Watersheds, two of the most highly developed, and therefore degraded, watersheds in the Toronto area”.¹³¹ Races have been held since 2002.¹³²



Logo for Heart Lake Dragon Boat Festival, TRCA, 2013¹³³



Heart Lake Dragon Boat Festival, TRCA, September 14, 2013¹³⁴

The authors note the cultural linkage between the “sea monster” reported by Colonel Allan Taylor to Perkins Bull¹³⁵, extending back to “rustics” and “natives” and the current festival is one to be celebrated and promoted.

8.1.4 Cultural Heritage Conflicting Values

Values are not uniform in our society. It is ironic that as one value of our cultural heritage is ascending, there are those in the population who do not share that value.

On one hand we have current cyclists who value travelling along the beautiful Heart Lake Road. On the other hand we have speeding automobiles, trucks and littering.



Pair of cyclists on Heart Lake Road, Mar. 31, 2014, photo by D. Laing

8.1.4.1 Traffic Speed

Such is the case of conflicting cultural heritage values with Heart Lake Road, where it has become a short cut to avoid traffic congestion on Highway #410. Some residents have commented that it is traffic from north of Brampton that uses Heart Lake Road in this manner, although this has not specifically been verified with a study.



Traffic congestion #410 northbound at Bovaird Drive, Brampton Guardian, Oct. 22, 2012



Traffic southbound Heart Lake Road at Sandalwood Parkway, 2:51pm Mar. 31, 2014, photo by D. Laing

The authors observed traffic increasing as school completion time neared, when they visited on March 31, 2014.

During their 40 volunteer hours on the Heart Lake Road Ecology Monitoring Project, the authors frequently felt unsafe walking along the shoulder of Heart Lake Road, due to the speed of cars exceeding the 60km/hr. limit and presence of illegal trucks. There are two No Trucks signs, one facing southbound just south of Countryside Drive, and one facing northbound just north of Countryside Drive. Trucks on all parts of Heart Lake Road between Sandalwood Parkway and Mayfield Road have been observed by the authors.



Illegal Truck turning from Heart Lake Road onto Countryside Drive, with No Truck signage on west side, Mar. 31, 2014, photo by D. Laing



Heart Lake Road 60km/hr. Traffic Sign, Mar. 31, 2014, photo by D. Laing



Countryside Drive 70km/hr. Traffic signage, Mar. 31, 2014, photo by D. Laing

It should be noted that Countryside Drive that ends at Heart Lake Road, with four paved lanes, with curbs and sidewalks on both sides, has a speed limit of 70 km/hr. compared to 60km/hr. on Heart Lake Road.

8.1.4.2 Roadside Litter

The authors noted extensive litter during their participation of the HLREMP study in 2013, and again on their visit of March 31, 2014, despite the No Dumping signage.



Heart Lake Road Litter in view of No Dumping Signage, Mar. 31, 2014, photo by D. Laing



Litter along east side Heart Lake Road, north of Countryside Drive, Mar. 31, 2014, photo by D. Laing

The authors participated in the TRCA “Great Canadian Shoreline Cleanup Heart Lake Road”¹³⁶ held on September 28, 2013, where 60 volunteer-hours collected 1,100 lbs. of litter.



Great Canadian Shoreline Cleanup Heart Lake Road, Sept. 28, 2013, TRCA¹³⁷

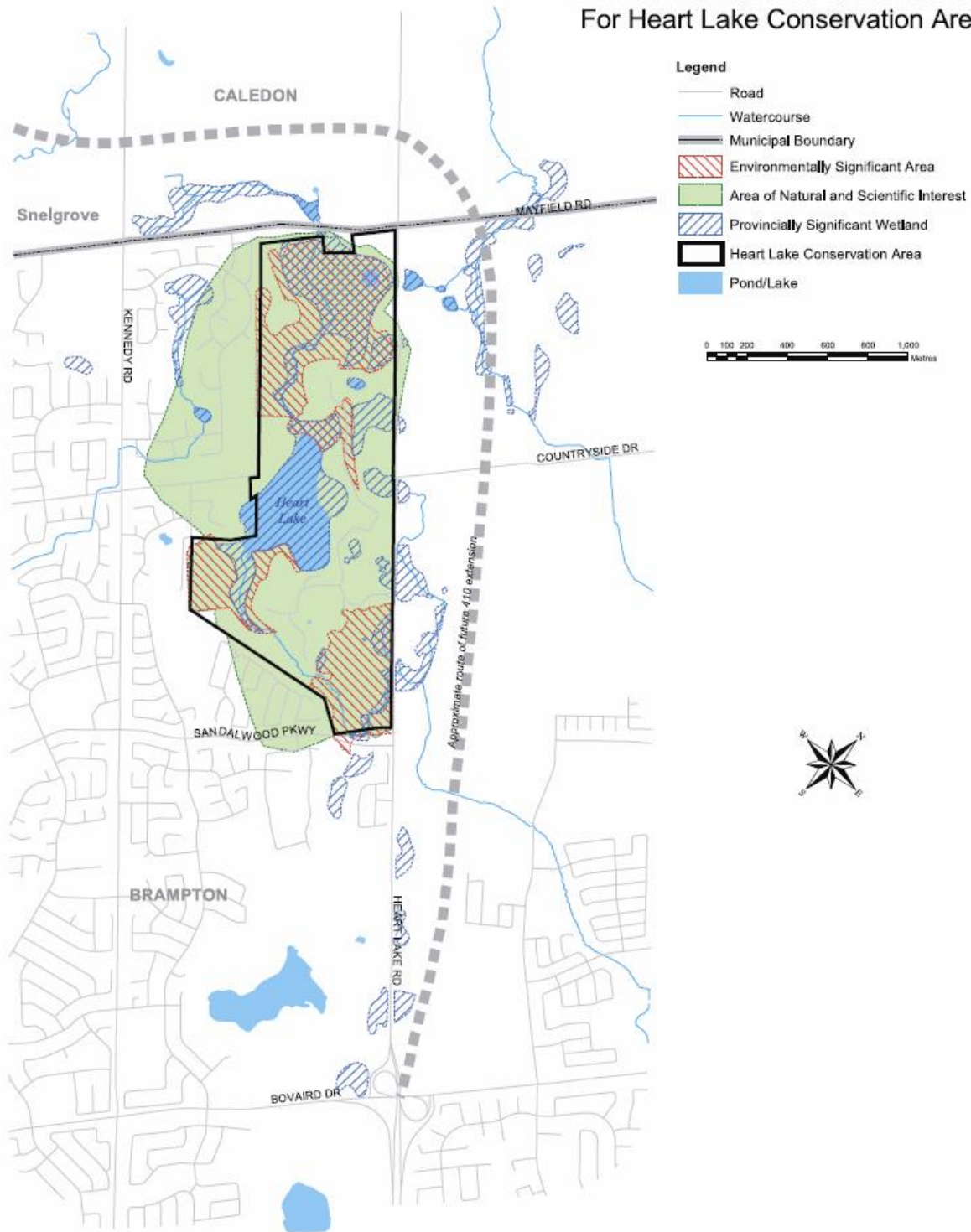
8.2 Cultural Heritage Value of Unique Habitats

The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources has identified Heart Lake Conservation Area to be “significant” in a number of different respects.¹³⁸ There are several different environmental land classifications that are discussed.

The Heart Lake Wetland Complex has classifications in three different areas: Environmentally Significant Area (ESA), Provincially Significant Wetlands (PSW), and Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI).¹³⁹

The City of Brampton’s Official Plan (2006)¹⁴⁰ recognizes that environmentally significant or sensitive areas warrant protection for the long term interests of the community and the environment.

Map 1.3
Environmental Land Classifications
For Heart Lake Conservation Area



Heart Lake Master Plan Environmental Land Classifications, 2006, Map 1.3¹⁴¹

8.2.1 Environmentally Significant Area (ESA) Woodlands

In the last 200 years since Euro-Canadian settlement, the forests of Peel have been cleared first for agriculture.¹⁴² The urban expansion with housing developments has continued that trend away from forestation. The formation of Heart Lake Conservation Area has not only allowed the maintenance of forests, but also the replanting trees¹⁴³ cut by the settlers. The conservation area as of 2006 was considered 48% forest.¹⁴⁴

Heart Lake Woodlands are classified as an Environmentally Significant Area (ESA)¹⁴⁵. Further, Heart Lake Forest and Bog are the only regional life science Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI).¹⁴⁶

Six of the 64 identified vegetative community types are classified as being provincially rare.¹⁴⁷



Forested area in Heart Lake Conservation Area adjacent to Heart Lake Road, March 31, 2014, photo by D. Laing

8.2.2 Earth Science Area of Natural & Scientific Interest (ANSI)

The Brampton Buried Esker is a Regional Earth Science area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) according to the City of Brampton's Official Plan (2006)¹⁴⁸ and according to the TRCA Watershed Report (1998).¹⁴⁹

With the exception of the Heart Lake area, most of the Brampton Esker has disappeared due to aggregate extraction.¹⁵⁰ More than half of the gravel has been mined.¹⁵¹

Brampton was supplied by wells drilled into the esker, as reported in the Etobicoke Valley Report (1947).¹⁵² Prior to 1972 when Brampton changed its water supply system, the Brampton Esker aquifer provided these municipal wells with water that had been purified by the sand and gravel.¹⁵³

8.2.3 Species of Concern

26 of the 70 species of breeding birds are TRCA regional Species of Urban Conservation Concern, and the Barn Swallow is threatened nationally.¹⁵⁴ The wetland habitat is ideal for species such as ducks and swans.



