

**Evaluation of Second Marsh North of Colonel Sam Drive
According to *Ontario Regulation 9/06*
City of Oshawa**

Prepared for
Harrison Whilsmith
Planner
City of Oshawa
50 Centre Street South
Oshawa, ON L1H 3Z7
Tel: (905) 436-3311 ext.2697
Email: HWhilsmith@oshawa.ca

By
Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
205 Cannon Street East
Hamilton, ON L8L 2A9
Tel: (519) 804-2291 Fax: (519) 286-0493
www.araheritage.ca

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANSI – Area of Natural and Scientific Interest
ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
CHL – Cultural Heritage Landscape
CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
CLOCA – Central Lake Ontario Conservation Authority
CNR – Canadian National Railway
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
FSM – Friends of Second Marsh
HOPA – Hamilton-Oshawa Port Authority
LRO – Land Registry Office
MCM – Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
MMAH – Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
OFWAC – Oshawa Fish and Wildlife Advisory Council
OHA – Ontario Heritage Act
O. Reg. – Ontario Regulation
PPS – Provincial Policy Statement
PSW – Provincially Significant Wetland
SMDA – Second Marsh Defense Association

PERSONNEL

Principal: P.J. Racher, MA, CAHP
Heritage Operation Manager: K. Jonas Galvin, MA, RPP, MCIP, CAHP
Project Manager: J. McDermid, BA, CAHP
Indigenous Engagement: M. DeVries, MA
Field Survey: A. Savov, BA, Dip. Heritage Conservation, R. Hendricks, MA
Historical Research: R. Hendricks
Photography: K. Jonas Galvin, A. Savov, R Hendricks
Cartographer: M. Johnson (GIS)
Technical Writers: A. Savov
Editor: A. Barnes, MA, CAHP

HERITAGE RESEARCH REPORT REQUIREMENTS

City of Oshawa Required Information	Relevant ARA Section
1. Title Page (including date of report)	Cover Page
2. Table of Contents	Page i
3. Introduction including the purpose of the report and any legislative context	1.0 Introduction
4. A description of the Subject Property (legal description and any defining characteristics, including buildings, landscapes and structures)	3.0 Property Information 5.0 Background Information 7.0 Heritage Attributes
5. A map depicting the site location within the City	3.0 Property Information (Map 1)
6. The historical and cultural significance of the Subject Property	5.0 Background Information Appendix B Appendix C
7. Evaluation of the Subject Property against Ontario Regulation 9/06	6.0 Evaluation of Significance
8. A statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	8.0 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
9. A list of the heritage attributes, with a description of each attribute	7.0 Heritage Attributes 8.0 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest 9.0. Map of Heritage Attributes
10. A final recommendation on designation	10. Conclusions
11. An Appendix containing labeled colour photographs of the site	Appendix A

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Oshawa has requested that Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) evaluate the cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) of Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06* (as amended by O Reg. 569/22) to determine if the property is worthy of designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA). A prior evaluation of Second Marsh south of Colonel Sam Drive was completed by Martindale Planning Services in October 2020 and was designated under Part IV of the OHA By-law 31-2021. As a result of this report and designation, has been recommended that the Second Marsh (north of Colonel Sam Drive) and McLaughlin Bay Wildlife Reserve be evaluated according to O. Reg 9/06 , as they are both the contiguous coastal ecosystems that provide shelter for migratory birds and other possibly endangered species (Map 2). McLaughlin Bay Wildlife Reserve is being examined in a separate report.

2.0 METHOD

This report examines the landscape of the property, presents its history and describes its context.

2.1 Field Survey

A field survey was conducted on June 13, 2023. The subject property is owned by the City of Oshawa and Permission to Enter was not required. However, there were no trails into the subject property and therefore it was photographed from the public realm only.

2.2 Research

The evaluation of Second Marsh south of Colonel Sam Drive completed by Martindale Planning Services in October 2020 was examined first for information which pertained to the area north of Colonel Sam Drive. Background information was obtained from additional supplemental reports, historical maps (i.e., illustrated atlases), archival sources (i.e., historical publications and records) and published secondary sources (online and print).

2.3 Consultation

The City of Oshawa commissioned ARA to prepare a supplemental Heritage Research Report for the Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive (subject property). The subject property is not currently listed on the City's Heritage Register, as the heritage designation for the Second Marsh only extends to the land south of Colonel Sam Drive and the Lake Ontario shoreline. No additional stakeholder consultation was undertaken for this report.

2.4 Indigenous Engagement

The property is located within the traditional and/or treaty territory of nine First Nations and Indigenous communities. Two urban Indigenous groups were also contacted. Specifically, the following First Nations and Indigenous communities were invited to participate:

- The Williams Treaties First Nations, including:
 - Alderville First Nation (AFN)
 - Beausoleil First Nation (BFN)
 - Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation (CGIFN)
 - Chippewas of Rama First Nation (CRFN)

- Curve Lake First Nation (CLFN)
- Hiawatha First Nation (HFN)
- Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation (MSIFN)
- Huron-Wendat Nation (HWN)
- Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO), including the Oshawa and Durham Region Métis Council
- Bawaajigwein Aboriginal Advisory Circle (BAAC)
- Durham Region Aboriginal Advisory Circule (DRAAC)

The City of Oshawa reached out by email first and ARA followed up with a project notification. Traditional knowledge, community information, project-specific feedback, and other input provided by the engaged Nations and communities was then incorporated into the draft report. A copy of the draft report will be circulated to all First Nations and Indigenous communities for their further review and feedback.

Indigenous engagement for Second Marsh, north of Colonel Sam Drive, and McLaughlin Bay Wildlife Reserve was undertaken concurrently and much of the feedback received from the engaged First Nations and Indigenous communities applied to both properties.

2.5 Method Conclusion

Using the results of the field survey, research and Indigenous Engagement detailed above, the CHVI of the Second Marsh (north of Colonel Sam Drive) is evaluated against the criteria prescribed in *O. Reg. 9/06* of the *OHA*. If the property meets two or more of the criteria, a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest is then provided including a list of heritage attributes.

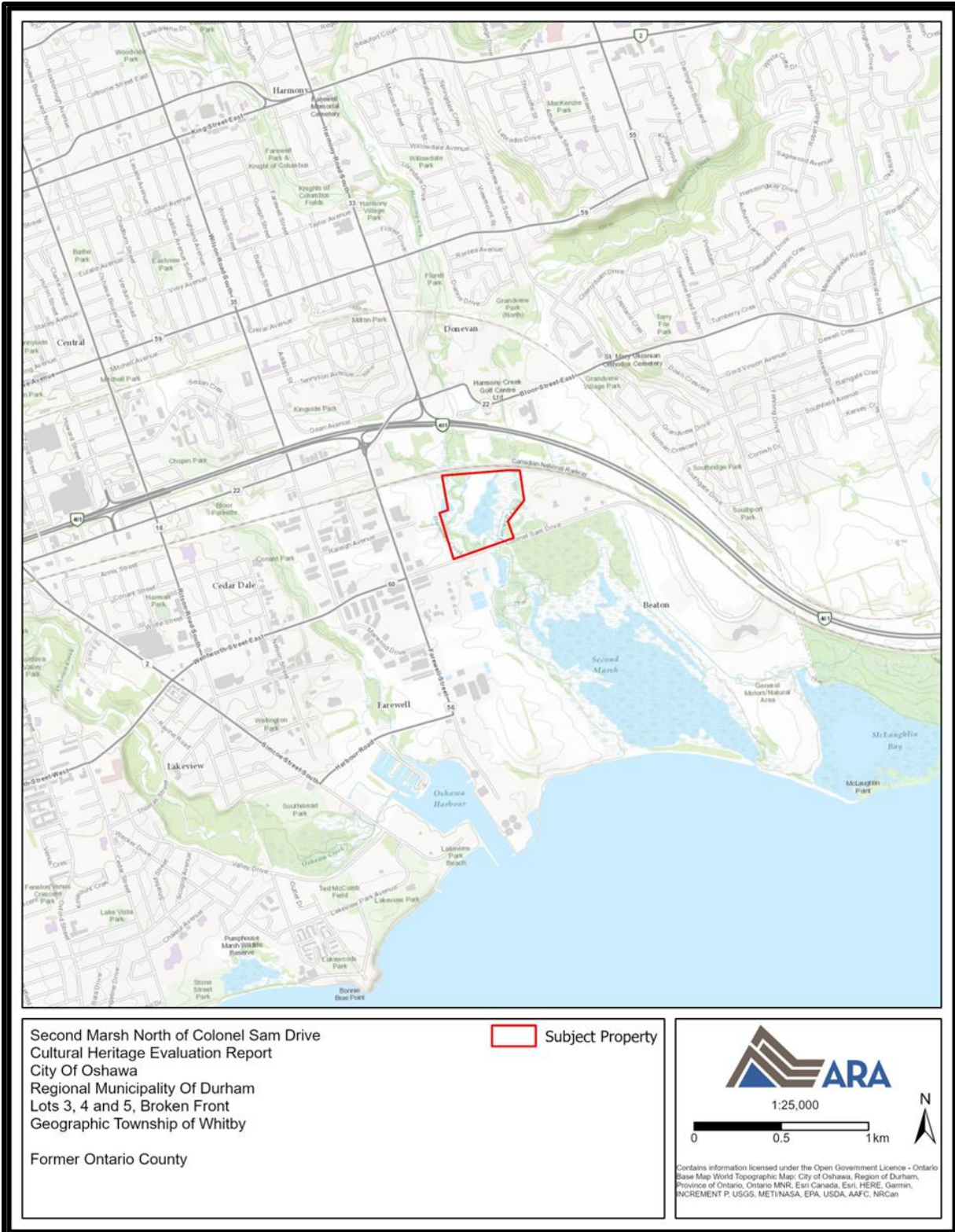
3.0 PROPERTY INFORMATION

Civic Address: Colonel Sam Drive East of Farewell

Common Name: Second Marsh

Legal Description: PART LOT 5 CONCESSION BROKEN FRONT EAST WHITBY, RADIAL BETWEEN LOTS 4 & 5 CONCESSION BROKEN FRONT EAST WHITBY, PART LOT 4 CONCESSION BROKEN FRONT EAST WHITBY, PART LOT 3 CONCESSION BROKEN FRONT EAST WHITBY

The subject property is shown in Map 1.



Map 1: Subject Property in the City of Oshawa
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 2: Second Marsh (north and south of Colonel Sam Drive) and McLaughlin Bay Wildlife Reserve in the City of Oshawa

(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

4.0 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

4.1 Provincial Policies and Guidelines

4.1.1 *The Planning Act*

In Ontario, the *Planning Act* is the primary document used by provincial and municipal governments in land use planning decisions. The purpose of the *Planning Act* is outlined in Section 1.1 of the Act, which states:

- 1.1** *The purposes of this Act are,*
- (a) to promote sustainable economic development in a healthy natural environment within the policy and by the means provided under this Act;*
 - (b) to provide for a land use planning system led by provincial policy;*
 - (c) to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions;*
 - (d) to provide for planning processes that are fair by making them open, accessible, timely and efficient;*
 - (e) to encourage co-operation and co-ordination among various interests;*
 - (f) to recognize the decision-making authority and accountability of municipal councils in planning.* 1994, c. 23, s. 4.

Part I Provincial Administration, Section 2 states:

The Minister, the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board and the Municipal Board, in carrying out their responsibilities under the Act, shall have regard to, among other matters, matters of provincial interest such as,

- (d) the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological, or scientific interest.* 1990: Part I (2. d).

Part I Provincial Administration, Section 3, 5 Policy statements and provincial plans states:

A decision of the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board, a minister of the Crown and a ministry, board, commission or agency of the government, including the Tribunal, in respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter,

- (a) shall be consistent with the policy statements issued under subsection (1) that are in effect on the date of the decision; and*
- (b) shall conform with the provincial plans that are in effect on that date, or shall not conflict with them, as the case may be.* 2006, c. 23, s. 5; 2017, c. 23, Sched. 5, s. 80.

The current *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)*, issued under section 3 of the *Planning Act*, came into effect May 1, 2020.

4.1.2 *The Provincial Policy Statement (2020)*

The *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2020)* contains a combined statement of the Province's land use planning policies. It provides the provincial government's policies on a range of land use planning issues including cultural heritage outlined in Section 1.7 c) as including:

Ontario's long-term prosperity, environmental health, and social well-being depend on conserving biodiversity, protecting the health of the Great Lakes, and protecting natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral and cultural heritage and archaeological resources for their economic, environmental and social benefits (Section 1.7 e) MMAH 2020:24).

The *PPS 2020* promotes the conservation of cultural heritage resources through detailed policies in Section 2.6, such as 2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved” and

2.6.3 Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved (MMAH 2020:31).

