

Appendix F

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report County Road 46 and Concession Roads 8 and 9 Environmental Assessment



Prepared for BT Engineering Inc.

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1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT

This report has been prepared as part of a Schedule C Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for roadway improvements to County Road 46 and segments of 8th and 9th Concession Roads.

The purpose is to identify and evaluate the heritage resource(s) found within the EA Study Area in order to determine what impacts, if any, can be anticipated with each of the roadway improvement alternatives that are developed as part of the EA. The analysis of the cultural heritage resources also includes an assessment of mitigation measures that could be used to reduce the negative impact of the proposed works.

The Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report was undertaken by:

- Wendy Shearer, FCSLA, OALA, ASLA, CAHP a Cultural Heritage Landscape Specialist.
- Darcie Dillon, Heritage Planner.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

A Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) Checklist for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes completed as part of the EA Study recommended the completion of a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER). The Checklist is included in **Appendix B**.

This Report documents the heritage background, history of the area, and the analysis and evaluation of design alternatives from a heritage perspective.

A CHER is used to identify, evaluate and protect cultural heritage resources within the Study Area and reduce potential delays and risks to the project. This report is in accordance with the *Ontario Planning Act* (RSO 1990).

2.1 Study Area

The EA Study Area is illustrated on **Figure 1**.

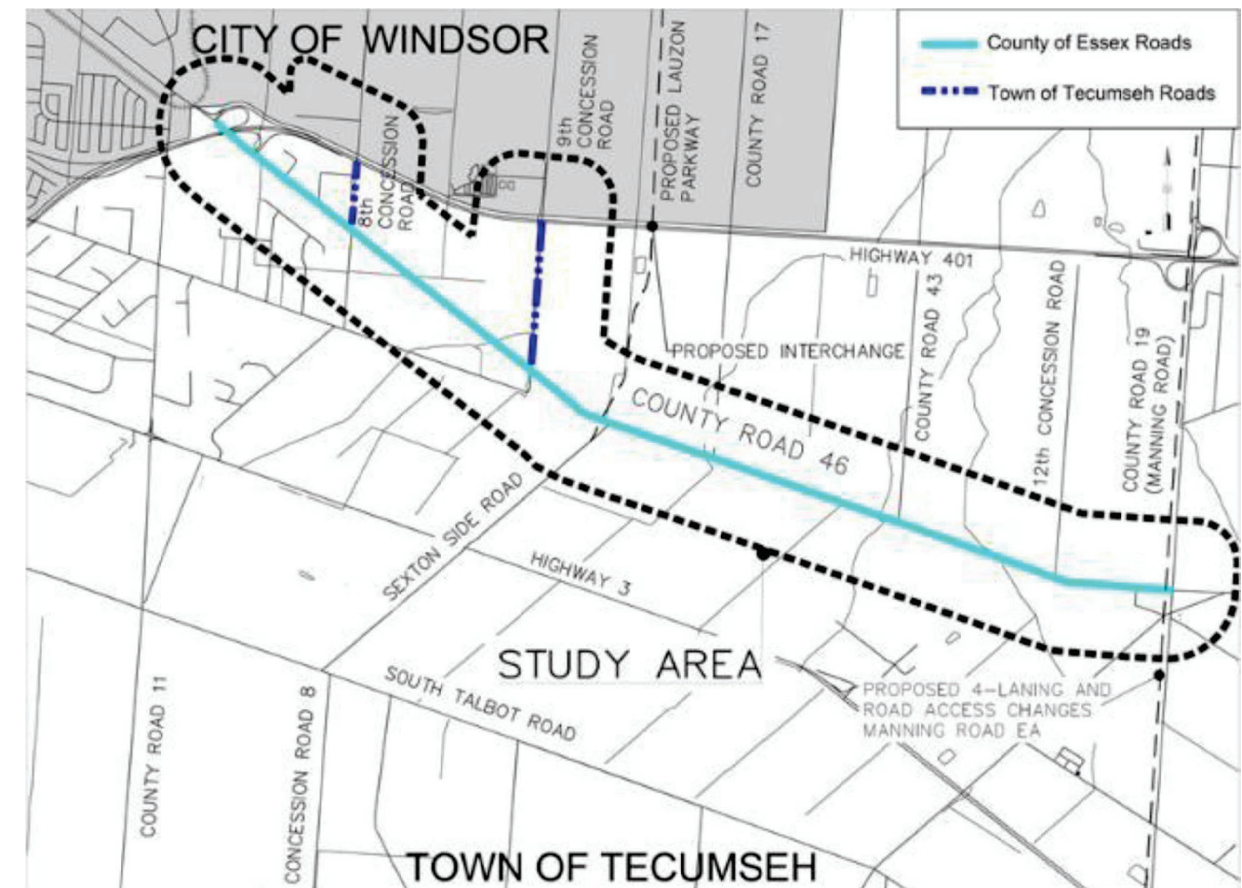


Figure 1: Study Area

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF SITE AND CONTEXT

Major corridors within the Study Area include:

- **County Road 46:** County Road 46 is an east-west arterial roadway with a rural 2-lane cross section. County Road 46 is described as a Secondary Regional Road from County Road 19 to County Road 17 and a Class II Arterial Road from County Road 17 to the City of Windsor boundary/ Highway 401.¹
- **8th Concession Road and 9th Concession Road:** 8th Concession Road is a north-south rural road with a two-lane cross section and a posted speed limit of 50 km/h. The study area is from North Talbot Road to Highway 401.
 9th Concession Road is a north-south rural road with a two-lane cross section and a posted speed limit of 50 km/h. The 9th Concession Road study area is between Highway 401 and North Talbot Road.