Wood Ducks in wetlands adjacent to Heart Lake Road, August 26, 2013, photo by D. Laing

Trumpeter Swans disappeared from Ontario when the last one was shot by a hunter at Long Point on Lake Erie in 1886.¹⁵⁵ A restoration project was begun in 1982, signifying another example of our evolution in appreciating cultural and natural heritage.

Trumpeter Swans can now be seen occasionally in the wetlands beside Heart Lake Road.



Trumpeter Swans with their 2 goslings in wetlands adjacent to Heart Lake Road, July 16, 2013, photo by D. Laing

Of course, the difficulty is that the birds leave the wetlands and wander across the narrow shoulder onto Heart Lake Road with their babies. The authors observed the swan family coming very close to traffic.



Trumpeter Swans and Cygnets on shoulder of Heart Lake Road, July 16, 2013, photo by D. Laing

The Eastern Snapping Turtle and the Eastern Milksnake are designated species of Special Concern both nationally and provincially.¹⁵⁶ Snapping Turtles frequently cross Heart Lake Road between the wetlands to lay their eggs. The authors helped the Snapping Turtle below cross the road and disappear into the wetland on the other side.



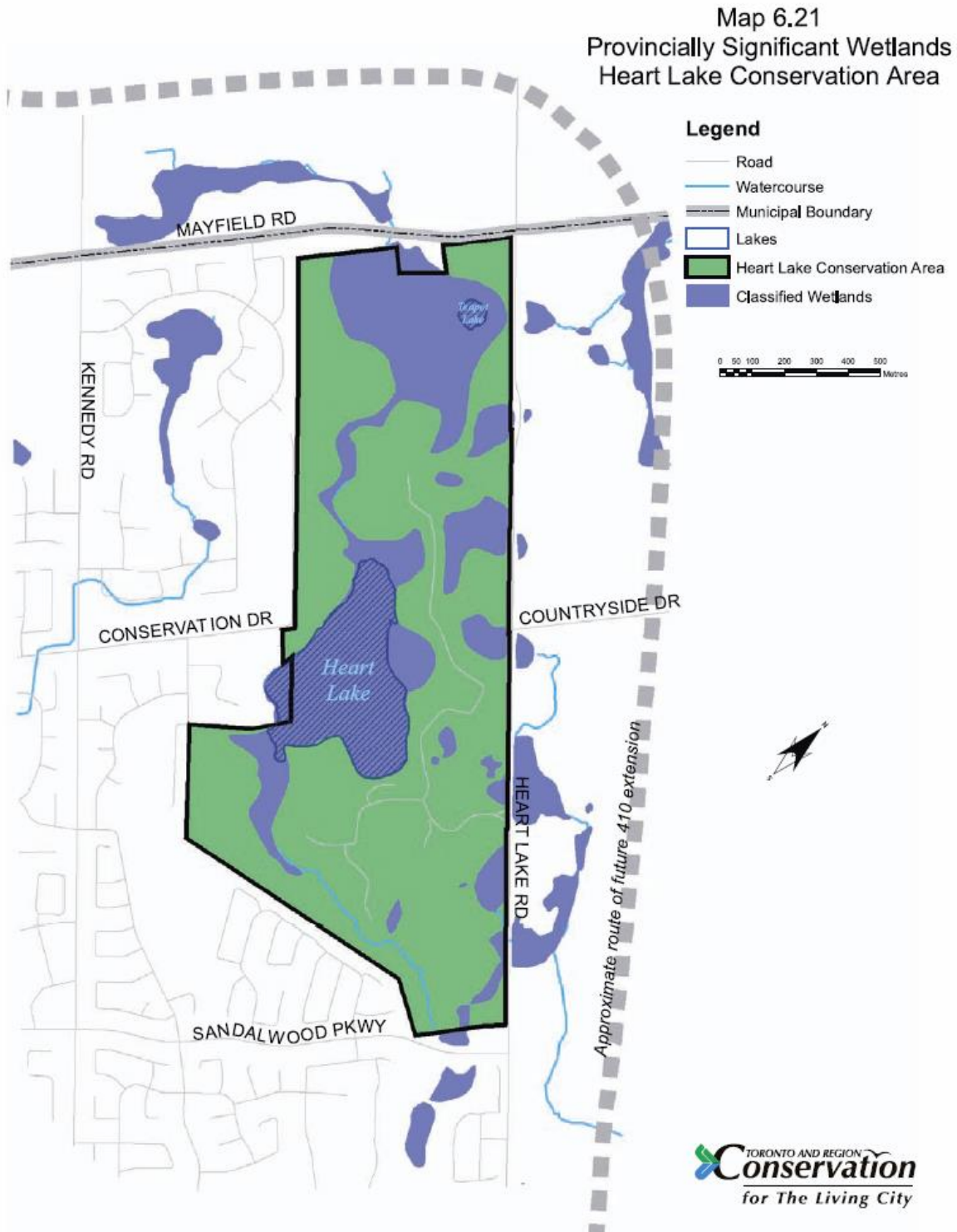
Eastern Snapping Turtle, successfully crossed Heart Lake Road, May 18, 2013, photo by D. Laing

8.2.4 Provincially Significant Wetlands (PSW)

The Heart Lake Wetland Complex is a MNR-classified wetland.¹⁵⁷ The conservation area as of 2006 was considered 21% wetland.¹⁵⁸

The City of Brampton Official Plan (2006), recognizes the value of Provincially Significant Wetlands as being a

*“very important component of the natural heritage system with respect to both land and water related ecosystems including water quality and quantity, flood management, habitat for terrestrial and aquatic plants, fish and wildlife, food chain support and social and economic benefits”.*¹⁵⁹



Heart Lake Master Plan, TRCA, 2006, Map 6.21¹⁶⁰

The Ministry of Natural Resources explains that wetlands play a crucial role in the province¹⁶¹:

- *“provide vital habitat for rare and endangered wildlife and many other species;*
- *maintain and improve water quality;*
- *help stabilize shorelines and control flooding and erosion;*
- *provide spawning grounds for fish;*
- *help ensure a stable, long term supply of water, by functioning as groundwater recharge and discharge areas;*
- *supply many social and economic benefits, such as opportunities for outdoor recreation and tourism; and*
- *ensure opportunities for the renewable harvest of products such as timber, fuel wood, fish, wildlife and wild rice.”¹⁶²*

The wetland areas within the HLCA connect to other wetlands outside of the park boundaries, and Map 6.21 indicates that the Provincially Significant Wetlands extend to the east side of Heart Lake Road.



Great Egret in wetlands on east side of Heart Lake Road, September 18, 2013, photo by D. Laing

The Heart Lake Complex interacts with adjacent natural cover and wetlands:

“It is likely that if such foraging opportunities were to be diminished by, for example, an increase in human disturbance, these species [Osprey, Green

Herons, Black-Crowned Night Herons, Wood Frogs and Spring Peepers] would be forced to find alternative breeding sites away from the immediate landscape surrounding Heart Lake, and therefore would disappear from the Etobicoke Creek watershed.”¹⁶³

9.0 Perception of Cultural Heritage Resources for Residents Today

It is because Heart Lake Road was built, that we have a portal into the beauty of the natural heritage that we have come to value increasingly in the past several decades. It is because the road has been left in a relatively undeveloped state and because the west side has been protected by TRCA, that we have a rare opportunity to continue to appreciate the value of this cultural heritage resource.

It is the wetlands and the road-kill that have caught the attention of the residents of Brampton and given Heart Lake Road the “special cultural meaning by people”¹⁶⁴, as described in Canada’s Historic Places (2010).

The Brampton Guardian published an article on October 8, 2013, “Thousands dying on Heart Lake Road every year”¹⁶⁵ The article reported preliminary data from the Toronto and Regional Conservation Authority’s Heart Lake Road Monitoring Project (HLREMP).