4.1.3 Ontario Heritage Act

The *OHA*, R.S.O. 1990, c.018 is the guiding piece of provincial legislation for the conservation of significant cultural heritage resources in Ontario. The *OHA* gives provincial and municipal governments the authority and power to conserve Ontario’s heritage. The *OHA* has policies which address individual properties (Part IV) and heritage districts (Part IV), which require municipalities to keep a register of such properties and allows the municipalities to list non-designated properties which may have cultural heritage value or interest (Section 27).

In order to objectively identify cultural heritage resources, O. Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O. Reg. 569/22) made under the *OHA* sets out nine criteria for determining (CHVI) (MCM 2006b:20–27). The criteria set out in the regulation were developed to identify and evaluate properties for designation under the *OHA*. Best practices in evaluating properties that are not yet protected employ O. Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O. Reg. 569/22) to determine if they have CHVI. These nine criteria are:

1. *The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,*
2. *The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or*
3. *The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.*
4. *The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,*
5. *The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or*
6. *The property has historical value or associative value because it, demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.*
7. *The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,*
8. *The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or*

9. *The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.* (O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1 (2)).

An OHA designation provides the strongest heritage protection available for conserving cultural heritage resources.

5.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

5.1 Defining Characteristics

The Second Marsh is a 137-hectare coastal wetland along the north shore of Lake Ontario in the City of Oshawa which contains a variety of habitat types with considerable ecological and social significance. It is one of the best examples of remaining coastal wetlands in southern Ontario and is separated from the body of Lake Ontario by a barrier beach (North South Environmental 2018). The subject property, which is 18.03ha (44.56ac).north of Colonel Sam Drive, consists of “a smaller area of interspersed swamp, shallow marsh, small patches of meadow and lowland forest...associated with two watercourses, Harmony Creek and Farewell Creek, that converge just north of the road” (North South Environmental 2018:9). Lacustrine wetlands are the least common type of Great Lakes wetlands and typically form large bays in areas with less exposure to wind and wave actions (EPA 2023). Wetlands east of Toronto to Presqu’ile Point are generally found at the mouths of rivers and creeks, and behind barrier beaches such the wetlands of the Second Marsh and McLaughlin Bay. Coastal wetlands on the north shore of Lake Ontario provide a significant habitat for many species, including migratory and non-migratory birds, reptiles and amphibians, and mammals, but have undergone severe stress and loss over the last two centuries due to agricultural activity and urban encroachment (Environment Canada 2003). The marsh is one of the most biodiverse wetlands as part of an ecologically significant habitat that is essential for not only local species, but also as a shelter for many provincially important species (Wittnebel 2016). The Second Marsh supports at least 588 species of plants, eight of which are provincially significant and 136 are regionally extirpated, rare, and uncommon. There is a high diversity of wildlife species, including approximately 265 species of birds as part of the Atlantic flyway migratory route, 29 mammal species, and numerous species of fish, reptiles, and amphibians. The area also hosts numerous and varied habitats, such as meadow, pond, swamp, and woodland (Martindale Planning 2020). In addition, marshland ecosystems are integral to improving water quality and as a flood mitigation system, and as one of two marshes within City of Oshawa’s boundaries the subject property is important to maintaining the coherence of the lakeshore’s habitat (Martindale Planning Services 2020).

Second Marsh has been designated as a Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) and a provincially significant Life Science Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI). It has been subjected to significant human influence, especially during the industrial urbanization of the Harmony Creek watershed, along with other stresses such as agricultural pressures upstream and the proliferation of non-native invasive species. Harmony Creek serves as the western boundary of the marsh, with McLaughlin Bay to the east. The marsh is separated from the main body of Lake Ontario by a barrier beach, and is bisected by Colonel Sam Drive, a paved two-lane road. North of Colonel Sam Drive is “a smaller area of interspersed swamp, shallow marsh, small patches of meadow and lowland forest...associated with two watercourses, Harmony Creek and Farewell Creek, that converge just north of the road” and consists of approximately 18.03 hectares (44.56 acres of the Second Marsh’s entire 137 hectare footprint (North South Environmental 2018:9). The area south of Colonel Sam Drive was designated as a Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL) under Part IV of the OHA under By-law 31-2021. In the recommendations provided by Martindale Planning Services, it was noted that consideration should be given to extending this

designation to include both McLaughlin Bay to the east and the marshlands located between Colonel Sam Drive and the Canadian National Railway (CNR) corridor (City of Oshawa 2020, Martindale Planning Consultants 2020).

Colonel Sam Drive, which bisects the Second Marsh, consists of a paved, two-lane road that runs on an east-west axis (see Image 1 and Image 2). The road is bordered by a concrete pedestrian sidewalk on its north border, which is lined with brushy vegetation (see Image 3). An iron trestle pedestrian bridge on the north side of Colonel Sam Drive spans the confluence of Harmony and Farewell Creeks, which have steep, grassy banks (see Image 4 – Image 6). The bridge, twinned with a concrete beam bridge on Colonel Sam Drive, allows the creek to flow unobstructed underneath (see Image 7). The bridge allows users to view the Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive, as well as the area where Harmony Creek meets Farewell Creek. Another viewing location which can be accessed from the sidewalk is a wood viewing platform, located to the west of the pedestrian bridge (see Image 8).

As there is no trail access to the portion of the Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive, it was necessary to view the subject property from the sidewalk alone. Views of the confluence of Harmony Creek and Farewell Creek are provided from the pedestrian bridge that spans the creek itself (see Image 9), and from the wood viewing platform to the east of the bridge (see Image 10). These views indicate that the subject property surrounding the creeks consists of overgrown grassy banks bordered by dense, mature vegetation, primarily underbrush and deciduous trees. The western creek, known as Farewell Creek, can also be seen from the sidewalk west of the viewing platform (see Image 11). Other views of the creek are obscured by vegetation (see Image 12 and Image 13). The CNR corridor which serves as the north boundary of the subject property can be observed but was not able to be photographed up close due to lack of access (see Image 14). There is also one property adjacent to the subject property, which consists of a wastewater treatment plant. It is located towards the west side of the subject property on the south side of Colonel Sam Drive (see Image 15).

The Second Marsh has been subject to numerous restoration efforts, such as rerouting creek inflow into a channel that flows directly into Lake Ontario to mitigate sedimentation, the construction of an earthen berm to redirect creek sedimentation away from the marsh, the installation of a two-way pump at the existing barrier beach outlet to Lake Ontario to provide adequate water level management, and the dredging of a fish passage structure in order to allow fish into the marsh, among other undertakings (North South Environmental 2018).

5.2 History

5.2.1 Regional Indigenous History

The Pre-Contact history of the region is lengthy and rich, and a variety of Indigenous peoples inhabited the landscape. This location was used and shared by many since time immemorial, each with their own traditions as to how they arrived, how they lived, and the major events that marked their time here. There is no singular way to tell this story. Alongside the brief historical narrative as understood by heritage professionals, at the time of writing, some engaged First Nations and Indigenous communities have provided traditional knowledge regarding their history, community, and story for inclusion in reports. It should be noted that one Nation's traditional knowledge does not necessarily reflect the views of another Nation or the consultant.

The earliest documented evidence of occupation in southern Ontario dates to around 9,000 BC, after the retreat of the glaciers and the formation of the early lakes. At that time, small bands of

Indigenous peoples moved into the region, leading mobile lives based on communal hunting of large game and the collection of plant-based food resources. During this period, which is referred to by archaeologists as the Palaeo period, Indigenous peoples ranged over very wide territories in order to live sustainably in a post-glacial environment.

Around 7500 BC, the climate warmed and deciduous forests appeared. The Indigenous peoples adapted their hunting practices and tools to better suit the new animal and plant food sources. This change in material culture is referred to as the Archaic period. Populations increased in size and Indigenous peoples began to participate in long-distance trade.

The Woodland period is marked by the appearance of ceramic pottery, which is noted around 900 BC. The first evidence of maize (corn) horticulture in southern Ontario appears around AD 900, as small circular or square houses begin to appear. Over time, the practice of maize horticulture improved, allowing for population increases, larger settlement sizes, and increased social complexity in villages. These developments are linked to the spread of Iroquoian-speaking populations, including the ancestors of the historically-documented Wendat, Attawandaron, and Haudenosaunee nations. Algonquin-speaking populations, including the Anishinaabeg, also represented a significant presence in southern Ontario and were less agriculturally-oriented. As a result, archaeological evidence of their presence can be sometimes elusive. Nevertheless, this part of southern Ontario represents the ancestral territory of various Indigenous peoples, each with their own land use patterns and cultural traditions.

By the time of the arrival of the Europeans, villages were large and populous, with distinct cultures represented archaeologically. The end of the Woodland period is cited around AD 1600, with the spread of the fur trade which resulted in substantial changes to Indigenous lifeways, including the rise in use of items of European manufacture. Increased contact with Europeans resulted in the introduction of diseases to the Indigenous communities and decreases in their population.

Between 1815 and 1824, heavy immigration from the Old World resulted in the doubling of the non-Indigenous population of Upper Canada from 75,000 to 150,000. This dramatic increase was a result of the outcome of the War of 1812 and the Crown's efforts to populate the province's interior (Surtees 1994). In earlier the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the British government recognized the title of the First Nations to the land they lived in and used. This meant that the land had to be purchased by the Crown from the First Nations before it could be used for European settlement. Subsequently, numerous treaties were arranged by the British and large swaths of territory were acquired. Today, it is understood that the Crown and Indigenous peoples had very different ideas about what the treaties represented. For the Crown, the treaties were usually viewed as complete land surrenders, paving the way for immigration and settlement. For First Nations and Indigenous communities, on the other hand, treaties were viewed as agreements to share the land as equal parties. However, with the subsequent influx of immigration and growing number of non-Indigenous settlers, their ability to sustain their traditional lifeways and adequately share the land was no longer a possibility.

The subject lands in question comprise part of the area subject to the 1923 Williams Treaties, an agreement between the Anishinaabeg, as represented by some Mississauga and Chippewa Nations, and the British, as well as the 2018 Williams Treaties Settlement Agreement, between the Williams Treaties First Nations and the Canadian Crown. Today, we recognize that the subject lands comprise part of the traditional territory of the Wendat (as represented by the Huron-Wendat Nation) and the Anishinaabeg (as represented by the Williams Treaties First Nations). Furthermore, we recognize the historical and modern presence of Métis and urban Indigenous populations in the region.

**Table 1: Chippewas of Rama First Nation History
(Provided by Chippewas of Rama First Nation)**

Rama First Nation History
<p>The Chippewas of Rama First Nation are an Anishinaabe (Ojibway) community located at Rama First Nation, ON. Our history began with a great migration from the East Coast of Canada into the Great Lakes region. Throughout a period of several hundred years, our direct ancestors again migrated to the north and eastern shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Our Elders say that we made room in our territory for our allies, the Huron-Wendat Nation, during their times of war with the Haudenosaunee. Following the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat Nation from the region in the mid-1600s, our stories say that we again migrated to our territories in what today is known as Muskoka and Simcoe County. Several major battles with the Haudenosaunee culminated in peace being agreed between the Anishinaabe and the Haudenosaunee, after which the Haudenosaunee agreed to leave the region and remain in southern Ontario. Thus, since the early 18th century, much of central Ontario into the lower parts of northern Ontario has been Anishinaabe territory.</p>
<p>The more recent history of Rama First Nation begins with the creation of the “Coldwater Narrows” reserve, one of the first reserves in Canada. The Crown intended to relocate our ancestors to the Coldwater reserve and ultimately assimilate our ancestors into Euro-Canadian culture. Underlying the attempts to assimilate our ancestors were the plans to take possession of our vast hunting and harvesting territories. Feeling the impacts of increasingly widespread settlement, many of our ancestors moved to the Coldwater reserve in the early 1830s. Our ancestors built homes, mills, and farmsteads along the old portage route which ran through the reserve, connecting Lake Simcoe to Georgian Bay (this route is now called “Highway 12”). After a short period of approximately six years, the Crown had a change of plans. Frustrated at our ancestors continued exploiting of hunting territories (spanning roughly from Newmarket to the south, Kawartha Lakes to the east, Meaford to the west, and Lake Nipissing to the north), as well as unsuccessful assimilation attempts, the Crown reneged on the promise of reserve land. Three of our Chiefs, including Chief Yellowhead, went to York under the impression they were signing documents affirming their ownership of land and buildings. The Chiefs were misled, and inadvertently allegedly surrendered the Coldwater reserve back to the Crown.</p>
<p>Our ancestors, then known as the Chippewas of Lakes Simcoe and Huron, were left landless. Earlier treaties, such as Treaty 16 and Treaty 18, had already resulted in nearly 2,000,000 acres being allegedly surrendered to the Crown. The Chippewas made the decision to split into three groups. The first followed Chief Snake to Snake Island and Georgina Island (today known as the Chippewas of Georgina Island). The second group followed Chief Aissance to Beausoleil Island, and later to Christian Island (Beausoleil First Nation). The third group, led by Chief Yellowhead, moved to the Narrows between Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching and eventually, Rama (Chippewas of Rama First Nation).</p>
<p>A series of purchases, using Rama’s own funds, resulted in Yellowhead purchasing approximately 1,600 acres of abandoned farmland in Rama Township. This land makes up the core of the Rama Reserve today, and we have called it home since the early 1840’s. Our ancestors began developing our community, clearing fields for farming and building homes. They continued to hunt and harvest in their traditional territories, especially within the Muskoka region, up until the early 1920’s. In 1923, the Williams Treaties were signed, surrendering 12,000,000 acres of previously unceded land to the Crown. Once again, our ancestors were misled, and they were informed that in surrendering the land, they gave up their right to access their seasonal traditional hunting and harvesting territories.</p>
<p>With accessing territories difficult, our ancestors turned to other ways to survive. Many men guided tourists around their former family hunting territories in Muskoka, showing them places to fish and hunt. Others worked in lumber camps and mills. Our grandmothers made crafts such as porcupine quill baskets and black ash baskets, and sold them to tourists visiting Simcoe and Muskoka. The children were forced into Indian Day School, and some were taken away to Residential Schools. Church on the reserve began to indoctrinate our ancestors. Our community, along with every other First Nation in Canada, entered a dark period of attempted genocide at the hands of Canada and the Crown. Somehow, our ancestors persevered, and they kept our culture, language, and community alive.</p>
<p>Today, our community has grown into a bustling place, and is home to approximately 1,100 people. We are a proud and progressive First Nations community.</p>

Additionally, the Chippewas of Rama First Nation have provided a map of traditional hunting territories, which demonstrates widespread use of the Durham Region area throughout the late 18th and early 19th centuries (see Map 10 in Appendix C).