¹ Essex-Windsor Regional Transportation Master Plan (EWRTPM), IBI Group with Paradigm Transportation Solutions October 2005.

8th Concession Road and 9th Concession Road have at-grade intersections with County Road 46 and are grade separated crossings over Highway 401.

Highway 401: Highway 401 is a major freeway extending from Windsor to the Québec border and connects to the busiest international border crossing in North America.

The land surrounding County Road 46, Concession Road 8 and Concession Road 9 are a mix of natural environment, primary settlement areas and secondary settlement areas, as defined in the Official Plan, see **Figure 2**. The dominant character of the Study Area is agriculture.

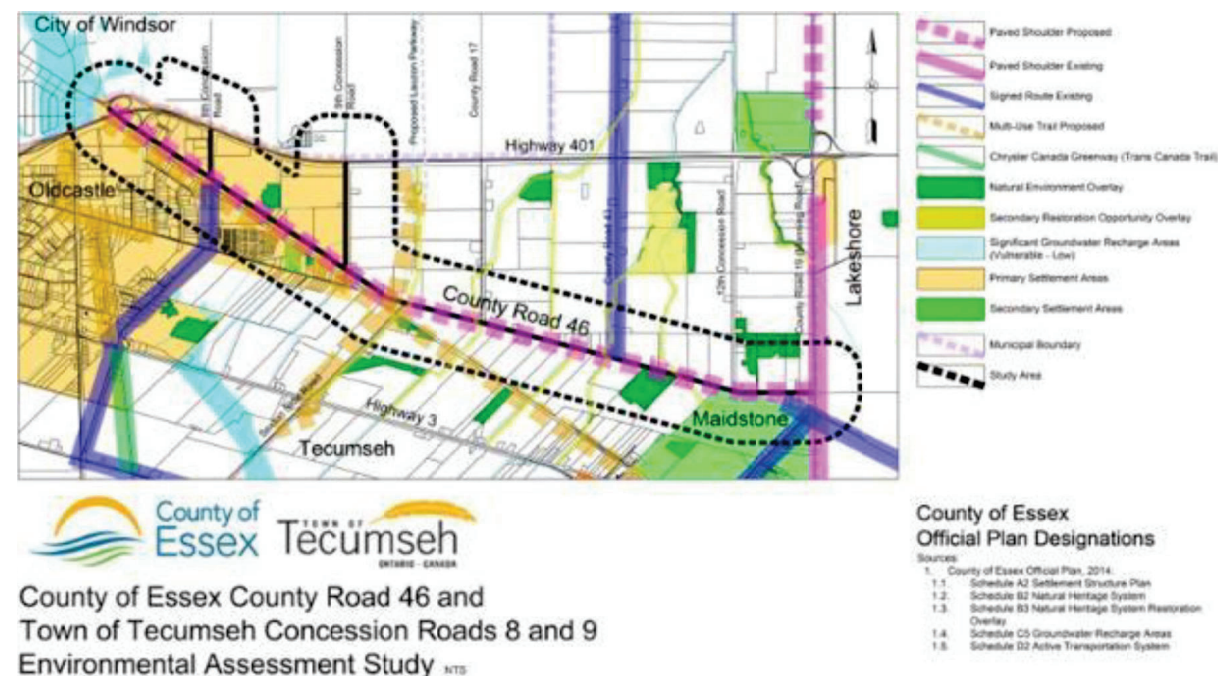


Figure 2: County of Essex Official Plan Designations

4.0 HISTORIC RESEARCH

As a result of all the various groups and treaties and changing uses and landscapes, there is no physical evidence visible in the Study Area. The history of these settlers and treaties are described in the following sections.

4.1 Indigenous History

The project area is encompassed by the McKee Purchase (Treaty No. 2). The treaty was signed May 19, 1790, between the Deputy Agent of Indian Affairs—Alexander McKee, and 27 chiefs of local Ojibwa, Odawa, Pottawatomi, and Wendat nations (Canada 1891; Surtees 1984). The treaty covered a significant area including what became Elgin, Kent, and Essex counties along the north shore of Lake Erie including the entirety of West Tilbury and Rochester Townships in Essex County, and East Tilbury, Raleigh, and Harwich Townships in Kent County. At the time of signing, only two reserves were created. What

became known as the Huron and the Huron Church Reserves near what would later be known as Windsor were the domain of all signatories (Surtees 1984). During the 19th century, the ownership of the reserves and islands in the Detroit River were contested between the Wendat occupants and the remaining signatories of the Three Fires Confederacy. The Chippewas and Pottawatomi argued that the Wendat were only guests having lost their original homelands and permitted to temporarily settle along the Detroit River by their Anishinaabe allies (Nin.Da.Waab.Jig 2018). Many Wendat moved further into the United States forming the contemporary Wyandot Nations. The Wendat families that remained on the Canadian side of the Detroit River experienced a series of Crown actions over the 19th century that saw the reserves gradually privatized and unilaterally sold off until the Anderdon Wendat's Canadian status was finally dissolved in 1914 (Canada 1891).