Squashed Painted Turtle, Brampton Guardian, Oct. 8, 2014

361 concerned citizens rallied and signed a petition created on February 4, 2014, and initially presented by the authors at the North West Brampton Residents’ Association. Appendix A lists the 361 signatures from both the paper and online petition.

The online petition also granted those signing the ability to comment on why they had signed. See Appendix B for nine pages of comments, which also include an email comment and four online comments about the Brampton Guardian article of October 8th.

Drawing on the Ontario provincial criteria for cultural heritage value, this rallying by the community has “direct associations with a theme, event, belief... that is significant to a community”.¹⁶⁶

Dolores Hayden described it beautifully in her description of the history of cultural landscape, when she said:

*“It is the story of how places are planned, designed, built, inhabited, appropriated, celebrated, despoiled and discarded. Cultural identity, social history, and urban design are here intertwined.”*¹⁶⁷

The Heart Lake Master Plan (2006), discussing the importance of maintaining connectivity, which is a rare possibility in the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority’s region:

*“The current landscape connectivity between this site [HLCA] and neighbouring sites would also be severely altered by any development, jeopardizing the region’s biodiversity at all levels. Continuity of habitat, especially forest and wetland, should be maintained so as to benefit fauna with low mobility, and species, such as wood frogs and spring peepers, that are especially vulnerable to any obstructions to their seasonal migrations and wanderings. Otherwise, corridors that provide access between suitable habitats should be provided. This would include access under barriers such as roads.”*¹⁶⁸

TRCA expresses that one of their mandates for cultural heritage resources is to “encourage the City of Brampton Heritage Board to continue to update and add to their existing inventories”.¹⁶⁹

Residents will be gratified to know that the City of Brampton’s Official Plan (2006) has stated that:

*“Should the proponent of a development be unable or unwilling to provide adequate protection for land adjacent to an Environmentally Sensitive Area, the application for development will be refused.”*¹⁷⁰

In conclusion, it is clear that Heart Lake Road and the surrounding landscape meet the criteria for cultural heritage landscape, as defined both provincially and nationally.

The authors respectfully request that the City of Brampton Heritage Board consider listing Heart Lake Road, between Sandalwood Parkway and Mayfield Road, as a Cultural Heritage Landscape on the Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources.

10.0 End Notes

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¹³⁵ Bull, Wm. Perkins, From Amphibians to Reptiles, The Perkins Bull Foundation, George J McLeod Ltd., Toronto, 1938, p.71 <http://www.pinet.on.ca/peeldiglib/Page.asp?PageOrder=77&PubCode=amphibian>

¹³⁶ TRCA, Great Canadian Shoreline Cleanup Heart Lake Road, September 28, 2013

<http://www.trca.on.ca/dotAsset/175299.pdf>

¹³⁷ TRCA, Great Canadian Shoreline Cleanup Heart Lake Road, September 28, 2013

<http://www.trca.on.ca/dotAsset/175299.pdf>

¹³⁸ Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Advisory Committee, Conservation Land Planning Group, TRCA, Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Report, 2006, Ch.1, p.4

¹³⁹ Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Advisory Committee, Conservation Land Planning Group, TRCA, Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Report, 2006, 360 Background Report, p.25

¹⁴⁰ City of Brampton Official Plan, 2006, section 4.5.10 http://www.brampton.ca/EN/Business/planning-development/Documents/PLD/OPReview/Adopted%20OP_OCT112006.pdf

¹⁴¹ Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Advisory Committee, Conservation Land Planning Group, TRCA, Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Report, 2006, Map 1.3

- ¹⁴² Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Advisory Committee, Conservation Land Planning Group, TRCA, Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Report, 2006, Ch.6, p.95
- ¹⁴³ Peel Region Planning Map Site Summaries, Kennedy – Mayfield East, October 2011, p.2
http://www.peelregion.ca/planning-maps/NAI/site_summaries/Kennedy_-_Mayfield_East.pdf
- ¹⁴⁴ Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Advisory Committee, Conservation Land Planning Group, TRCA, Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Report, 2006, Ch.6, p.96
- ¹⁴⁵ Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Advisory Committee, Conservation Land Planning Group, TRCA, Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Report, 2006, Ch.1, p.4
- ¹⁴⁶ Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Advisory Committee, Conservation Land Planning Group, TRCA, Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Report, 2006, Ch.1, p.4
- ¹⁴⁷ Peel Region Planning Map Site Summaries, Kennedy – Mayfield East, October 2011, p.3
http://www.peelregion.ca/planning-maps/NAI/site_summaries/Kennedy_-_Mayfield_East.pdf
- ¹⁴⁸ City of Brampton Official Plan, 2006, section 4.511 http://www.brampton.ca/EN/Business/planning-development/Documents/PLD/OPReview/Adopted%20OP_OCT112006.pdf
- ¹⁴⁹ 1998 TRCA State of the Watershed Report Etobicoke and Mimico Creek Watersheds December 1998, Ch.8 p.76 <http://www.trca.on.ca/dotAsset/25986.pdf>
- ¹⁵⁰ Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Advisory Committee, Conservation Land Planning Group, TRCA, Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Report, 2006, Ch6, p.152
- ¹⁵¹ Peel Region Planning Map Site Summaries, Kennedy – Mayfield East, October 2011, p.3
http://www.peelregion.ca/planning-maps/NAI/site_summaries/Kennedy_-_Mayfield_East.pdf
- ¹⁵² Etobicoke Valley Report microfilm M880037, 1947, PAMA
- ¹⁵³ 1998 TRCA State of the Watershed Report Etobicoke and Mimico Creek Watersheds December 1998, p.76 <http://www.trca.on.ca/dotAsset/25986.pdf>
<http://www.trca.on.ca/dotAsset/25986.pdf>
- ¹⁵⁴ Peel Region Planning Map Site Summaries, Kennedy – Mayfield East, October 2011, p.3
http://www.peelregion.ca/planning-maps/NAI/site_summaries/Kennedy_-_Mayfield_East.pdf
- ¹⁵⁵ Scrivener, Leslie, Trumpeter Swans Making a Comeback in Ontario, The Star, March 29, 2009
http://www.thestar.com/news/ontario/2009/03/29/trumpeter_swans_making_a_comeback_in_ontario.html
- ¹⁵⁶ Peel Region Planning Map Site Summaries, Kennedy – Mayfield East, October 2011, p.3
http://www.peelregion.ca/planning-maps/NAI/site_summaries/Kennedy_-_Mayfield_East.pdf
- ¹⁵⁷ Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Advisory Committee, Conservation Land Planning Group, TRCA, Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Report, 2006, Ch.1, p.4
- ¹⁵⁸ Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Advisory Committee, Conservation Land Planning Group, TRCA, Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Report, 2006, Ch.6, p.96
- ¹⁵⁹ City of Brampton Official Plan, 2006, section 4.59 http://www.brampton.ca/EN/Business/planning-development/Documents/PLD/OPReview/Adopted%20OP_OCT112006.pdf
- ¹⁶⁰ Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Advisory Committee, Conservation Land Planning Group, TRCA, Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Report, 2006, Map 6.21
- ¹⁶¹ Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Wetlands
http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/stdprodconsume/groups/lr/@mnr/@biodiversity/documents/document/stdprod_091597.pdf
- ¹⁶² Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Wetlands
http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/stdprodconsume/groups/lr/@mnr/@biodiversity/documents/document/stdprod_091597.pdf
- ¹⁶³ Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Advisory Committee, Conservation Land Planning Group, TRCA, Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Report, 2006, Ch.8 p143
- ¹⁶⁴ Canada's Historic Places, Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, 2nd Edition, 2010, p.49 <http://www.historicplaces.ca/media/18072/81468-parks-s+g-eng-web2.pdf>
- ¹⁶⁵ Douglas, Pam, Thousands dying on Heart Lake Road every year, Brampton Guardian, Oct 08, 2013, <http://www.bramptonguardian.com/news-story/4146575-thousands-dying-on-heart-lake-road-every-year/>
- ¹⁶⁶ Service Ontario, Ontario Heritage Act, Ontario Regulation 9/06, Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws_regs_060009_e.htm

¹⁶⁷ Hayden, Dolores, *The Power of Place: Urban Landscapes as Public History*, The MIT Press, Cambridge Massachusetts, 1995, p.15 <http://www.larduser.net/writingcincy/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/The-Power-of-Place.pdf>

¹⁶⁸ Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Advisory Committee, Conservation Land Planning Group, TRCA, Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Report, 2006, Ch.8 p142

¹⁶⁹ Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Advisory Committee, Conservation Land Planning Group, TRCA, Heart Lake Conservation Area Master Plan 360 Background Report, 2006, p.43

¹⁷⁰ City of Brampton Official Plan, 2006, section 4.5.10.5 http://www.brampton.ca/EN/Business/planning-development/Documents/PLD/OPReview/Adopted%20OP_OCT112006.pdf

Heart Lake Road Petition 361 Signatures

Feb 4, 2014 Petition signatures - NW Brampton Community Development Association Meeting

Petition in support of Heart Lake Rd being listed: a Cultural Heritage Landscape Resource

I would like to see Heart Lake Road between Sandalwood Parkway and Mayfield Road listed as a Cultural Heritage Landscape Resource to facilitate traffic calming for speed and volume.