**Table 2: Huron-Wendat Nation History
(Provided by Huron-Wendat Nation)**

History of the Nation Huron-Wendat
<p>As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy, represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île Perrot in the East to around Owen Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to date, testifying to this strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable heritage for the Huron-Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.</p> <p>According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.</p> <p>Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.</p> <p>The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsïo, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.</p> <p>The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.</p>

5.2.2 Indigenous Land Use

The lush and thriving environment of Second Marsh and McLaughlin Bay would have held great importance to past Indigenous peoples, who would sustain themselves on the abundant flora and fauna of the area. Both oral histories and archaeological evidence demonstrate the importance of the coastal wetland and waterways for trade, travel, and sustenance.

Specifically, the natural harbour led to an inland network of waterways ideal for transportation, which became known as the Scugog Carry Place trail. This north-south trading route carried goods and people from Lake Scugog and Ontario's interior to the shore of Lake Ontario (Martindale Planning Services 2020). Canoes would have been used until the waters were no longer navigable, at which point travellers would switch to portage (Cole 2018). For this reason, modern-day Oshawa is now named for the Anishinaabe phrase meaning, "that point at the crossing of the stream where the canoe was exchanged for the trail" (Stortz 2012). The Scugog Carrying Place trail was so well-established that it was noted in a survey carried out by Augustus Jones in 1795 (Cole 2018). The Scugog Carrying Place trail is inseparable from the history of Second Marsh and McLaughlin Bay; its southern terminus ends on a beach at the mouth of Farewell Creek, along the western edge of Second Marsh.

Because of the natural abundance of the region during pre-contact and early-contact times, both the area and route were well-settled by past Indigenous populations in both short- and long-term habitation sites. Once again, both oral traditions and archaeological evidence demonstrate the prevalence of Indigenous settlement in this location, with numerous archaeological sites having been identified in recent years. Early settlers followed suit and established their own habitations in this area which was so biologically rich and well-tended by Indigenous communities already present (Martindale Planning Services 2020).

Unfortunately, colonialism and widespread development largely dispossessed Indigenous peoples of their traditional lands. Despite their intentions to “share the land”, European concepts of land ownership divorced First Nations and Indigenous communities from their long-held role as stewards over the land and decision-making about environmentally significant locations such as the Marsh and Bay were effectively removed from their control. Today, it is necessary to recognize the importance that the land once held for past Indigenous peoples and the push of their descendants for a return to stewardship over the remaining, but diminishing, examples of natural locations, particularly in southern Ontario.

Table 3: Comments on Traditional Land Use
(Provided by Tom Cowie, Lands/Resource Consultation, at Hiawatha First Nation)

Comments on Traditional Land Use, from HFN
The Michi Saagiig are signatories to almost half the treaties in Ontario. They have treaties from Gananoque to Fort Erie all along the North shore of Gichi-zaagaigan (Big Lake or Lake Ontario). The Michi Saagiig (Mississauga) used the mouths of all the tributaries along the lake for Salmon fishing when the Salmon were spawning. Our hunting grounds were adjacent to the Chippewa. We used the tributaries to travel to our communities Scugog, Curve Lake, Alderville, Hiawatha as well as the Chippewa communities, and Northern hunting grounds. We were known as Pamadusgodayong (Where it Burns later known as Rice Lake) Michi Saagiig and to protect our lands from further encroachment families broke away and went to Mud Lake (Curve Lake) and Balsam Lake (later moved to Scugog Island) [...]. All our treaties were signed during Salmon runs.

5.2.3 Indigenous Engagement – Feedback Themes

5.2.3.1 Historical Importance of Second Marsh and McLaughlin Bay

During engagement, First Nations, Indigenous, and Métis community representatives emphasized the historical importance of Second Marsh and McLaughlin Bay as a traditional settlement and resource procurement area well-utilized by their ancestors.

Table 4: Historical Importance to AFN
(Provided by Dr. Julie Kapyrka, Consultation Coordinator, at Alderville First Nation)

Historical Importance of Second Marsh and McLaughlin Bay Wildlife to AFN
Coastal wetlands are extremely significant to the Michi Saagiig – areas of medicine and foods. These marshes/wetlands are also close to many Nishnaabe trails back in the day – and “carrying places” – where significant travel routes once existed. These places would have been gathering areas, harvesting areas, fishing areas. I believe that the “Scugog Carrying Place” trail is significant to the area as well. This trail has been referred to by various names: the Old Indian Trail, the Indian Foot Path, and the Scugog-Oshawa Carrying Place. This trail ran through the forest connecting Lake Ontario to Lake Scugog and Lake Simcoe and had a great impact on the settlement patterns and history of this region (from Grant Karcich’s text: Scugog Carrying Place: A Frontier Pathway, 2013). Also, as Gidigaa Migizi-ban has taught us – the Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg could be found on every tributary that flowed into Lake Ontario, from the Spring to Fall – for the salmon runs. They would have undoubtedly been hunting, harvesting, and gathering around the Second Marsh and McLaughlin Bay.

Table 5: Historical Importance to HFN
(Provided by Tom Cowie, Lands/Resource Consultation, at Hiawatha First Nation)

Historical Importance of Second Marsh and McLaughlin Bay Wildlife to HFN
Many of these areas where [sic] notably located by travel routes. Scugog (Shallow waters) and Oshawa (The Crossing Place) was a significant route to the island and Ashuniog (The Place of The Calling, later named Lake Simcoe).

5.2.3.2 Environmental Importance of Second Marsh and McLaughlin Bay

During engagement, First Nations, Indigenous, and Métis community representatives emphasized their continuing stewardship responsibilities for the region and the importance of protecting areas of ecological and biodiversity such as Second Marsh and McLaughlin Bay.

Table 6: Environmental Importance to CRFN
(Provided by Ben Cousineau, Community Researcher and Archivist, at Chippewas of Rama First Nation)

Environmental Importance of Second Marsh and McLaughlin Bay Wildlife to CRFN
As ever, what is important to us -especially in the middle of urban areas- is keeping wetlands and greenspaces natural and pristine. These places have supported ecosystems, including the people who lived within them, for thousands of years. We always stress the importance of sustainable development and question if destructive development is essential. So in a short answer, what's important and valuable to Rama is ensuring that the next seven generations can enjoy these places, just like the hundreds of generations before them did.

Table 7: Environmental Importance to HFN
(Provided by Tom Cowie, Lands/Resource Consultation, at Hiawatha First Nation)

Historical Importance of Second Marsh and McLaughlin Bay Wildlife to HFN
As migratory harvesters [...] we were taught not to overburden our lands. With this attitude, we allowed our wetlands to flourish with flora and fauna.
Hiawatha is in agreement with Alderville, Scugog, and Rama when it comes to the historical and cultural significance to First Nations. In Anishinaabe culture, we are taught that the first family was Mishoomis Giizis (Grandfather Sun), Nokomis Dibiki-Giizis (Grandmother Moon), and Shkaakaamikwe (Mother Earth). Mother Earth had taught us that everything that we needed to live a good healthy life would be provided for us. In saying that we lived in balance with everything on her. That we had a familial relationship with everything on earth and we are connected through water, which is bloodline to Mother Earth. There are abundant reasons to properly protect and secure sites from change. The water filtration, medicines, SAR, breeding grounds, abundance of flora, fauna, food sustainability, and ceremonial grounds are phenomenal and only to get better if left undisturbed.

Table 8: Environmental Importance to MNO
(Provided by Kate Stewart McNeil, Region 8 Councillor, at Métis Nation of Ontario)

Environmental Importance of Second Marsh and McLaughlin Bay Wildlife to MNO
We encourage consideration of the Marsh and Bay's ecological functions as heritage attributes. We are committed to the continuing ecological integrity of the property. For example, all marshes have water filtration capabilities; they clean water. In terms of value, I think that should be brought to the forefront. Water filtration and clean water are very important, and marshes can do that for us. Making the marsh smaller will detract from that. Water filtration is a necessity for us.

5.2.4 Oshawa Community

Oshawa's first Euro-Canadian resident was Benjamin Wilson, who settled with his family on the shore of Lake Ontario, near the mouth of Oshawa Creek (Kaiser 1921). According to other early accounts, around 1790, Wilson and his family initially sheltered in the abandoned ruins of an old French trading post that had been constructed on Gifford Hill, a high point along the shore of Lake Ontario, in 1750 by French fur traders (North South Environmental 2018, Martindale Planning 2020). Wilson was a native of Vermont, and his daughter Nancy was the first settler infant born in Ontario County; she would later marry into another prominent early settler family, the Pickells (Kaiser 1921). Wilson settled with his family on Gifford Hill, one of the drumlins adjacent to the Second Marsh, and was soon joined by other early settlers like the Annis family and the Conants (Martindale Planning Services 2020). During the War of 1812, an American gunship fired upon the fledgling settlement but overall, the area saw little military activity. Oshawa's first cemetery, Harbour Cemetery, was established on Gifford Hill in 1816, but was later relocated due to later expansion of commercial and residential activities (North South Environmental 2018). The

Farewell brothers were involved in the shipbuilding trade along the lakeshore beginning in 1820, but by the early 1840s the settlement of Oshawa consisted of little more than a few houses, two hotels, and three general stores (Kaiser 1921). The largest store was owned by Edward Skae and had been in operation since 1835. The settlement was originally known as “Skae’s Corner,” but was changed to “Oshawa” at the suggestion of Moody Farewell, a resident of the nearby hamlet of Harmony which was located to the north of the subject property on the banks of Harmony Creek (Kaiser 1921).

A post office was established in 1842, and Oshawa incorporated as a village in 1849 (City of Oshawa 2023). The Grand Trunk Railway was constructed through the area in 1856; prior to this, Port Sydenham (now Oshawa Harbour) was the most important way of transporting goods to the fledgling settlement. The Grand Trunk Railway had a station in Oshawa, and there were several other forms of transportation such as a daily stage and mail coach that ran as far north as Beaverton, located on Lake Simcoe. By 1857, Oshawa had several large factories, including the Oshawa Manufacturing Company (which produced agricultural implements), and Fuller and Company (which manufactured furniture). The settlement also had a number of other industries, such as a wagonmaker, several blacksmiths, a livery stable, several general stores, hotels taverns, and other businesses. The settlement’s population was approximately 3,000 (Lovell 1857). Tremaine’s 1860 *Map of the County of Ontario, Upper Canada* indicates the Second Marsh was not blocked at its mouth by a sandbar, and it flowed freely into Lake Ontario as a bay or inlet (see Map 5). The bay is surrounded by low, swampy land on both its east and west sides and provides an outlet for the confluence of Harmony and Farewell Creeks as the flowed towards the lakeshore. Another bay or inlet to the west served as Oshawa’s harbour and provided the draining for Oshawa Creek. The Grand Trunk Railway line crossed Farewell Creek and Harmony Creek to the north of where the creeks met, and the surrounding area was predominately rural in nature with little urban development. An 1877 historic atlas indicates the area around the Second Marsh was similar to its depiction in 1860; very little had changed (see Map 6).