This corridor contributes to the overall character and identity of Brampton with its unique cultural heritage, environmental aspects, scenic quality, wildlife (birds, amphibians and mammals), its wetlands, tree canopies, rolling landscape, rural character, and its construction on the Brampton Esker.

Name	Address	Date
	27 Clevedon St, M3M-1M3	February 4th 2014
	16 Somerset Dr L6Z 1C6	Feb 4/2014
	use 34 Kirkpatrick St. L6Z 4K2	Feb 4/2014
	69 Elmvale Ave L6Z 1A6	Feb 4/2014
	10 LAKECREST TR L6Z 1S5	FEB 4/14
	13 LAKECREST # BRAMPTON	Feb 4/14
	14 Driftwood Cr. Brampton	Feb 4/14
	14 DRIFTWOOD CR. BRAMPTON	FEB 4/14
	56 Steven Crt. Brampton L6Z 3A6	Feb 4 2014
	11 Lakecrest Trail BRAMPTON L6Z 1S2	Feb. 4, 2014
	70 SETTLER COURT, BRAMPTON, L6Z 4L6	FEB. 4, 2014

SIENNA

12 signatures

Heart Lake Road Petition 361 Signatures

I would like to see Heart Lake Road between Sandalwood Parkway and Mayfield Road listed as a Cultural Heritage Landscape Resource to facilitate traffic calming for speed and volume.

Name	Address	Date
	56 BRANFORD CRES	FEB 4, 2014
	38 ELDER BANK CRT	FEB 4, 2014
	38 ELDER BANK CRT.	FEB 4, 2014
	16 DAVENRICH COURT	FEB 4, 2014
	100 BAWLING CRES	FEB 4, 2014
	35 HOCKLEY PTN	FEB 4, 2014
	56 RAWLING CRES	FEB 4, 2014
	56 RAWLING CRES	FEB 4, 2014
	19 ESKER DR.	"
	32 Thatcher crt	"
	53 SPARKLET CR.	"
	33 COLLINGWOOD AVE	FEB 4, 2014

2

Heart Lake Road Petition 361 Signatures

I would like to see Heart Lake Road between Sandalwood Parkway and Mayfield Road listed as a Cultural Heritage Landscape Resource to facilitate traffic calming for speed and volume.

Name	Address	Date
	48 Sapphire Cirs	2/7/14
	10 S MEGA SQ	20/02/04
	32 Rickvale Dr S	02/04/14
	55 PRIMROSE	02/04/14
	98 Primrose Crescent	02/04/14
	38 PEGGY CRT	02/04/14
	"	02/04/14
	24, PEGGY CRT	02/04/14
	24, PEGGY CRT	02/04/14
	56 Ridgewill Dr.	02/04/14
	10334 MCLANGHLEN RD	02/04/14
	72 Pauline Cres. Bampton	" " "
	16 Lavernech Ct Bampton	02/04/14

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Heart Lake Road Petition 361 Signatures

Feb 17, 2014 Brampton residents

Petition in support of Heart Lake Rd being listed: a Cultural Heritage Landscape Resource

I would like to see Heart Lake Road between Sandalwood Parkway and Mayfield Road listed as a Cultural Heritage Landscape Resource to facilitate traffic calming for speed and volume.

This corridor contributes to the overall character and identity of Brampton with its unique cultural heritage, environmental aspects, scenic quality, wildlife (birds, amphibians and mammals), its wetlands, tree canopies, rolling landscape, rural character, and its construction on the Brampton Esker.

Name	Address	Date
	20 Barington Cres Brampton ON L7A 1G4	Feb 17/2014
	327 DORE DR Brampton ON L6Y 1W4	FEB 17/2014
	120 FALLINGDALE CR. BRAMPTON L6T 3J6	Feb. 17, 2014
	240 Bartley Bull Pky. Brampton L6W 2L1	Feb. 17, 2014
	74 CAVENDISH CRES. BRAMPTON L6T 1Z4	FEB 17, 2014

49 + 5 = 54 signatures

Petition in support of Heart Lake Rd being listed: a Cultural Heritage Landscape Resource

This corridor contributes to the overall character and identity of Brampton with its unique cultural heritage, environmental aspects, scenic quality, wildlife (birds, amphibians and mammals), its wetlands, tree canopies, rolling landscape, rural character, and its construction on the Brampton Esker.

[illegible]

6

Petition in support of Heart Lake Rd being listed: a Cultural Heritage Landscape Resource

This corridor contributes to the overall character and identity of Brampton with its unique cultural heritage, environmental aspects, scenic quality, wildlife (birds, amphibians and mammals), its wetlands, tree canopies, rolling landscape, rural character, and its construction on the Brampton Esker.

Name	Address	Date
	4 Colonel Bertram Rd	Feb 27, 2014
	682 Lafayette Or Miss	Feb 27, 2014
	8 Wellington St. East	Mar 8, 2014.

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Heart Lake Road Petition 361 Signatures

Petition Signatures from Change.org

Name	City	Province	Zip Code	Country	Signed On
	Brampton	L6Z 2A1	Canada		06/02/2014
	Brampton	L6Z 2A1	Canada		06/02/2014
	Brampton	L6Y 1P4	Canada		06/02/2014
	Brampton	L6S 2E1	Canada		06/02/2014
	Brampton	L6T 3X9	Canada		06/02/2014
	Gatineau	J8Z 2M6	Canada		06/02/2014
	Brampton	L6X 2S2	Canada		06/02/2014
	brampton	L6W 1T9	Canada		06/02/2014
	Brampton	L6Z 1Z5	Canada		06/02/2014
	Brampton	L6X 1X9	Canada		06/02/2014
	Brampton	l6x 1l6	Canada		06/02/2014
	Brampton	L6Z 1E2	Canada		07/02/2014
	Collingwood	L9Y	Canada		07/02/2014
	Brampton	L6X 4T8	Canada		07/02/2014
	Hamilton	L8L8H8	Canada		07/02/2014
	brampton	L6Z1G1	Canada		07/02/2014
	oakbank	r0e 1j1	Canada		07/02/2014
	Dartmouth	B2V 2K2	Canada		08/02/2014
	Brampton	L6Z 1G7	Canada		08/02/2014
	Brampton	L6Z 1N8	Canada		11/02/2014
	Brampton	L6Z 4T4	Canada		11/02/2014
	Brampton	L6Z1N6	Canada		11/02/2014
	Brampton	L6Z3E6	Canada		11/02/2014
	Brampton	l6z 1n8	Canada		11/02/2014
	Brampton	L6Z 1S2	Canada		11/02/2014
	Brampton	l6z3j7	Canada		11/02/2014

Brampton	L6Z 1M4	Canada	11/02/2014
Caledon	l7c 3t2	Canada	11/02/2014
Brampton	L6Z 3L3	Canada	11/02/2014

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Heart Lake Road Petition 361 Signatures

Brampton	L6Z 1N6	Canada	11/02/2014
Brampton	L6Z 1R4	Canada	11/02/2014
Brampton	L6Z 3C3	Canada	11/02/2014
Brampton	L6Z 1K5	Canada	11/02/2014
Brampton	L6Z3C6	Canada	11/02/2014
Brampton	L6Y 3N7	Canada	11/02/2014
Brampton	L6Z 3C7	Canada	11/02/2014
Brampton	L6Z 1S4	Canada	11/02/2014
Brampton	L6Z 1J6	Canada	11/02/2014
Brampton	L6Z 4S6	Canada	11/02/2014
Brampton	L6Z 1C8	Canada	11/02/2014
Brampton, On	L6Z 1W9	Canada	11/02/2014
Brampton	L6Z 4T5	Canada	11/02/2014
Brampton	L6Z 1P3	Canada	12/02/2014
Markham	L6C 1C6	Canada	12/02/2014
Brampton	L6Z3L3	Canada	12/02/2014
Brampton	L6z1k5	Canada	12/02/2014
	Canada		12/02/2014
Brampton, On	L6Z 1Z7	Canada	12/02/2014
Brampton	L6z2z9	Canada	12/02/2014
Alton	L7K 0C8	Canada	12/02/2014
Brampton	l6s 2e4	Canada	12/02/2014
Brampton	l6z1j7	Canada	12/02/2014
Brampton	L7A3T2	Canada	12/02/2014
BRAMPTON	L6Z 1B1	Canada	12/02/2014
Brampton	L6Z 4V3	Canada	12/02/2014
Brampton	L6t 3m1	Canada	12/02/2014
Brampton	L6Z1M2	Canada	12/02/2014
Brampton	L6Z 1P3	Canada	12/02/2014
brampton	l6z3c5	Canada	12/02/2014
Brampton	L6z3b9	Canada	12/02/2014