In 1876, Col. Robert S. McLaughlin moved to Oshawa and established a carriage manufacturing factory known as the McLaughlin Carriage Company. At one point, this was the largest carriage works in the British empire (City of Oshawa 2023). In the early 1900s, McLaughlin took advantage of the automobile’s developing popularity and contracted with Buick Motor Company in order to use the Buick-developed engine in a McLaughlin automobile. Production began in 1907 (City of Oshawa 2023). In 1915, McLaughlin began producing Chevrolets, and three years later a merger between McLaughlin Motor Company and Chevrolet created General Motors Canada, which is still a major employer within the city (City of Oshawa 2023).

Oshawa incorporated as a city in 1924 (City of Oshawa 2023). A 1930 topographic map shows that the City of Oshawa had grown substantially, and several rail corridors are located to the south of Oshawa’s main downtown core. The city had also expanded between the Canadian Pacific Railway (formerly the Grand Trunk Railway) and the shore of Lake Ontario, where a sewage disposal plan was noted along the marshy banks of Oshawa Creek just north of Oshawa’s harbour (see Map 7). A sandbar island had formed at the mouth of the Second Marsh and there was little development in the area.

The population of Oshawa had reached 25,000 by 1948. A 1954 aerial photograph indicates that the area surrounding the Second Marsh was predominately rural although development can be seen to the north and west (see Map 8). Highway 401 had been constructed to the north of the CPR railroad tracks and Colonel Sam Drive crossed the Second Marsh itself south of the railway tracks. A modern aerial photograph demonstrates that Oshawa had developed significantly since the 1950s, and industrial development has sprawled along the west bank of Harmony Creek,

whereas the east bank remains largely undeveloped likely due to its unsuitability for construction. There is significant residential development north of the CNR tracks and Highway 401. The City of Oshawa continues to be a major industrial and manufacturing hub as it was through most of the late nineteenth and all of the twentieth century, with over 3,000 people employed in those trades (City of Oshawa 2023).

5.2.5 Site Specific History

Prior to the 19th century, the Second Marsh did not exist as we know it. Instead, it was a deep bay between two drumlins, which was subsequently altered by both direct and indirect human intervention (North South Environmental 2018). The subject property encompasses parts of Lot 3, Lot 4, and Lot 5 in the Broken Front Concession of the Geographic Township of East Whitby.

- In the 1600s, Samuel de Champlain mapped the area, including a drumlin now known as Gifford's Hill (Martindale Planning Services 2020).
- Crown Patent for Lot 3, Broken Front Concession (approximately 200 acres) went Lieutenant James Givens on March 14, 1798 (see Table 9). Givens sold the entire lot to Edward Copson on December 31 of the same year.
 - James Givens, or Givens, was born in 1759 and served as a military officer and Ojibwe interpreter near Detroit, as well as under Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe and General Isaac Brock. He fought for the British in the American Revolution and was commissioned to Butler's Rangers in 1791. He fought bravely in the War of 1812 and defended York (Toronto) against American forces with a small contingent of Mississauga warriors in April 1813 (Martindale Planning Services 2020).
 - Like many other United Empire Loyalists and military officers who served in the early Britain-United States conflicts, Givens was granted 200 acres of land as a reward. Givens never lived on the property, and it is possible he never even visited the land he owned in Oshawa, as he also owned another 200-acre parcel in York (Martindale Planning Services 2020).
 - Givens died in 1846 at the age of 47 and was buried in St. James Cemetery in Toronto (Martindale Planning Services 2020).
- Crown Patent for Lot 4, Broken Front Concession (approximately 250 acres) was sold to Benjamin Wilson on February 23, 1819 (see Table 10). Wilson sold all of Lot 4 to William Pickle or Pickle on June 4 of the same year.
 - Benjamin Wilson was the same settler who was the first European to make Oshawa their home, and who made their first home in the abandoned ruins of the French trading post (Martindale Planning Services 2020).
 - William Pickle, also spelled Pickle or Pickell, was Benjamin Wilson's son-in-law. He was a fellow United Empire Loyalist originally from New York that had married Wilson's daughter Nancy in 1811 (Martindale Planning Services 2020).
 - William and Nancy, along with their dependent children and several other settler families, moved to the United States in 1842, where Nancy died soon after. William Pickle remarried and died in Iowa around 1880 (Kaiser 1921, Martindale Planning Services 2020).
 - Some of the older Pickle children, such as John, Benjamin, and Chlorinda, remained in the Oshawa area (Martindale Planning Services 2020).
- A will filed in 1820 for 220 acres of Lot 5 in the Broken Front Concession was in the name of Benjamin Wilson (see Table 11). However, the Crown Patent for Lot, also for 220 acres, was sold by The Crown to King's College on January 3, 1828, with no explanation Wilson's previous will.

- On August 16, 1824, William Pickell sold the north 150 acres of Lot 4 to William Farewell (see Figure 1). Farewell also purchased all of Lot 3 except for the Grand Trunk Railway corridor from William Draper on May 30, 1839.
 - The Farewell family was one of the “founding families” of Oshawa and lent their name to many landmarks, such as Farewell Corners (Harmony) and Farewell Creek, one of the tributaries within the subject property.
 - Brothers William and Acheus/Ackeus Moody Farewell were the first to arrive in 1802 (Martindale Planning Services 2020).
 - The Farewells were drawn by fur trapping and trading opportunities along the Scugog Carrying Place Trail (Martindale Planning Services 2020).
 - The Farewell family settled in Harmony, which was originally called Farewell Corners and is now part of the east side of the City of Oshawa.
 - Moody Farewell opened a tavern in 1812, and by 1820 was also operating a potash works with his brother William, however these businesses were not located on the subject property. The Farewell brothers were involved in shipbuilding and used Second Marsh as a harbour for their fleet (Martindale Planning Services 2020). Their use of the harbour for shipbuilding activities has not been corroborated at this time, however, the use-life of the Second Marsh would have been minimal, as agricultural activity further upstream would have caused silting to develop in the marsh.
 - Over time, upstream development affected the waterpower needed to power the mills located along Harmony and Farewell Creeks, which led to the cessation of those activities. The marsh also began to silt due to agricultural expansion north of Lake Ontario, and it could no longer be used for lacustrine shipping (Martindale Planning Services 2020).
 - William Farewell died in 1845 in Oshawa and the land was held by his descendants.
- On April 3, 1830, Edward Copson’s heir William Copson willed all 200 acres of Lot 3 to Lloyd Thomas.
- On January 15, 1856, University College (formerly King’s College) sold the north 108 acres of Lot 5 to John Wilson, who also acquired a road allowance from the Township of East Whitby in 1862.
 - John Wilson could have possibly been a son of Benjamin Wilson (early settler detailed above), but the number and names of all of Benjamin Wilson’s children are undocumented (Meeker 1966).
- On September 23, 1857, William Farewell sold all of Lot 3, except for the railroad lands, to Abram Farewell.
 - William Farewell had already sold approximately 70 acres of Lot 4, including the subject property, to Francis Coleman on October 19, 1854.
 - Abram Farewell was the son of Acheus Moody Farewell and William Farewell’s nephew (Johnson 1982).
- According to George Tremaine’s 1860 *Map of the County of Ontario, Upper Canada*, the subject property comprised a small portion of the east side of Lot 5, owned by John Wilson, part of Lot 4, owned by John Wilson, and William Farewell, and a small part of the west edge of Lot 5, owned by A.K. Farewell (see Map 5). The Grand Trunk Railway comprises the north border of the subject property and there appears to be a historic roadway between Lots 5 and 4. There does not appear to be any other surveyed road within the subject property’s boundaries. Harmony and Farewell Creeks both flow through the subject property, and their confluence was shown as being near the property’s southern

boundary. There are no buildings or structures indicated within or adjacent to the subject property.

- In May 1869, William Coleman sold approximately 70 acres of Lot 4 to James O. Guy.
 - James Odgers Guy, a Cornwall native, had immigrated to Canada with his family in 1842 (Oshawa Museum 2019).
 - James Guy purchased a quarter-acre lot and house near the Oshawa Harbour, which is still standing and currently houses part of the Oshawa Museum. The Guy family moved again in 1883 to a lot on King Street East (Oshawa Museum 2019).
 - James Guy and his brother were grain and coal dealers, and Guy also served as the Harbourmaster of the Port Oshawa Company (Oshawa Museum 2019).
 - There is no indication that the Guy family ever resided within the subject property.
- J.H. Beers & Co's map of East Whitby Township in their *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario, Ont.* (1877) depicts the subject property as a marshy area at the confluence of Harmony and Farewell Creeks (see Map 6). The subject property is spread across part of Lot 5, owned by J. Wilson, Lot 4, owned by J. Wilson and W. Farewell, and Lot 3, owned by J. Foley. A rail corridor defined the north boundary of the subject property, and there is a surveyed road allowance between Lots 5 and 4. There does not appear to be any structures that were located within the boundaries of the subject property, but there is one adjacent structure located on the part of Lot 4 belonging to William Farewell on the east bank of Farewell Creek. The type of structure or its purpose have not been indicated.
- On June 16, 1885, John Wilson sold part of Lot 5, along with a road allowance, to David Wilson.
- On January 8, 1889, David Wilson sold part of Lot 5 to William A. Gifford.
 - William Andrew Gifford was born in March 1841 to Lyman Gifford and Hannah Pickle. He was the brother of Margaret (Gifford) Conant and brother-in-law of Thomas Conant (Family Search 2023).
 - The land in Lot 5 remained in the Gifford family until the 1950s.
- On November 13, 1890, the Dominion Bank of Canada sold or granted part of Lot 4 to Thomas Conant.
 - James Guy, the previous owner, had assigned the mortgage of that parcel to the Dominion Bank of Canada in 1886 but the transaction had not been registered until 1890.
 - Thomas Conant was born in Oshawa in 1842, the great-grandson of early settler Roger Conant who had settled near Benjamin Wilson in 1794 (Terech 2016, Martindale Planning Services 2020).
 - Conant was an avid traveller who also wrote two well-known works regarding early life in Whitby Township: *Upper Canada Sketches* (1898) and *Life in Canada* (1903) (Martindale Planning Services 2020).
 - He married Margaret Gifford on December 12, 1866.
 - Their oldest child Gordon Daniel Conant was a notable public figure, serving as Oshawa's mayor and the twelfth Premier of Ontario (Martindale Planning Services 2020).
 - Thomas Gifford died in 1905 (Terech 2016).
- In 1896, the High Court of Ontario issued a certificate for part of Lot 3 from "railway to baseline" to John B. Wilson.
- On September 23, 1905, Thomas Conant's widow, Margaret Gifford Conant, sold part of Lot 5 to John B. Wilson. Wilson was also the owner of part of Lot 3 "from railway to baseline."

- On May 14, 1930, John B. Wilson sold parts of Lot 3 and Lot 4 south of the rail corridor to John Ferguson, who in turn sold the land to Maude Victoria Ferguson in August of the same year.
- A 1930 topographic map shows the subject property as a low and marshy area where Harmony and Farewell Creeks join on their way to Lake Ontario (see Map 7). There are several small, unnamed branching tributaries of each creek, and what appears to be a small pond on Farewell Creek, the easternmost of the two streams. The rail corridor remained the north boundary of the subject property, and there are no other thoroughfares or roadways depicted within the subject property, nor are there any structures.
- Dredging deposits from the Oshawa Harbour were unloaded into the marsh in 1933, resulting in a shallower depth and environmental degradation (North South Environmental 2018).
 - Further deposits in 1938 and 1948 exacerbated the declining natural condition of the Second Marsh (North South Environmental 2018).
- On July 25, 1952, Maude Victoria Ferguson transferred parts of Lot 3 and Lot 4, along with right of ways, to the City of Oshawa.
 - The City passed By-Law 2957 in January 1953 that expropriated certain lands in Lot 3 and Lot 4, as well as additional lands in Lot 5 for sewage related projects.
- In 1953 and 1959, Hiram Gifford and Wilbur and Gordon Gifford, respectively, filed quit claim deeds to the City of Oshawa for the north 108 acres of Lot 5.
 - Lyman and Hiram Gifford were the sons of William A. Gifford (Family Search 2023).
- The subject property was consolidated under the ownership of the City of Oshawa by January 1953.
 - The City of Oshawa used the Second Marsh as a drainage catchment for effluent, which flowed directly into the marsh from the Harmony Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant located nearby. Between 1952 and 1971, the overflow discharges from a pollution control facility on Harmony Creek increased the levels of organic waste and heavy metals within the marsh (North South Environmental 2018, Martindale Planning Services 2020).
- An aerial photograph from 1954 shows a landscape that appears very similar to the other maps. The CNR corridor continued to define the north boundary of the subject property, and the course of Harmony Creek and Farewell Creek appear unchanged (see Map 8). The most noticeable difference is the addition of Colonel Sam Drive, which bisects the Second Marsh directly south of the subject property. There are not structures or developments that appear on the aerial photo, and the landscape appears to be open creek and grassland, although the exact topography cannot be discerned.
- In the mid 1960s, the Oshawa Harbour Commission made plans to create a deep-water port at the Second Marsh by dredging the accumulated sediment, and in 1970, most of the Second Marsh was granted to the Commission (Martindale Planning Services 2020, see Figure 2). It is unclear if these plans encompassed the land north of Colonel Sam Drive in addition to those to the south.
- Environmental lobbying for the Second Marsh began in earnest in 1972. The creation of the Second Marsh Defense Association (SMDA) to save the marsh from being part of harbour expansion.
 - The SMDA's work resulted in federal agencies conducting a number of environmental studies and recommending the rehabilitation and preservation of the Second Marsh as a wetland habitat (Martindale Planning Services 2020).
 - Conservation efforts had begun as early as 1956 when the Oshawa Fish and Wildlife Advisory Council (OFWAC) began banding birds, especially ducks, in order

- to see how the marsh contributed to migratory patterns (Martindale Planning Services 2020).
- The Friends of Second Marsh (FSM) was established along with the SMDA in order to advocate on behalf of the Second Marsh. The FSM is a non-profit organization which leads educational and outreach opportunities at the Marsh (North South Environmental 2018).
 - In 1974, the outlet to Lake Ontario was dyked by the Oshawa Harbour Commission, which increased the rate of sedimentation within the Second Marsh. As a result, the vegetation began to die and could no longer serve as a sedimentation filter and, along with the drainage of both Harmony and Farewell Creeks into the marsh, led to high sedimentation rates and lower water quality (North South Environmental 2018).
 - In 1991, the City of Oshawa acquired the Second Marsh from the Harbour Commission, and a steering committee was created to develop a management plan for the marshlands in order to encourage and steward its rehabilitation as a viable ecosystem (City of Oshawa 1992, North South Environmental 2018).
 - SMDA played a leadership and implementation role and FSM were a partner in implementing “Environment Canada’s \$1.3 million Second Marsh restoration program” (FSM 2023)
 - The remainder of the Second Marsh was transferred to the City of Oshawa on November 30, 1992 (North South Environmental 2018).
 - The stewardship of the marsh is currently overseen by the Second Marsh Management Committee, the City of Oshawa, Ducks Unlimited Canada, and the Central Lake Ontario Conservation Authority (CLOCA) (Martindale Planning Services 2020).
 - In 2021, the City of Oshawa designated the portion of the Second Marsh south of Colonel Sam Drive under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (City of Oshawa 2023).

**Table 9: Summary of Property Ownership for Lot 3, Broken Front Concession
(LRO #40)**

Instrument #	Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
--	Patent	14 Mar 1798	The Crown	Lt. James Givens	All 200 acres
888	B&S	31 Dec 1798	Lt. James Givens	Edward Copson	All 200 acres
11383	Will	3 Apr 1830	William John Copson (heir)	Lloyd Thomas	All 200 acres
4424	B&S	Dec 11 1833	Lloyd Thomas	Hon. William Draper	All 200 acres
1625	B&S	30 May 1839	Hon. William Draper	William Farewell	All 200 acres
1867	B&S	23 Sep 1857	William Farewell	Abram Farewell	All except railroad lands
25206	Mortgage	21 Apr 1865	Abram Farewell	C.Wilson & others	Discharged 1648
5062	Certificate	27 Jun 1896	High Court of Ontario	John B. Wilson	Part south of Railway to Baseline
13745	Grant	14 May 1930	John B. Wilson	John Ferguson	Part south of ROW [Illegible]
13771	Grant	28 Aug 1930	John Ferguson	Maude Victoria Ferguson	Part [Illegible]
64263	By-Law	19 Mar 1951	Corp. City of Oshawa	Corp. City of Oshawa	By-Law 2854
O69070	Transfer	25 Jul 1952	Maude Victoria Ferguson	Corp. City of Oshawa	Part w/ RoW
OS70876	By-Law	9 Jan 1953	Corp. City of Oshawa	Corp. City of Oshawa	Expropriation of certain lands
40R-6896	Plan Reference	17 Feb 1982	Corp. City of Oshawa	Corp. City of Oshawa	Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4
40R-17281	Plan Reference	16 Dec 1996	Corp. City of Oshawa	Corp. City of Oshawa	Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8

**Table 10: Summary of Property Ownership for Lot 4, Broken Front Concession
(LRO #40)**

Instrument #	Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
---	Patent	23 Feb 1819	The Crown	Benjamin Willson	All 250 acres
3423	B&S	4 Jun 1819	Benjamin Willson	William Pickle or Pickell	All 250 acres
7636	B&S	16 Aug 1824	William Pickell or Pickle	William Farewell	North 150 acres
2362	B&S	19 Oct 1854	William Farewell	Francis Coleman	70 acres
231	B&S	4 May 1869	William Coleman	James O. Guy	Approx. 70 acres
1087	B&S	29 Dec 1873	Corp. of East Whitby	Lauren Drew	Road Allowance
2658	B&S	9 Apr 1881	Lauren Drew	William H. Conant	Road Allowance
3155	B&S	18 Oct 1883	William H. Conant	Henry Robins	Part, Road Allowance
3754	B&S	12 Mar 1887	Henry Robins	Thomas Conant	Road Allowance
[Illeg]	Assignment	6 Aug 1886 (reg. 1890)	James Guy	Dominion Bank of Canada	Part
1368	[Illeg]	13 Nov 1890	Dominion Bank of Canada	Thomas Conant	Part
[Illegible]	Transfer	19 Dec 1894	John F. Paxton, Sherriff	Thomas Conant	[Illegible]
6146	B&S	23 Sep 1905	Margaret Conant	John B. Wilson	Parts [Illegible]
13745	Grant	14 May 1930	John B. Wilson	John Ferguson	Part land south of Rlwy with RoW to Baseline

Instrument #	Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
13771	Grant	28 Aug 1930	John Ferguson	Maude Victoria Ferguson	Part with RoW
64253	By-Law	19 Mar 1951	Corp. City of Oshawa	Corp. City of Oshawa	By-Law 2854
69070	Transfer	25 Jul 1952	Maude Victoria Ferguson	Corp. City of Oshawa	Part w/ RoW
70876	By-Law	9 Jan 1953	Corp. City of Oshawa	Corp. City of Oshawa	By-Law 2957 to expropriate certain lands
40R 6447	Plan Reference	25 Jun 1981	Corp. City of Oshawa	Corp. City of Oshawa	Part 3 and part of Parts 1, 2, 4 as in No. 69070
40R-6896	Plan Reference	17 Feb 1982	Corp. City of Oshawa	Corp. City of Oshawa	Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4
40R12096	Plan Reference	4 Apr 1989	Corp. City of Oshawa	Corp. City of Oshawa	Parts 1, 2, and 3
D334635	Transfer Easement	2 Feb 1990	City of Oshawa	Bell Canada	Easement over Parts 1, 2, 3 on 40R-12096

Table 11: Summary of Property Ownership on Lot 5, Broken Front Concession (LRO #40)

Instrument #	Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
--	Will	8 Apr 1820	Benjamin Wilson	----	All 220 acres
---	Patent	3 Jan 1828	The Crown	King's College	All 220 acres
4702	Grant	15 Jan 1856	University College	John Wilson	North 108 acres
21984	B&S	3 Feb 1862	Corp. of East Whitby	John Wilson	Road Allowance
3517	B&S	16 Jun 1885	John Wilson	David Wilson	Part w. Road Allowance
4078	B&S	8 Jan 1889	David Wilson	William A. Gifford	[Illegible]
4291	B&S	12 Mar 1890	Alfred Gifford and wife	Lyman and Hiram Gifford	Part
4346	Quit Claim	16 Oct 1890	Lyman Gifford	Hiram Gifford	--
5027	Annuity	23 Jan 1896	Hiram Gifford & wife	Huldah Gifford	Part w/ Road Allowance
1869 – 1937 Missing or Illegible					
15364	Grant	6 May 1937	Wilfred Gifford, exr of Elizabeth Gifford	Hiram Lloyd Gifford	As in 4346
15422	Quit Claim	15 Sep 1937	Lyman A. Gifford	Hiram L. Gifford	As in 15364
1937 – 1941 Missing or Illegible					
70876	By-Law	9 Jan 1953	Corp. City of Oshawa	Corp. City of Oshawa	By-Law 2959 expropriation of certain lands re: sewage
74551	Quit Claim	14 Oct 1953	Hiram L. Gifford	Corp. City of Oshawa	Part of North 108 acres as in 10946
106014	Quit Claim	6 Feb 1959	Wilfred & Gordon Gifford	Corp. City of Oshawa	Part as in 74551
40R-784	Plan Reference	8 Sep 1972	Corp. City of Oshawa	Corp. City of Oshawa	Parts 1 – 16 as in 185538, 88307, 145595/, 106014

5.3 Context

ARA reviewed the contextual understanding in the 2020 Heritage Research Report by Martindale Planning Services, and while the report discusses the portion of the Second Marsh south of Colonel Sam Drive, the following information is still appropriate and applicable. As stated in the *Second Marsh Management Plan* (1992), the actual boundary of the Second Marsh includes the subject property in addition to the marshlands south of Colonel Sam Drive, and therefore the context would be similar for the two areas, despite its bisection by Colonel Sam Drive.

In addition to its ecological functions, the Marsh has had an important historic role in the development of the City of Oshawa, marking the ancient terminus of the Scugog Carrying Place Trail, and later becoming a site of booming industry in the 19th century, and finally a restored natural heritage site, an area for citizens of Oshawa to learn about the importance of wetlands and to access opportunities for passive recreation.

The Second Marsh is adjacent to several important historic, natural, and recreational areas, including the McLaughlin Bay Wildlife Reserve, Darlington Provincial Park, the Scugog Carrying Place Trail, the Great Lakes Waterfront Trail, the Joseph Kolodzie Oshawa Creek Bike Path, historic Gifford Hill, Lakeview Park, the Oshawa Harbour operated by the Hamilton-Oshawa Port Authority (HOPA), the nearby Pumphouse Marsh and Gold Point wetlands, and the new Ed Broadbent Waterfront Park. Like the Marsh, these nearby landmarks represent the historic importance and character of the area and emphasize how the Marsh supports and is physically linked to its surroundings (Martindale Planning Services 2020:2).

The coastal wetlands in Durham Region are unique to the Lake Ontario shoreline (CLOCA 2013). The Second Marsh contains numerous types of habitats, such as meadow and open water marshes, ponds, grassy meadows, and woodlot, which forms a biological system that supports an incredible diversity of species and a range of vegetation communities (North South Environmental 2018). The bay serves as a “habitat connector,” whose significance is increased due to its location near other significant marshes. McLaughlin Bay is part of a larger ecosystem which, along with the Second Marsh, serves as one habitat that supports many species (Wittnebel 2016). Second Marsh and McLaughlin Bay Wildlife Reserve are contiguous coastal ecosystems that provide shelter for migratory birds and other possibly endangered species. The area is also highly productive, in that it supports a large number of both animal and plants species (CLOCA 2013).

Coastal wetlands along the Lake Ontario shoreline are predominantly provincially owned, and an extensive coastal trail system means they are considered excellent places for active and passive recreation, such as hiking, biking, canoeing/kayaking, and birdwatching. Marshes are also used by sportsmen, such as anglers (CLOCA 2013). McLaughlin Bay is adjacent or in proximity to several important areas of historic or natural interest, such as:

- The terminus of the Scugog Carrying Place Trail, located at the mouth of Farewell Creek adjacent to the west border of the subject property;
- historic Gifford Hill, also located to the west, adjacent to the subject property;
- the Oshawa Harbour, located to the west in proximity to the subject property;
- Darlington Provincial Park, which is in proximity to the subject property to the east and adjacent to McLaughlin Bay Wildlife Reserve;
- McLaughlin Bay Wildlife Reserve, which is also adjacent to the subject property to the east; and

- Other similar wildlife reserves such as the Pumphouse Marsh, which is located near the Oshawa Harbour to the west of the subject property.

It also connects to or is located near a number of other recreational trail systems such as:

- the Great Lakes Waterfront Trail, which is located adjacent to the subject property and runs through Darlington Provincial Park;
- the Second Marsh trails, located within the area of the marsh south of Colonel Sam Drive; and
- the Joseph Kolodzie Oshawa Creek Bike Path, which follows the path of Oshawa Creek, located to the west of the study area.

These landmarks represent the historic and natural character of the area and supports how Second Marsh is linked to its surroundings (Martindale Planning Services 2020).

6.0 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Table 12 presents an evaluation of Second Marsh (north of Colonel Sam Drive) according to Ontario Regulation 9/06 (as amended by Ontario Regulation 569/22).