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Heart Lake Road Petition 361 Signatures

	Brampton	L6Z3R7	Canada	12/02/2014	
	Brampton	L6z3c5	Canada	12/02/2014	
	Brampton	L6Z 3N7	Canada	12/02/2014	
	Brampton	L6Z 2Y3	Canada	12/02/2014	
	Caledon	L7K 0W1	Canada	12/02/2014	
	Brampton	L6Z 3B4	Canada	12/02/2014	
	Muskoka	P0B 1L0	Canada	12/02/2014	
	Caledon	L7K 0W1	Canada	12/02/2014	
	Arthur	N0B1A0	Canada	12/02/2014	
	Brampton	L6s 1z4	Canada	12/02/2014	
	Dundalk	N0C1B0	Canada	13/02/2014	
	Brampton	L6R0W5	Canada	13/02/2014	
	Brampton	L6R 0W7	Canada	13/02/2014	
	Brampton	L6W 1C1	Canada	13/02/2014	
	Amaranth,Ont ario	L9W 0J9	Canada	13/02/2014	
	Brampton	L6T 3P6	Canada	13/02/2014	
	Brampton	L6z 4e8	Canada	13/02/2014	
	Burlington	L7m 1L2	Canada	13/02/2014	
	Brampton	L6S 1P6	Canada	13/02/2014	
	Toronto	M5B 2N1	Canada	13/02/2014	
	Caledon	L7C2P1	Canada	13/02/2014	
	Brampton	L6z 3n8	Canada	13/02/2014	
	Brampton	L6y 1t8	Canada	13/02/2014	
	Brampton, ON	L6X 2J5	Canada	13/02/2014	
	Orillia	L3V4H3	Canada	13/02/2014	
	Brampton	L6X0Y5	Canada	13/02/2014	
	Brampton	L6Z1T5	Canada	13/02/2014	
	Millgrove	LOR1V0	Canada	13/02/2014	
	Belwood	Ohio	N0B1J0	United States	13/02/2014
	Brampton	L9r 0g5	Canada	13/02/2014	

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Heart Lake Road Petition 361 Signatures

Mississauga	L5R3C3	Canada	13/02/2014
Brampton	L6Y 2L5	Canada	13/02/2014
Georgetown	L7G 2R5	Canada	13/02/2014
Brampton	L6z4k2	Canada	13/02/2014
Barrie	L4N 1E6	Canada	13/02/2014
brampton	l6r1h3	Canada	13/02/2014
Toronto	M1k5j4	Canada	13/02/2014
Brampton	L6T 1H5	Canada	13/02/2014
Brampton	L6P3T4	Canada	13/02/2014
Brampton	L6V2W5	Canada	13/02/2014
Acton	L7j2z5	Canada	13/02/2014
Guelph	N1E7L7	Canada	13/02/2014
georgetown	L7G4L3	Canada	13/02/2014
Brampton	L6s1v4	Canada	13/02/2014
Brampton	L6X1J3	Canada	13/02/2014
Brampton	L6S 4V7	Canada	13/02/2014
Brampton	L0l1c0	Canada	13/02/2014
Brampton	l6v 2e5	Canada	13/02/2014
Brampton, Ontario	L6X 2M8	Canada	13/02/2014
Brampton	L6Z 3C5	Canada	13/02/2014
Brampton	L6V 4E4	Canada	13/02/2014
mississauga	L5n 6w8	Canada	14/02/2014
Brampton	L6X 2A3	Canada	14/02/2014
Brampton	L6X 3N8	Canada	14/02/2014
Brampton	L6X-4V2	Canada	14/02/2014
Brampton	L6Z 1R!	Canada	14/02/2014
Brampton	l6v1j4	Canada	14/02/2014
Alliston	L9r 0b2	Canada	14/02/2014
Brampton,Ont ario	L6Y 3V3	Canada	14/02/2014
Caledon	L7C 2P6	Canada	14/02/2014
Brampton	L6z1n1	Canada	14/02/2014
Orangeville	L9w1w3	Canada	14/02/2014

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Heart Lake Road Petition 361 Signatures

Brampton, ON, Canada		L6Z1B8	Canada	15/02/2014
brampton		l6z1n7	Canada	15/02/2014
BRAMPTON		L6Z3S1	Canada	15/02/2014
Caledon		L7C 3T2	Canada	15/02/2014
Brampton		L6z3z9	Canada	15/02/2014
Burlington		L7m 0j8	Canada	16/02/2014
Brampton ON		L6Z !z&	Canada	16/02/2014
Brampton		L6Z1N8	Canada	17/02/2014
peterborough		k9h5z2	Canada	19/02/2014
Brampton, ON		L6X1X5	Canada	19/02/2014
BRAMPTON		L6W0A4	Canada	19/02/2014
New Castle	Pennsylvan ia	16105	United States	19/02/2014
Brampton	L6Z 1C8	Canada	19/02/2014	
Brampton	L6T 1R3	Canada	20/02/2014	
Brampton	L6S1H5	Canada	20/02/2014	
Brampton	L6Z 1H4	Canada	21/02/2014	
Mississauga	L5N2H9	Canada	21/02/2014	
Brampton	L6Z 4T3	Canada	23/02/2014	
Brampton	L6Z 4T5	Canada	28/02/2014	
sudbury	P0M 2G0	Canada	02/03/2014	
Elliot Lake	P5A 3H8	Canada	10/03/2014	
Brampton	L6Z3Y5	Canada	11/03/2014	
Brampton	L6Z1T 5	Canada	11/03/2014	
Brampton	L6Z 4S4	Canada	11/03/2014	
brampton	l6z 3b7	Canada	11/03/2014	
Brampton	L6Z3B7	Canada	11/03/2014	
Brampton	L6Z 1A4	Canada	11/03/2014	
Mississauga	L5S 1H9	Canada	11/03/2014	
Brampton	L6Z 1J4	Canada	11/03/2014	
Brampton	L6Z1N6	Canada	11/03/2014	

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Heart Lake Road Petition 361 Signatures

Brampton	L6Z 3E8	Canada	11/03/2014
Brampton ON	L6Z 4T1	Canada	11/03/2014
Brampton	L6Z 1E4	Canada	11/03/2014
Brampton	L6Z 4P4	Canada	11/03/2014
Brampton	L6V 4J6	Canada	11/03/2014
Brampton	l6x2n6	Canada	11/03/2014
brampton	l6z2b3	Canada	11/03/2014
Brampton	L6S 5L2	Canada	12/03/2014
Caledon	l7c2t4	Canada	12/03/2014
Brampton	L6V 3N1	Canada	12/03/2014
Brampton	L6X 4E9	Canada	12/03/2014
Brampton	L6Y1Y7	Canada	12/03/2014
Brampton	L6X 1T6	Canada	12/03/2014
Brampton	L6x1b2	Canada	12/03/2014
Toronto	M4m 3h3	Canada	12/03/2014
Brampton	L6z1x2	Canada	12/03/2014
Mississauga	L5N3T6	Canada	12/03/2014
brampton	l6z4s6	Canada	12/03/2014
Quispamsis	E2E1T8	Canada	12/03/2014
East Garafraxa	L9W 7E7	Canada	12/03/2014
Toronto	M8Z 1G2	Canada	12/03/2014
Brampton	L6Z 4S6	Canada	12/03/2014
Caledon	L7C 2B7	Canada	12/03/2014
Brampton, ON	L6W 3H3	Canada	13/03/2014
TORONTO	M8W3L2	Canada	13/03/2014
Brampton	L6Z0A6	Canada	13/03/2014
Brampton	L6Z 1Z7	Canada	14/03/2014
Georgetown	L7G 1K7	Canada	28/03/2014
Toronto	M1T 2Y1	Canada	28/03/2014
Brechin	L0K1B0	Canada	31/03/2014
Brampton	L6Z1A8	Canada	31/03/2014

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Heart Lake Road Petition 361 Signatures

Brampton	L6s3g9	Canada	31/03/2014
Brampton	L6s3g9	Canada	31/03/2014
Brampton	L6Y 1X4	Canada	31/03/2014
Brampton	L6Y1H8	Canada	31/03/2014
Brampton	L7A 2G6	Canada	01/04/2014

59 handwritten signatures +306 online signatures = 365 signatures – 4 double counted

361 total signatures

Comments on Heart Lake Road request for listing as Heritage Cultural Landscape Presentation & Petition

Change.org online Petition:

http://www.change.org/en-CA/petitions/city-of-brampton-heritage-board-request-that-heart-lake-road-between-sandalwood-parkway-mayfield-road-be-listed-as-a-cultural-heritage-landscape-resource-to-facilitate-traffic-calming-for-speed-and-volume?utm_source=guides&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=petition_created

306 supporters have signed the online petition as of 8:30pm April 3, 2014

Reasons for signing

- [Debbie Baker Jervis](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

Heart Lake is & was (supposed to be) a "Conservation Area". We need to keep it as safe for native wildlife as possible. I recall celebrating Sunday picnics with my family as a Youth (+40 years ago) at Heart Lake Cons.Area.

- [Cara Reid](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

We must protect our natural lands

- [Teresa Perna](#) TORONTO, CANADA

Humans are changing nature's landscape much too much and much too quickly for the all species and the earth to adapt.

Let's leave this corridor to be what it was supposed to be --- a natural area that provides all the benefits that it was intended to provide.

- [Lauren Jewell](#) PORT ELGIN, CANADA

I am really worried about urban sprawl and would like to see this precious green space protected

- [Kale Black](#) BURLINGTON, CANADA

We must protect our natural lands

- [Lillian Perigo](#) SCARBOROUGH, CANADA

Committed to preserving such resources.

- [Kale Black](#) BURLINGTON, CANADA

We must protect our natural lands

- [Norma Kearney](#) BRAMPTON, ONTARIO, CANADA

As a long time Brampton resident, Heart Lake has always been special to me and my family. It's wild species need protection, and increasing traffic on Heart Lake Road takes its toll daily.

- [Thaia Jones](#) MISSISSAUGA, CANADA

I'm particularly concerned that increased use is turning this stretch of road into Death Row for our wildlife. Also, it is (or was) a pretty and revitalizing stretch to go through, and we need more of that!

- [Grant Linney](#) DUNDAS, CANADA

As a former long time resident of Peel and teacher at Mayfield SS, I am quite familiar with the Heart Lake Conservation Area and I support this proposed designation.

- [Alice Kuzniar](#) KITCHENER, CANADA

we need to preserve our natural heritage and the natural environment as much as possible in the rampant GTA growth.

- [Rich Gruszczynski](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

E 2-122

Comments on Heart Lake Road request for listing as Heritage Cultural Landscape Presentation & Petition

Haven't we messed up our conservation areas enough as it is. For what?...in the name of progress? Please leave well enough alone. All living things will thank you.

- [Bette-Ann Goldstein](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

I've seen the roadkilled frogs, turtles, snakes, etc.

- [Patricia McGrail](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

If we do not protect the diversity of life, we risk losing our own.

- [Kristina Jackson](#) TORONTO, CANADA

I love Heart Lake Conservation Area. We need to facilitate its linkage to other areas not isolate it with a busy road that kills all wildlife!

- [Rosemary Keenan](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

I want to stop the thousands of wildlife deaths. The significant wetlands bisected by Heart Lake Road are a natural and cultural asset for the City of Brampton and its citizens. Let's protect and restore it for wildlife and for our children.

- [greg whilsmith](#) TORONTO, CANADA

Raised our kids in Heart Lake - great natural resource to have in the area. Should be protected for the future.

- [Dianne Witzell](#) BRAMPTON, ON, CANADA

This area needs to be protected! It is the last of Brampton's significant natural areas.

- [Sue dunlop](#) ORANGEVILLE, CANADA

I raised my daughters in HeartLake Village and 25 years ago it was the only road to a incredible conservation and community that needs be protected any way possible.

- [Sue Materniak](#) QUISPAMIS, CANADA

We bought our first home in the Heart Lake area In 1977 and it was lovely mostly still fields and agricultural land. We saw subdivision after subdivision go up wider roads and more roads taking away natural habitat and natural beauty. We moved back to the East Coast in 1989 so enough years were spent watching the building and taking over of land for human habitat. An area for Cultural Heritage Landscape Resource is overdue. Too much of our land is taking over where natural habitats are destroyed leaving wildlife and landscape and nature's beauty non existant. So many lovely natural areas are and have been destroyed so helping to keep pristine areas in nature have to become priority. .

- [Christopher Rogers](#) MISSISSAUGA, CANADA

I grew up in Brampton and can't stand seeing some of the beauty it had demolished by development. Let's try to keep what little is left.

- [Lyn Malek](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

I think it is time that we start taking care of the nature we have left. Better late than never.

- [Suzanne Wile](#) MONO, CANADA

It is completely necessary to protect the wildlife and species that have inhabited this area before we took it from them. I am in complete agreement with closing that portion of the road altogether, however, I know there are long standing businesses along that road as well.

- [Emilia Siwon](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

In the spring and summer time I feel as though I am seeing another dead turtle, raccoon, etc. every other day!

- [Jessica Steiner](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

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Comments on Heart Lake Road request for listing as Heritage Cultural Landscape Presentation & Petition

I am a Conservation Biologist and know that recent roadside surveys have identified this stretch as a roadkill hotspot. The road bisects a significant wetland, and any measure to mitigate effects on wildlife are important for maintaining viable populations of species in the area, especially amphibians and reptiles.

- [Paula Mitchell](#) BURLINGTON, CANADA

Thank you so much Dayle & David Laing for addressing this issue where action can take place. I have driven on this busy rd to & from work and understand the urgency for awareness. I know I would not want trucks speeding through my home every day.

- [Jennifer Brownlee](#) PORT SYDNEY, CANADA

For the love of all creatures

- [Gloria Demeau](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

It is a beautiful Landscape where we still have turtles crossing, deer, foxes and people do not need to use this route speeding through to go north there is more routes to get you there and we do have the 410 extension.

- [Henry Dabrowski](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

need to preserve wildlife

- [Jacob Mitchell](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

I use the park and road for recreational purposes, making it desirable for me to have a reduced speed to preserve the unique environment and make it a more friendly environment to pedestrians and cyclists.

- [Lori Bann](#) BRAMPTON, ONTARIO, CANADA

I believe it is essential for the environment people and animals that we keep as much of it intact as possible. Any action that could prevent the destruction of animal habitat is needed

- [Jason Roberts](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

I live in the area and believe it is important to preserve this city's parks and wildlife for future generations.

- [Katie Gilmour](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

I've been watching the land be swallowed up by development in North Brampton for far too long...let's try and give something back to the poor creatures we are displacing and who perish more and more every year. Tired of seeing all the dead Mama raccoons and possums on the side of the road, knowing there are poor starving babies out there.

- [Cassandra Bellissimo](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

I have a great love for animals and believe wildlife should be preserved

- [Bonnie Tetrault](#) BELWOOD, OH

Turtles provide a great job of keeping ponds clean.

- [Joan Danks](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

We need to save our wildlife

- [Jess Bradshaw](#) CALEDON, CANADA

Having worked for Brampton in the past and seen the amazing parks Brampton has, they are filled with curious animals; it's important to keep them safe! I often drive this stretch of road and I believe it would be much safer for the animals and for drivers if this is passed.

- [Kathryn Armonas](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

conservation of wildlife

- [AJ Mulholland](#) CALEDON, CANADA

E 2-124

Comments on Heart Lake Road request for listing as Heritage Cultural Landscape Presentation & Petition

The swan family and daily deaths of our wildlife by drivers too caught up in their own lives to consider these animal that we have taken over their habitat.

- [Elizabeth Mitchell](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

We have to look after the wild life.

- [Danielle Mitchell](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

I have lived in the Esker my entire life; I am so lucky to have grown up with Heart Lake Conservation Area in my backyard. Not many people get access to lush, lively and extensive forested areas in the suburbs. I agree that Heart Lake road between Mayfield and Sandalwood does require a decreased speed limit. This distinction should be extended to Sandalwood parkway itself between Heart Lake road and Glover Gate. Even with the "animal highway" tunnel under sandalwood parkway, I have encountered deer, raccoons and turtles crossing Sandalwood at all hours. My concern lies with the speed that drivers enter the left-sweeping turn down the slope of Sandalwood towards the south bound on ramp to the 410. There is zero room for error as we all see in winter months with multiple vehicles slipping off the road at that bend. It is a hard corner to anticipate; by decreasing the speed in that section it may prevent events of dangerous swerving to avoid colliding with an animal.

- [Jill Anthony](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

too many animals are being pushed out of their natural surroundings because of construction. I feel they are forgotten.