Table 12: Evaluation of the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of the Second Marsh (north of Colonel Sam Drive) in Accordance with O. Reg. 9/06

Description	Meets Criteria (Yes or No)	Value
The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	Yes	Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive is a representative example of a lacustrine wetland ecosystem, which occur along the shores of the Great Lakes. It provides varied habitats for migratory and non-migratory species and are also responsible for contributing to the overall health of the Great Lakes ecosystem. Second Marsh as a whole has a diverse number of species of flora and fauna, including approximately 588 species of plants, 265 species of birds, 29 mammal species, and numerous fish species. Second Marsh as a whole supports numerous and varied habitats, such as river, meadows, ponds, swamps, marsh, and beach. The marsh has been designated as a Provincially significant wetland (PSW) and an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI).
The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value	No	The Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive does not have design or physical value, as there are no structures or buildings within the boundaries of the subject property at all, and therefore a degree of craftsmanship and/or artistic value cannot be determined. Further, although the subject property has been modified over time by human activity (i.e., environmental restoration) these activities do not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	No	Although Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive is an example of a restored wetland research did not reveal that the restoration involved a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community	Yes	Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive is associated with some of Oshawa's earliest Euro-Canadian settlers, such as the Farewell Brothers, who established a shipbuilding business on the shore of the bay in the early eighteenth century. It also has an indirect association with Benjamin Wilson, Oshawa's first settler, who utilized an abandoned

Description	Meets Criteria (Yes or No)	Value
		<p>French trading post adjacent to the southern boundary of the Second Marsh as the first shelter for him and his family on a drumlin adjacent to the subject property. These associations are not directly to the subject property lands.</p> <p>Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive is associated with the Friends of Second Marsh. Second Marsh Defense Association, now Friends of Second Marsh, was created in 1972 to advocate for the marsh. Their work resulted in resulted in federal agencies conducting a number of environmental studies and recommending the rehabilitation and preservation of the Second Marsh as a wetland habitat. They were a partner in the restoration of the wetland in the early 1990s as part of Environment Canada’s \$1.3 million Second Marsh restoration program. Friends of Second Marsh are a non-profit environmental group working to provide educational and stewardship opportunities within and related to the Second Marsh since 1972. They also provide a majority of the trail and viewing platform maintenance within the marsh, which are currently found south of Colonel Sam Drive.</p> <p>Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive has historical/associative value due to its direct association with the Indigenous land-use of the area. Second Marsh has been identified as an area of historical and environmental importance to the Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Métis Nation of Ontario, Alderville First Nation and Hiawatha First Nation. Both oral histories and archaeological evidence demonstrate the importance of the coastal wetland and waterways for trade, travel, and sustenance. The natural harbour led to an inland network of waterways ideal for transportation, which became known as the Scugog Carry Place trail. This north-south trading route carried goods and people from Lake Scugog and Ontario’s interior to the shore of Lake Ontario. Its southern terminus ends on a beach at the mouth of Farewell Creek, along the western edge of Second Marsh. MNO representatives stated that “We encourage consideration of the Marsh and Bay’s ecological functions as heritage attributes. We are committed to the continuing ecological integrity of the property. For example, all marshes have water filtration capabilities.” Chippewas of Rama First Nation stated “As ever, what is important to us -especially in the middle of urban areas- is keeping wetlands and greenspaces natural and pristine”. Alderville First Nation stated “Coastal wetlands are extremely significant to the Michi Saagiig – areas of medicine and foods”. Further, Hiawatha First Nation stated “Scugog (Shallow waters) and Oshawa (The Crossing Place) was a significant route to the island and Ashuniong (The Place of The Calling, later named Lake Simcoe).”</p>
<p>The property has historical value or associative value because it yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive has the potential to yield information on traditional practices that can contribute to the understand of the First Nations communities who have and continue to call the Oshawa area home. Both oral histories and archaeological evidence demonstrate the importance of the coastal wetland and waterways for trade, travel, and sustenance. Further, the</p>

Description	Meets Criteria (Yes or No)	Value
		terminus of the Scugog Carrying Place Trail, located at the mouth of Farewell Creek adjacent to the west border of the subject property, had been used by Indigenous people for thousands of years. As such, there is potential for to yield information regarding the Pre-Contact landscape and Indigenous land-use.
The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	No	Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive does not demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community.
The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	Yes	Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive is important in maintaining, and supporting the character of the area, as it one of a series of coastal lacustrine marshes on the north shore of Lake Ontario. It is a continuation of the section of the Second Marsh located south of Colonel Sam Drive, which has already been designated as a Cultural Heritage Landscape under the OHA in 2020. Additionally, it is adjacent to McLaughlin Bay Wildlife Reserve. Second Marsh and McLaughlin Bay Wildlife Reserve form a contiguous coastal ecosystem. These properties are also in close proximity to Darlington Provincial Park.
The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings	Yes	Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive's relationship to its surroundings is primarily functional as an ecologically significant wetland and a restored natural heritage site that provides shelter for migratory birds and other native lacustrine species. The subject property contains the confluence of Farewell and Harmony Creeks within its boundaries, which, once joined, flows into Lake Ontario through the Second Marsh.
The property has contextual value because it is a landmark	No	The subject property does not have any public access therefore although Second Marsh is a known site within the City of Oshawa, Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive is not a landmark.

7.0 HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

An examination of the relationship between the heritage attributes and the cultural heritage value or interest outlined in Table 13 assisted with the development of the list of heritage attributes.

Table 13: Relationship of Heritage Attributes to Cultural Heritage Values

<p>Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive is a representative example of a lacustrine wetland ecosystem, which occur along the shores of the Great Lakes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entire property which contains a lacustrine wetland ecosystem that provides valuable natural habitat to a high diversity of wildlife, including 288 species of birds (the wetland is located on the Atlantic flyway, and therefore is an important staging and nesting area for waterfowl), along with 32 mammal species and numerous fish species • The extent of the natural vegetation (to date, 588 species of plants have been identified at the Marsh - 8 provincially significant and 136 regionally extirpated, rare and uncommon) • The varied habitats, including meadow, river, swamp, woodland and marsh • Confluence of Farewell and Harmony Creeks
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<p>Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive is associated with the Friends of Second Marsh.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire property which contains a lacustrine wetland ecosystem that provides valuable natural habitat to a high diversity of wildlife, including 288 species of birds (the wetland is located on the Atlantic flyway, and therefore is an important staging and nesting area for waterfowl), along with 32 mammal species and numerous fish species;
<p>Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive has historical/associative value due to its direct association with the Indigenous land-use of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location adjacent to the Scugog Carrying Place Trail, the southern terminus ends on a beach at the mouth of Farewell Creek, along the western edge of Second Marsh The entire property which contains a lacustrine wetland ecosystem that provides valuable natural habitat to a high diversity of wildlife, including 288 species of birds (the wetland is located on the Atlantic flyway, and therefore is an important staging and nesting area for waterfowl), along with 32 mammal species and numerous fish species The extent of the natural vegetation (to date, 588 species of plants have been identified at the Marsh - 8 provincially significant and 136 regionally extirpated, rare and uncommon) The varied habitats, including meadow, river, swamp, woodland and marsh Confluence of Farewell and Harmony Creeks
<p>Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive has the potential to yield information on traditional practices that can contribute to the understand of the First Nations communities who have and continue to call the Oshawa area home</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location adjacent to the Scugog Carrying Place Trail, the southern terminus ends on a beach at the mouth of Farewell Creek, along the western edge of Second Marsh
<p>Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive is important in maintaining and supporting the character of the area, as it one of a series of coastal lacustrine marshes on the north shore of Lake Ontario.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The varied habitats, including meadow, river, swamp, woodland and marsh Location adjacency to McLaughlin Bay Wildlife Reserve and proximity to Darlington Provincial Park, which are also important wetland ecosystems
<p>Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive's relationship to its surroundings is primarily functional as an ecologically significant wetland and a restored natural heritage site that provides shelter for migratory birds and other native lacustrine species.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire property which contains a lacustrine wetland ecosystem that provides valuable natural habitat to a high diversity of wildlife including 288 species of birds (the wetland is located on the Atlantic flyway, and therefore is an important staging and nesting area for waterfowl), along with 32 mammal species and numerous fish species The extent of the natural vegetation (to date, 588 species of plants have been identified at the Marsh - 8 provincially significant and 136 regionally extirpated, rare and uncommon) The varied habitats, including meadow, river, swamp, woodland and marsh Confluence of Farewell and Harmony Creeks

8.0 STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

Introduction and Description of Property

The Second Marsh is a 137-hectare coastal wetland along the north shore of Lake Ontario in the City of Oshawa. Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive consist of 18.03ha (44.56ac) of the march located north of Colonel Sam Drive.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive is a representative example of a lacustrine wetland ecosystem, which occur along the shores of the Great Lakes. It provides varied habitats for migratory and non-migratory species and are also responsible for contributing to the overall health of the Great Lakes ecosystem.. Second Marsh as a whole has a diverse number of species of flora and fauna, including approximately 588 species of plants, 265 species of birds, 29 mammal species, and numerous fish species. Second Marsh as a whole supports numerous and varied habitats, such as river, meadows, ponds, swamps, marsh, and beach. The marsh has been designated as a Provincially significant wetland (PSW) and an Area. of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI).

Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive is associated with the Friends of Second Marsh. Second Marsh Defense Association, now Friends of Second Marsh, was created in 1972 to advocate for the marsh. Their work resulted in resulted in federal agencies conducting a number of environmental studies and recommending the rehabilitation and preservation of the Second Marsh as a wetland habitat. They were a partner in the restoration of the wetland in the early 1990s as part of Environment Canada's \$1.3 million Second Marsh restoration program. Friends of Second Marsh are a non-profit environmental group working to provide educational and stewardship opportunities within and related to the Second Marsh since 1972. They also provide a majority of the trail and viewing platform maintenance within the marsh, which are currently found south of Colonel Sam Drive.

Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive has historical/associative value due to its direct association with the Indigenous land-use of the area. Second Marsh has been identified as an area of historical and environmental importance to the Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Métis Nation of Ontario, Alderville First Nation and Hiawatha First Nation. Both oral histories and archaeological evidence demonstrate the importance of the coastal wetland and waterways for trade, travel, and sustenance. The natural harbour led to an inland network of waterways ideal for transportation, which became known as the Scugog Carry Place trail. This north-south trading route carried goods and people from Lake Scugog and Ontario's interior to the shore of Lake Ontario. Its southern terminus ends on a beach at the mouth of Farewell Creek, along the western edge of Second Marsh. MNO representatives stated that "We encourage consideration of the Marsh and Bay's ecological functions as heritage attributes. We are committed to the continuing ecological integrity of the property. For example, all marshes have water filtration capabilities." Chippewas of Rama First Nation stated "As ever, what is important to us -especially in the middle of urban areas- is keeping wetlands and greenspaces natural and pristine". Alderville First Nation stated "Coastal wetlands are extremely significant to the Michi Saagiig – areas of medicine and foods". Further, Hiawatha First Nation stated "Scugog (Shallow waters) and Oshawa (The Crossing Place) was a significant route to the island and Ashuniong (The Place of The Calling, later named Lake Simcoe)."

Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive has the potential to yield information on traditional practices that can contribute to the understand of the First Nations communities who have and continue to call the Oshawa area home. Both oral histories and archaeological evidence demonstrate the importance of the coastal wetland and waterways for trade, travel, and sustenance. Further, the terminus of the Scugog Carrying Place Trail, located at the mouth of Farewell Creek adjacent to the west border of the subject property , had been used by Indigenous people for thousands of years. As such, there is potential for to yield information regarding the Pre-Contact landscape and Indigenous land-use.

Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive is important in maintaining, and supporting the character of the area, as it one of a series of coastal lacustrine marshes on the north shore of Lake Ontario. It is a continuation of the section of the Second Marsh located south of Colonel Sam Drive, which has already been designated as a Cultural Heritage Landscape under the OHA in 2020. Additionally, it is adjacent to McLaughlin Bay Wildlife Reserve. Second Marsh and McLaughlin Bay Wildlife Reserve form a contiguous coastal ecosystem. These properties are also in close proximity to Darlington Provincial Park.

Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive's relationship to its surroundings is primarily functional as an ecologically significant wetland and a restored natural heritage site that provides shelter for migratory birds and other native lacustrine species. The subject property contains the confluence of Farewell and Harmony Creeks within its boundaries, which, once joined, flows into Lake Ontario through the Second Marsh.