- [ian mcgillivray](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

Shut down the road completely! Trying to maintain a sinking road is like digging our own ecological and tax dollar hole. We have a chance here to prove how ignorant and stubborn we are or how smart and forgiving to ourselves for past mistakes we are. We need to stop fighting nature and abandon the sinking ship, a road that is sinking every year that is in a swamp and will become increasingly hard to fix and maintain over the years needs to be left alone and closed and let to sink back into the swamp and let nature do its thing. The city should work out an agreement and acquire the property of the garden centre, and donate the entire swamp lands plus the garden centre to the trca, they've got 700 million floating around somewhere that could be put to use.

- [christine facey](#) ALTON, CANADA

As we move into their area, they have fewer places to survive....We have to make sure they do survive.

- [Marilyn Petrenko](#) BRAMPTON, ON, CANADA

the species found, especially in the wet lands at the south end of Heartlake Rd., should be preserved for future generations.

- [Adrienne Churchill](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

This section of Heart Lake Road travels through an important natural environment, one of few relatively untouched areas with flourishing flora & fauna in Brampton.

- [Rose Goverde](#) BRAMPTON, ON, CANADA

I love nature and I don't like to see dead animal on the side of the road.

- [Donna Brennan](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

I am worried about the turtles, the deer and the area getting harmed

- [Karen Clancy](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

E 2-125

Comments on Heart Lake Road request for listing as Heritage Cultural Landscape Presentation & Petition

The destruction of the ecosystem bordering Heart Lake Road would be an irretrievable loss - the wetlands north and south of Sandalwood Parkway are treasures that must be preserved.

- [Sherry DiMatteo](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

Brampton has become so over populated with people, houses and traffic. Leave this bit of conservation alone! This is the only stretch of Road that has always been Brampton to me and should be protected forever! It is sad to see the wild life killed everyday on this road. This is home to a lot of wildlife and we need to protect them too. Put speed bumps all along this stretch so it stops cars from using this road as a thruway.

- [Cathy Gibson](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

I hate seeing all the animals killed by cars along this stretch of road. Something must be done to protect them!

- [Caron Baggaley](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

To see wildlife habitat destroyed is saddening. To even possibly lose certain life species forever. Preserve what we know and sometimes, what we don't know is what is supposed to make us the smarter species.

- [Heidi Wilbur](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

The wetlands and surrounding conservation area are home to much wildlife and important eco systems. There are now alternate routes, Highway 410 to the east and Kennedy Road to the west. Traffic should be routed to the alternates and not through this important and precious eco system. If the speed limit were reduced to 40 kms/hr between Bovaird and Mayfield on Heart Lake Road, it would reduce the number of vehicles interested in travelling along this route. Many local Heart Lake residents already travel this area by foot and bicycle instead of using a car because of our respect and appreciation of this site. It should not be used as a thoroughfare for commuters, when other more viable options are available. Developers will need to think outside of the box to come up with a way to route traffic accordingly and not through the middle of an important natural feature.

- [Dorothy Lorelli](#) BRAMPTON, CANADA

This area is very important to the wildlife in in the immediate location.

- [Susan Leslie](#) ELLIOT LAKE, CANADA

There are so many turtle, killed during mating season, as they find that the soft shoulder of our highways, is a perfect place to bury their progeny. So many adults are killed while crossing or people will actually swerve onto the shoulder purposely to kill these Majestic, pre-historic creatures. Disgusting !!!

Facebook Page for Heart Lake Happenings – Comments:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/HeartLake/>

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Comments on Heart Lake Road request for listing as Heritage Cultural Landscape Presentation & Petition



[Ili Caku](#)

8:34am Feb 15

just signed, love the spirit



[Lawrence Manickam](#)

7:09am Feb 12

I just signed. Also shared at my FB page.



[Ford Clancy](#)

4:23pm Feb 11

Those who have not signed the Laing's petition to save wildlife near Heart Lake Conservation Area and Heart Lake Road, please check this site or scroll down below to the original post. We need your support to get this initiative to the next stage.



[City of Brampton Heritage Board: Request that Heart Lake Road between Sandalwood Parkway &... www.change.org](#)

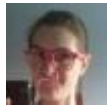
This corridor contributes to the overall character and identity of Brampton with its unique cultural...



[Heidi Wilbur](#)

4:29pm Feb 11

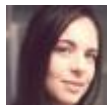
Signed and shared. If everyone does the same, you will get the signatures you need.



[Melissa Partridge](#)

4:12pm Feb 11

Signed ... I truly hope you get more signatures than you need to prove how much this means.



[Cidalia Barroso](#)

1:17pm Feb 11

done :) I now live in Caledon but am very close to Heart lake road and use it often. I Was a resident of Heart Lake for 15 years and the area is very dear to me



[Rob Rennie](#)

12:51pm Feb 11

Done. Funny how the speed limit is lower on the 410 when you get to Caledon - not to mention when you take the 407, it transitions to quieter asphalt vs. Grooved cement (which we also have to listen to in Heart Lake via the 410!!) when you get near the Oakville border ...



[Rob Rennie](#)

12:24pm Feb 11

Well not far then. I back onto the second pond where there is an amazing amount of wildlife. The swans with their cygnets resided in the first one.



[Dayle Laing](#)

12:19pm Feb 11

This was north of Sandalwood, and they were not there the entire summer, so may have moved south...

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Comments on Heart Lake Road request for listing as Heritage Cultural Landscape Presentation & Petition



Rob Rennie

12:17pm Feb 11

Was this picture taken north of Sandalwood? There was a family that I watched last summer in the ponds on the south side as well.



Dayle Laing

11:24am Feb 11

I am delighted that you have chosen my Trumpeter Swan family picture for the cover photo of our Heart Lake Happenings Facebook group. They are endangered and fabulous example of why we need to protect the wetlands of Heart Lake Road.



David Laing

12:17pm Feb 6

Thanks for all the positive comments on our initiative to have Heart Lake Road "listed" as a "Cultural Heritage Landscape Resource" by the Brampton Heritage Board. A number of you indicated you wanted to add your names to the petition that we started. We've created an on-line version here:

http://www.change.org/en-CA/petitions/city-of-brampton-heritage-board-request-that-heart-lake-road-between-sandalwood-parkway-mayfield-road-be-listed-as-a-cultural-heritage-landscape-resource-to-facilitate-traffic-calming-for-speed-and-volume?utm_source=guides&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=petition_created



**City of Brampton Heritage Board: Request that Heart Lake Road between Sandalwood Parkway &...
www.change.org**

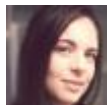
This corridor contributes to the overall character and identity of Brampton with its unique cultural...



Leo Martin O'Brien

10:06pm Feb 5

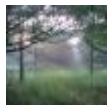
The mayor got back to me and said she shares our concerns and would like me to follow up with her :)



Cidalia Barroso

8:03pm Feb 5

try to set up an online petition on our group Dayle I'm sure more people would sign up :D



Shawn Patille

7:56pm Feb 5

Great photos, great presentation and great idea! Hoping to see some protection for the area, long overdue.



Leo Martin O'Brien

11:45am Feb 5

I'm going to contact Susan Fennell today and ask her to put me and the Laings in touch with some developers that might help us save the critters



Dayle Laing

11:34am Feb 5

Thanks [Anna Powell](#). Wetlands also filter our water, slow down the flow and

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Comments on Heart Lake Road request for listing as Heritage Cultural Landscape Presentation & Petition

protect us from floods. They act like a giant sponge, so are great for wildlife and people!



[Anna Powell](#)

11:12am Feb 5

Its a wonderful thing you are doing [Dayle Laing](#) hope a solution is found soon. We need to protect our wildlife.



[Nancy Funnell Spiteri](#)

10:48am Feb 5

thank you to you and your husband for the presentation at the meeting last night



[Dayle Laing](#)

10:32am Feb 5

Thank you for the great attendance, support and feedback of our presentation at the meeting last night. We received 49 signatures on a petition to support Heart Lake Road (between Sandalwood & Mayfield) being listed as a Cultural Heritage Landscape Resource to facilitate traffic calming for speed and volume. This corridor contributes to the overall character and identity of Brampton with its unique cultural heritage, environmental aspects, scenic quality, wildlife (birds, amphibians and mammals), its wetlands, tree canopies, rolling landscape, rural character, and its construction on the Brampton Esker. The road bisects a designated provincially significant wetland. Unofficial results of the 2013 HLREMP study as reported in the Guardian were 2330 animal kills. By signing this petition, we can all work together with Toronto Region Conservation Authority, politicians and the City to come up with a solution to save our natural heritage for the benefit of everyone. We will get a link to the petition posted so more of us can support this initiative.



Email Feedback:

From: Elizabeth Morin

Date: Wed, 5 Feb 2014 09:52:39 -0800 (PST)

To:

Subject: Your Presentation Yesterday

Hi Dave and Dayle,

Great presentation last night!! I meant to say last evening how much I really appreciated your presentation on designating Heart Lake Road as a Heritage Culture Landscape.