Cultural Heritage Attributes

Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive is a representative example of a lacustrine wetland ecosystem, which occur along the shores of the Great Lakes and Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive's relationship to its surroundings is primarily functional as an ecologically significant wetland and a restored natural heritage site that provides shelter for migratory birds and other native lacustrine species. The property contains the following heritage attributes that reflect these values:

- The entire property which contains a lacustrine wetland ecosystem that provides valuable natural habitat to a high diversity of wildlife, including 288 species of birds (the wetland is located on the Atlantic flyway, and therefore is an important staging and nesting area for waterfowl), along with 32 mammal species and numerous fish species
- The extent of the natural vegetation (to date, 588 species of plants have been identified at the Marsh - 8 provincially significant and 136 regionally extirpated, rare and uncommon)
- The varied habitats, including meadow, river, swamp, woodland and marsh
- Confluence of Farewell and Harmony Creeks

Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive is associated with the Friends of Second Marsh. The property contains the following heritage attributes that reflect this value:

- The entire property which contains a lacustrine wetland ecosystem that provides valuable natural habitat to a high diversity of wildlife, including 288 species of birds (the wetland is located on the Atlantic flyway, and therefore is an important staging and nesting area for waterfowl), along with 32 mammal species and numerous fish species

Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive has historical/associative value due to its direct association with the Indigenous land-use of the area. The property contains the following heritage attribute that reflect this value:

- Location adjacent to the Scugog Carrying Place Trail, the southern terminus ends on a beach at the mouth of Farewell Creek, along the western edge of Second Marsh
- The entire property which contains a lacustrine wetland ecosystem that provides valuable natural habitat to a high diversity of wildlife, including 288 species of birds (the wetland is located on the Atlantic flyway, and therefore is an important staging and nesting area for waterfowl), along with 32 mammal species and numerous fish species
- The extent of the natural vegetation (to date, 588 species of plants have been identified at the Marsh - 8 provincially significant and 136 regionally extirpated, rare and uncommon)

- The varied habitats, including meadow, river, swamp, woodland and marsh
- Confluence of Farewell and Harmony Creeks

Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive has the potential to yield information on traditional practices that can contribute to the understand of the First Nations communities who have and continue to call the Oshawa area home. The property contains the following heritage attributes that reflect this value:

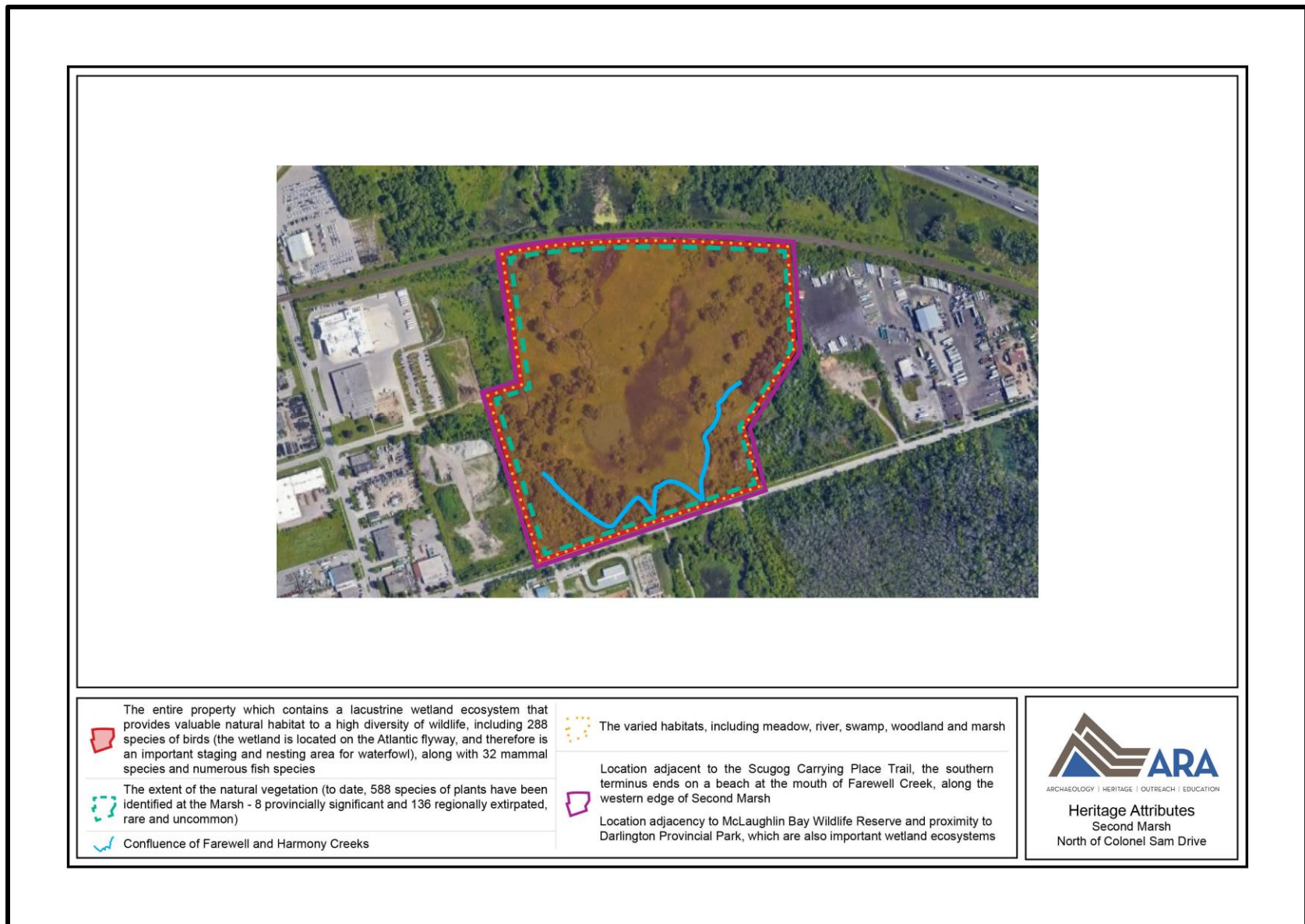
- Location adjacent to the Scugog Carrying Place Trail, the southern terminus ends on a beach at the mouth of Farewell Creek, along the western edge of Second Marsh

Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive is important in maintaining and supporting the character of the area, as it one of a series of coastal lacustrine marshes on the north shore of Lake Ontario. The property contains the following heritage attributes that reflect this value:

- The varied habitats, including meadow, river, swamp, woodland and marsh;
- Location adjacent to McLaughlin Bay Wildlife Reserve and proximity to Darlington Provincial Park, which are also important wetland ecosystems

9.0 MAP OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

The following figures display the heritage attributes as outlined in Section 7.0 above.



Map 3: Map of Heritage Attributes of Second Marsh north of Colonel Sam Drive

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

O. Reg. 9/06 of the *OHA* requires that to be designated, a property must meet two criteria. The Second Marsh (north of Colonel Sam Drive) meets five criteria for determining CHVI as outlined in *O. Reg. 9/06*, therefore it is worthy of designation under *O. Reg. 9/06* of the *OHA*.

The *Provincial Policy Statement* notes that CHVI is bestowed upon cultural heritage resources by communities (MMAH 2020). Accordingly, the system by which heritage is governed in this province places an emphasis on the decision-making of local municipalities in determining CHVI. It is hoped that the information presented in this report will be useful in those deliberations.

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Appendix A: Photographs



Map 4: Photo Locations at the Second Marsh North of Col. Sam Drive
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Image 1: Colonel Sam Drive
(Photo taken on June 13, 2023; Facing West)



Image 2: Colonel Sam Drive
(Photo taken on June 13, 2023; Facing East)



Image 3: Sidewalk and Overgrown Vegetation Along Col. Sam Drive
(Photo taken on June 13, 2023; Facing Northwest)



Image 4: Pedestrian Bridge Over the Second Marsh
(Photo taken on June 13, 2023; Facing West)



**Image 5: West Edge of Pedestrian Bridge over the Second Marsh
(Photo taken on June 13, 2023; Facing East)**



**Image 6: Pedestrian Bridge Over From South Side of Col. Sam Drive
(Photo taken June 13, 2023; Facing Northwest)**



**Image 7: Col. Sam Drive Over the Second Marsh From Pedestrian Bridge
(Photo taken on June 13, 2023, Facing South)**



**Image 8: Viewing Platform Accessed from Sidewalk
(Photo taken on June 13, 2023; Facing North)**



Image 9: Confluence of Farewell Creek (Left) and Harmony Creek (Right)
(Photo taken on June 13, 2023; Facing North)



Image 10: Confluence of Creeks from Viewing Platform
(Photo taken June 13, 2023; Facing Northeast)