Every effort to preserve the wildlife is better than doing nothing. So, please know that I am a supporter of your effort and that I did sign the petition.

Elizabeth

Comments on Heart Lake Road request for listing as Heritage Cultural Landscape Presentation & Petition

Comments to Brampton Guardian article of October 8, 2013 “Thousands dying on Heart Lake Road every year”

<http://www.bramptonguardian.com/news-story/4146575-thousands-dying-on-heart-lake-road-every-year/>

By *Rajeev* | OCTOBER 09, 2013 11:34 PM

Wildlife is so precious. Even more so in a booming city like Brampton. In my opinion the best way to save the affected wildlife on the most beautiful road in Brampton would be to make it traffic-free between Mayfield and Sandalwood. Period. Otherwise we will only be wasting precious lives and time and money doing surveys and studies. A quick decision needs to be taken by the City and the TRCA.

By *Susan* | OCTOBER 09, 2013 06:59 PM

I live on the corner of Sandalwood and Heart Lake Rd, it would be easy and faster to get to work if I took Heart Lake to and from work, but I made the choice years ago to stay off because of the animals. The only time I'm on that road is to go to the garden center. I know it's not the best answer but if more local people made the choice not to use Heart Lake it may save some of the animals

By *J Doe* | OCTOBER 09, 2013 10:21 AM

I believe some U.S. regions combat this issue by putting tunnels, essentially drainage pipe, under the road giving the animals a tunnel that allows them cross the road while being out of the way of cars. I am not sure on the success rate, but may be worth a look?

By *george* | OCTOBER 08, 2013 04:34 PM

This is so sad, I guess we can monitor, identify, record, and report for ever or until all wildlife has gone, or we can do something. But WHAT? Let's discuss this before it's too late.



April 7, 2014

Ms. Lynda Voegtle
Mr. Paul Willoughby
Co-Chair
Brampton Heritage Board
2 Wellington Street West,
Brampton, ON L6Y 4R2

Dear Ms. Voegtle and Mr. Willoughby:

RE: Initiative to have Heart Lake Road between Sandalwood Parkway and Mayfield Road listed by the City of Brampton's Heritage Board as a "Cultural Heritage Landscape Resource" as defined by the Ontario Heritage Act

I am writing on behalf of the Etobicoke-Mimico Watersheds Coalition (Coalition) to provide our comments on the initiative to have Heart Lake Road between Sandalwood Parkway and Mayfield Road listed by the City of Brampton's Heritage Board as a "Cultural Heritage Landscape Resource" as defined by the Ontario Heritage Act.

The Coalition is a watershed stakeholder group that works with the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) to achieve the vision of revitalized creeks and watersheds. Our work is guided by a watershed strategy "*Greening Our Watersheds: Revitalization Strategies for Etobicoke and Mimico Creeks 2002*" and "*Turning over a new leaf: The Etobicoke and Mimico Creeks Watersheds Report Card 2006*." Our vision and objectives for Greater Toronto Area's (GTA) most urbanized watersheds include strong emphasis on improving hydrological functions and preserving wildlife.

The Coalition supports the intent and general direction of David Laing in proposing the initiative to have Heart Lake Road between Sandalwood Parkway and Mayfield Road listed by the City of Brampton's Heritage Board as a "Cultural Heritage Landscape Resource" as defined by the Ontario Heritage Act. This gem within the City of Brampton has a series of unique natural heritage (a kettle lake, esker) and cultural features:

- This area was frequented by aboriginal people long before European settlers arrived. This has been verified by archeological investigation and artifact findings;
- A traditional medicine wheel garden has been constructed on the north end of the lake to honour the aboriginal history of Peel Region;
- The Town of Brampton constructed a waterworks system in 1882 which had its intake at Heart Lake (formerly named Snell Lake);

- The original road was a corduroy construction and facilitated passage through the wetland to northern communities;
- The road bisects a Provincially Significant Wetland. This wetland has limited farming along the road due to the daunting environmental conditions such as a high water table;
- This corridor road faces issues around the installation and maintenance of culverts due to irregular hydrology of wetlands;
- The road alignment travels through the Brampton Esker and the change in road elevation from south of north because of the esker;
- Teapot Lake is one of the only two meromictic lakes in Ontario. These lakes do not mix water at depth and are therefore considered to be a most sensitive and complete record of the region over the last 12,000 years; and
- Heart Lake Conservation Area and the wetlands around it have been and continue to be a welcome respite for over 180 species of migrating birds. Eighty of these species have been known to breed here.

This initiative forms part of a mitigation strategy aimed at significantly reducing the number of wildlife-vehicle collisions along Heart Lake Road adjacent to Heart Lake Conservation Area. The importance and magnitude of these wildlife vehicle collisions has been studied and documented in the Phase II 2013 Heart Lake Volunteer Road Ecology Monitoring Project Report, the essence of which was presented to and accepted by the Brampton Environmental Planning and Advisory Committee on February 11, 2014.

Gaining this Cultural Heritage Landscape listing for Heart Lake Road would help significantly in controlling future development of the road allowance and in encouraging the City of Brampton to treat the road differently in terms of implementation of traffic calming measures for speed and volume.

A preliminary outline of this initiative was presented and received support from the Etobicoke-Mimico Watershed Coalition members at the Coalition meeting on December 5, 2013. Members of the Coalition have received approximately two hundred (200) signatures of support for this initiative from Brampton residents in the Heart Lake area.

We conclude that the initiative to have Heart Lake Road between Sandalwood Parkway and Mayfield Road listed by the City of Brampton's Heritage Board as a "Cultural Heritage Landscape Resource" will have the potential to help the Etobicoke-Mimico Watersheds Coalition achieve its goals by providing stronger tools for communities to achieve healthier, more sustainable watersheds.

Yours sincerely,

Eddie Colacchio
Chairperson, Etobicoke-Mimico Watersheds Coalition

E 2-132

- cc: Terri Brenton, Legislative Co-ordinator, City of Brampton
Chandra Sharma, Watershed Specialist, Etobicoke-Mimico, TRCA
David Thomas, Vice-chair, Etobicoke-Mimico Watersheds Coalition
John Hutton, Councillor, Wards 2 & 6 City of Brampton
- Encl. Support email – Rosemary Keenan, Sierra Club of Canada, Peel Region
Petition - Initiative to have Heart Lake Road between Sandalwood Parkway and Mayfield Road listed by the City of Brampton's Heritage Board as a "Cultural Heritage Landscape Resource" as defined by the Ontario Heritage Act

DRAFT



Peel Region Group

<http://ontario.sierraclub.ca/en/peel-region-group>

Toronto Region Conservation Authority

March 11, 2014

Dear Ms. Barr,

The members of **Sierra Club Canada – Peel Region Group** strongly support the plan to declare Heart Lake Road a Cultural Heritage Landscape Resource. A number of us participated in the volunteer monitoring project, HLREMP. The data collected made it clear that we cannot continue to turn a blind eye to the excessive wildlife kills on this road due to traffic, and the destruction of wetlands and wildlife habitat through contaminated run-off and illegal dumping.

Heart Lake Road literally cuts through the centre of a significant wetland, a beautiful natural resource that is a treasure and oasis in the heart of the City. The unique water features, rare species, and biodiversity of flora and fauna in the Heart Lake area are well-documented in this 2011 report:

[http://www.peelregion.ca/planning-maps/NAI/site_summaries/Kennedy - Mayfield East.pdf](http://www.peelregion.ca/planning-maps/NAI/site_summaries/Kennedy_-_Mayfield_East.pdf)

The wetlands along Heart Lake Road are a necessary component of this interconnected landscape.

Wetlands are a vitally important ecological feature, filtering and purifying water, providing habitat and movement for aquatic and terrestrial species, and storing flood water and releasing it during drought.

There is some evidence that Heart Lake Road may originally have been a “corduroy” road, built of logs laid perpendicular to the direction of the road, and typically built across a “swampy” area. As such it would have enabled people to cross with minimal impact on water features and wildlife habitat. That is not the case today. We need to reduce our impact.

In southern Ontario more than 70% of wetlands have been lost due to agricultural drainage, development, encroachment, land clearance, infilling and urbanization. We have a chance to protect and restore this one. The members and friends of Sierra Group Peel believe the designation of Heart Lake Road as a Cultural Heritage Landscape Resource is a step in the right direction.

“Wetlands protection should be promoted further by increased public understanding and enjoyment of wetland values through compatible uses.” <http://www.sierraclub.org/policy/conservation/wetlands.aspx>

Thank you for your ongoing work in support of natural heritage in the City of Brampton.

Sincerely,

Rosemary Keenan

Sierra Club of Canada - Peel Region Group