**Image 11: Farewell Creek from Sidewalk West of Pedestrian Bridge
(Photo taken on June 13, 2023; Facing North)**



**Image 12: View into Marsh from Sidewalk West of Pedestrian Bridge
(Photo taken on June 13, 2023; Facing North)**



**Image 13: Vegetation in Subject Property Seen from Sidewalk
(Photo taken on June 13, 2023; Facing North)**

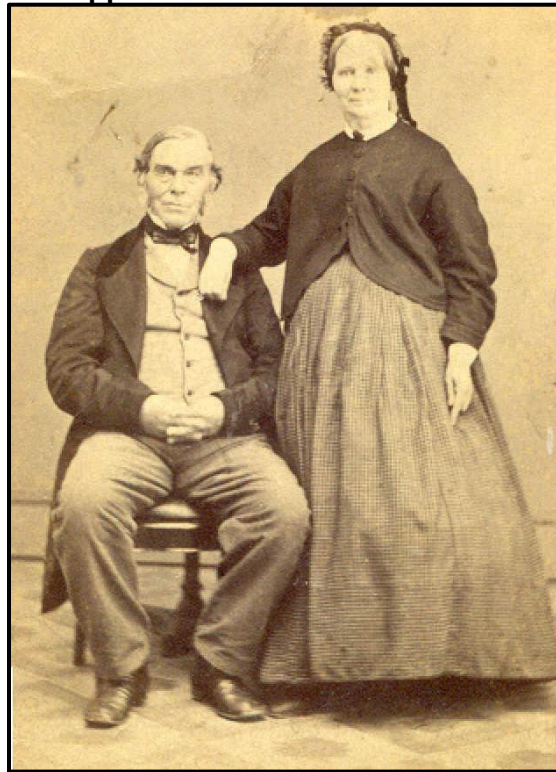


**Image 14: CNR Tracks and Marsh Vegetation Seen from Viewing Platform
(Photo taken on June 13, 2023; Facing North)**



**Image 15: Adjacent Wastewater Treatment Plant
(Photo taken on June 13, 2023; Facing Southeast)**

Appendix B: Historic Photos

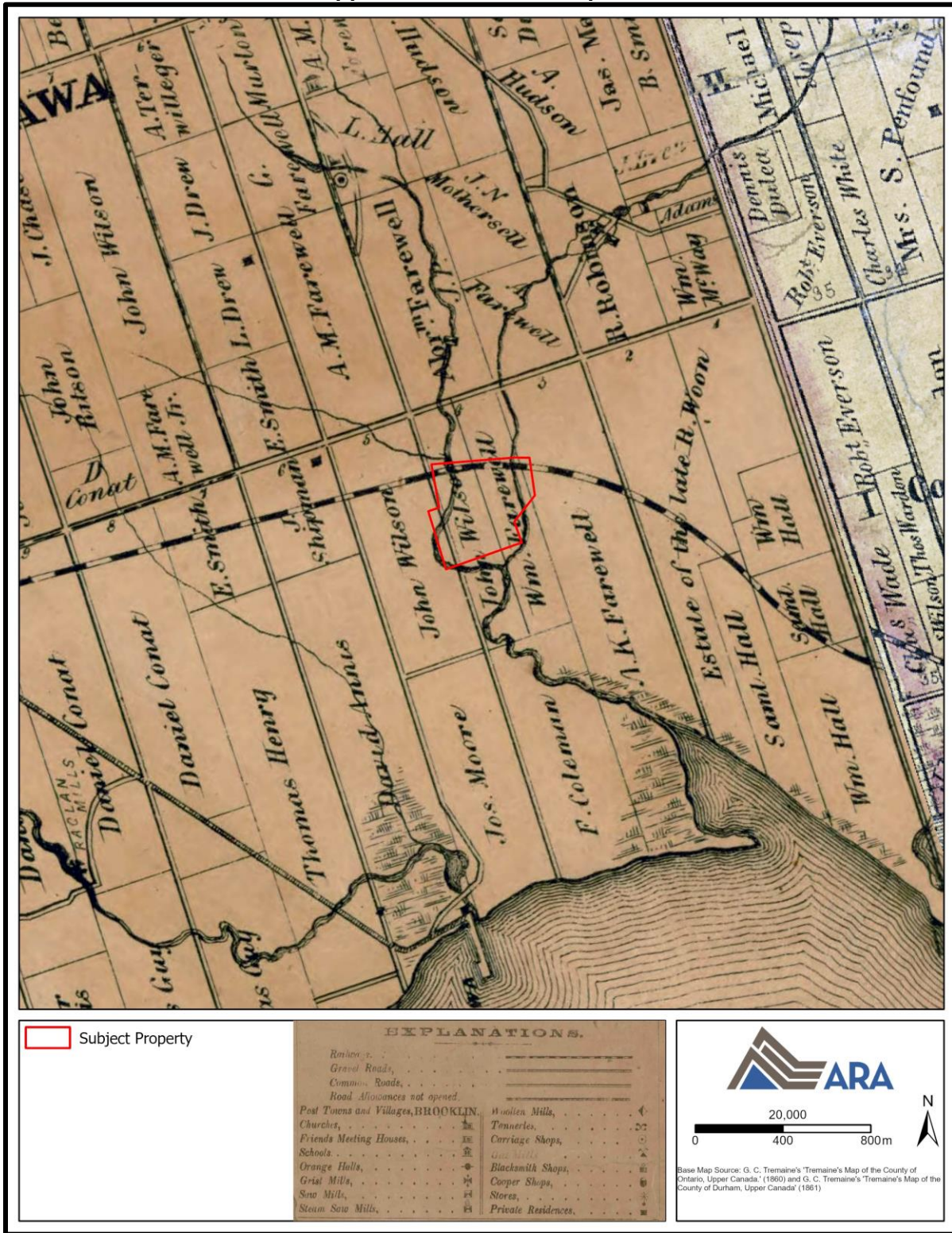


**Figure 1: William and Sarah Farewell, date unknown
(Martindale Planning Services 2020)**

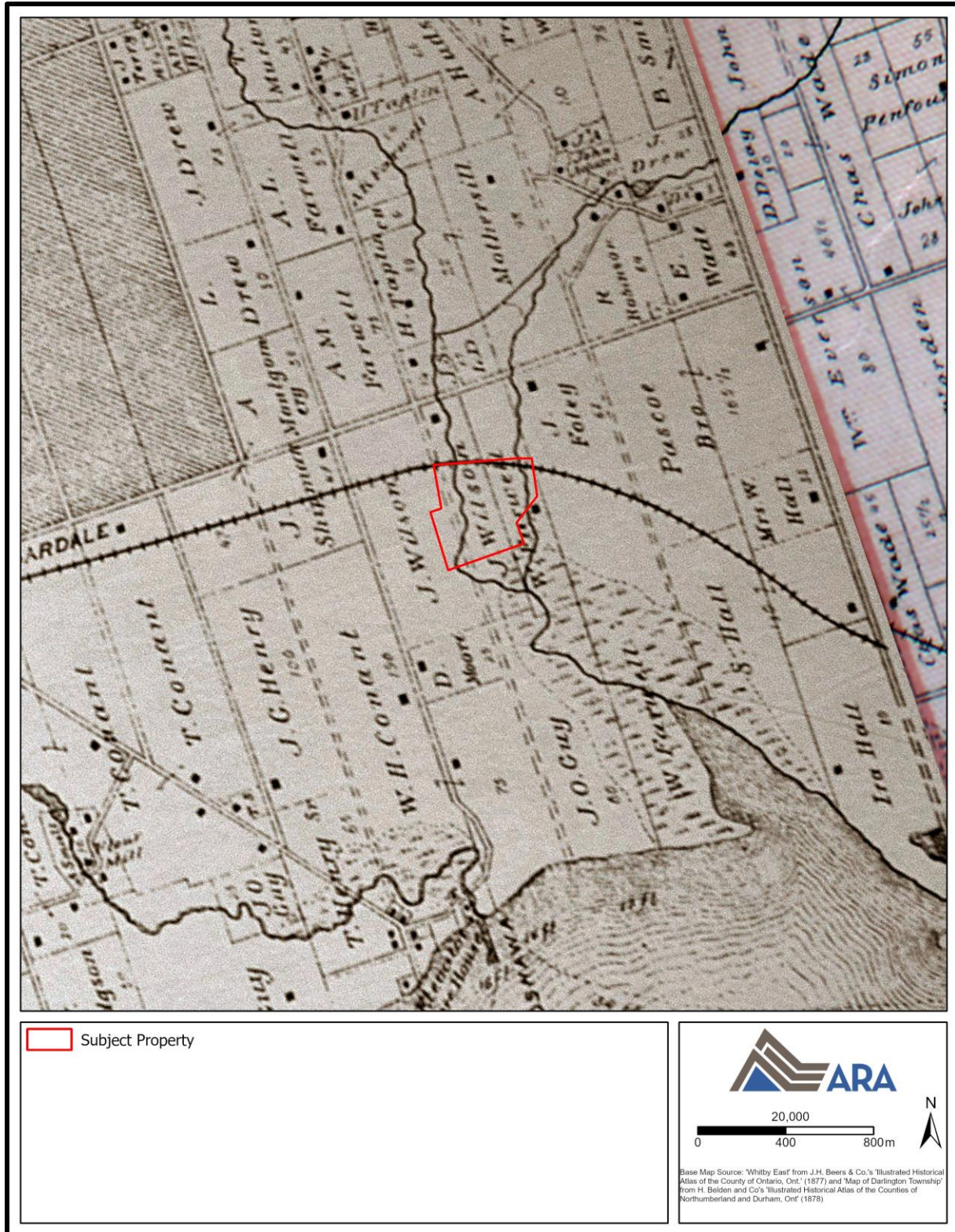


**Figure 2: View of Second Marsh Looking West Towards Oshawa Harbour, c. 1970s
(HOPA)**

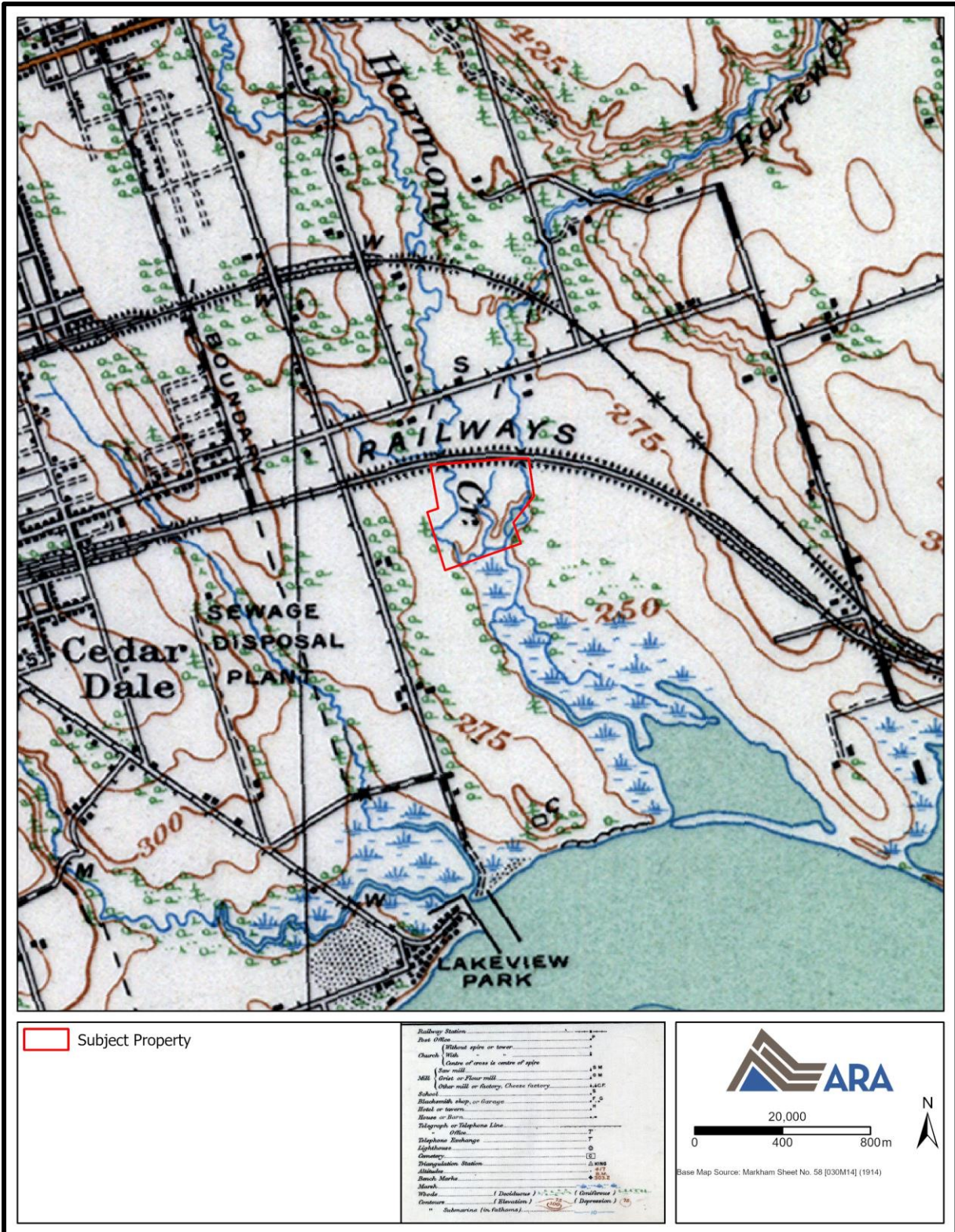
Appendix C: Historic Maps



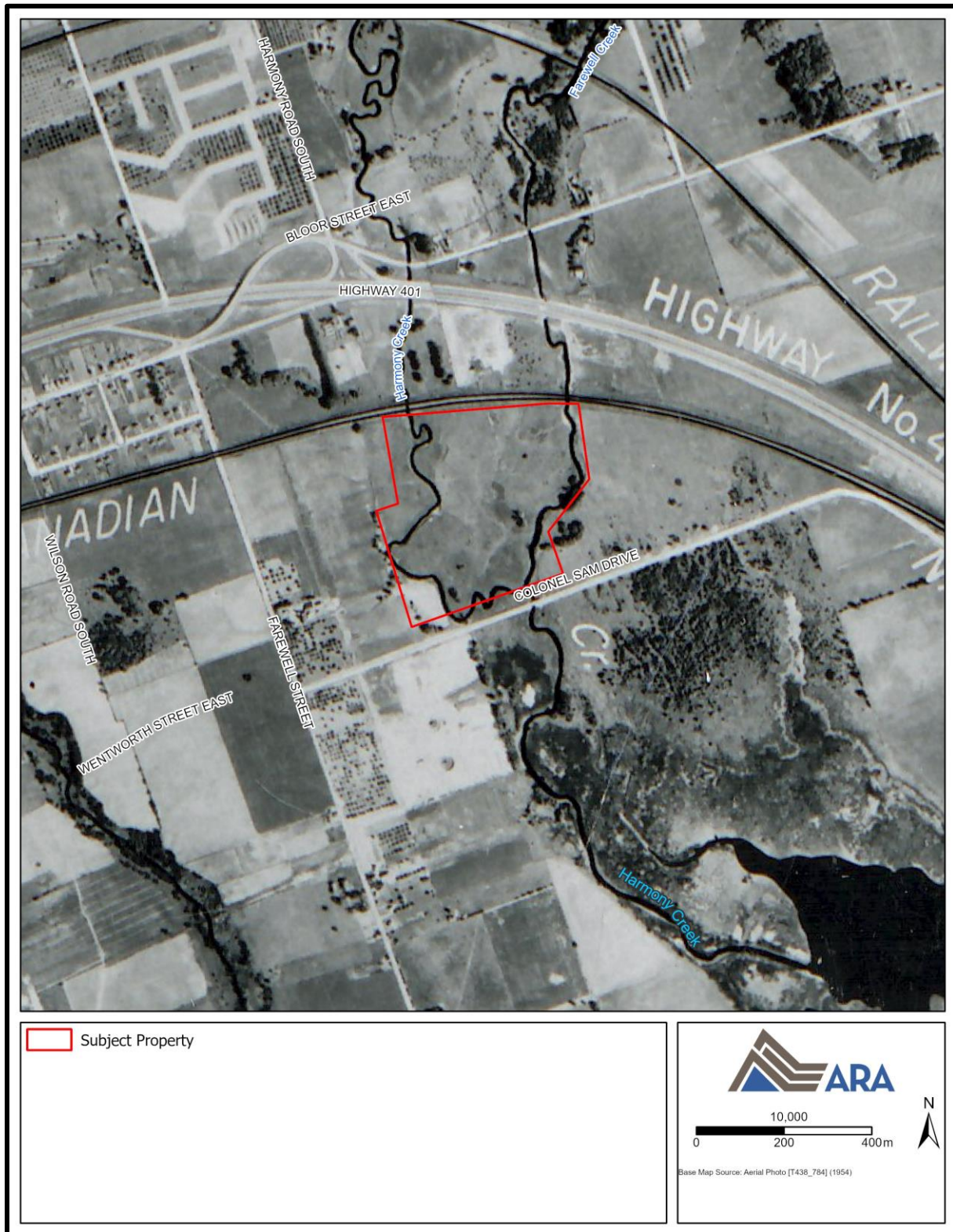
Map 5: Subject Property shown on an 1860 Historic Map
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OHCMP 2018)



Map 6: Subject Property shown on an 1877 Historic Map
Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; McGill University 2001)



Map 7: Subject Property shown on an Historic 1930 Topographic Map (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OCUL 2021)



Map 8: Subject Property shown on an Aerial Image from 1954
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Toronto 2021)



Map 9: Subject Property on Current Aerial Image
Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; Google Earth 2023)



Map 10: Chippewas of Rama First Nation's traditional hunting territories.
Provided by Ben Cousineau, Community Researcher and Archivist, at Chippewas of Rama First Nation.