The traditional territories of several contemporary Anishinaabe First Nations encompass the subject area including Aamjiwnaang First Nation, Chippewas of the Thames First Nation and Walpole Island First Nation (Bkejwanong). The traditional territory of Caldwell First Nation, an Anishinaabe nation who did not sign Treaty No. 2, also encompasses the project area. Caldwell First Nation settled their outstanding land claim with the federal government in 2010-11 (Canada 2020).

In 1701, the Fort Albany/Nanfan Treaty was signed between the Haudenosaunee Confederacy and the British Crown. That agreement covered a vast territory encompassing most of the lower Great Lakes, claimed as the Haudenosaunee's Beaver Hunting Grounds. Much of the same territory also falls within the Dish with One Spoon Wampum. The wampum represents an agreement between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabeg to share the hunting territories around the Great Lakes (Glover 2020). In 1840, after losing their land base in New York State, over 200 Oneida members formed Oneida Nation of Thames near Delaware, Ontario. The community purchased their new settlement lands with their own funds and did not receive a Crown allotted reserve (Oneida Nation of the Thames 2023). Their presence reintroduced Haudenosaunee stewardship practices to the region which continue today.

4.2 Essex County

French explorers and missionaries had explored the Detroit River in the late 1670s, and their reports were well received in France. In 1701, Sieur de Lamonth Cadillac, former commandant at Fort Michilmackinac, came to the Detroit River and established a fur trading post (Morgan 1991:17). Cadillac proceeded to erect a fort to protect his country's interests and named it Pontchartrain (Morgan 1991:18). Once Cadillac had established a presence, he invited the Ottawa, Pottawatomi, Huron and Chippewa to come to his fort on the north side of the river (in what is now Detroit) and he offered them protection (Lajeunesse 1960:21).

With the encouragement of the governor at Quebec, French settlement extended to the south shore of the river soon after. The long narrow lots along the river are a remnant of the early French system of landholding. Early French settlement focused on the community of Sandwich and along Turkey Creek (CRM Group et al. 2005:2-16). Settlement along the south side of the river was assisted in 1742 when Reverend Armand de la Richardie relocated the Jesuit mission to Bois Blanc (Bob-Lo) Island (Morgan 1991:18). Many of the earliest European settlers and founders of the Windsor area (Bâby,

Dumouchelle, Goyeau, Jannesse, Langlois, Marentette, Meloche and Ouellette) received land grants from the French Crown (H. Belden & Co. 1881:7). Early on, much of the local economy was centred on the fur trade.

The year 1760 marked the end of French rule. At the end of the 18th century, the area saw the influx of British settlers, many of whom were United Empire Loyalists who fled the American colonies after the American Revolutionary War. To further assist settlement, legal surveys were conducted in an effort to open up lots to new settlers. As the interior lands were poorly drained and not well suited for agriculture most of the settlement was restricted to the lakeshore and along the major rivers.

Because of their strategic position, the Sandwich, Amherstburg, and Windsor areas were of primary military concern throughout their early years. During the War of 1812 Sandwich was captured by the Americans who crossed the river from Detroit. American headquarters were later established in the Duff-Bâby Mansion (Neal 1909:46). British troops eventually reclaimed the site and battled the Americans at Fort Detroit.

4.3 Former Township of Maidstone

In general, settlement in Maidstone Township was slower than in Sandwich and records of its early French settlers are poor. The earliest areas settled were those along the lakeshore and it was not until the survey of the Middle Road (between Charing Cross in Kent County to the St. Clair River) that large numbers of people entered the township (H. Belden & Co. 1881:13). The Middle Road was largely settled by Irish families, including the O'Connors who occupied Lot 3 north of the road by 1828 (H. Belden & Co. 1881:13). The northwest corner of Maidstone witnessed an influx of Scottish settlers.

The Tecumseh Road was open early to settlement, yet few actually settled along it prior to the MacKenzie Rebellion. The Tecumseh Road was created in 1838 and this thoroughfare, as well as the Great Western Railway, which was established through the area in 1854, helped to open the region for settlement (Town of Tecumseh 2014). The Tecumseh Road was a main route for settlers into Windsor and several small settlements and hotels established along the route, including one along Pike Creek.

Following the abolition of slavery in most of the British Empire in 1833, the Lakeshore region became one of several end points for the Underground Railroad. In 1851, a black colonization project known as the Refugee Home Society, was established in Detroit to help meet the needs of the freedom seekers living in southwestern Ontario (O'Farrell 1985). The society purchased land from the Canada Company in scattered blocks at Maidstone, Puce, Belle River and elsewhere around the Windsor area to resettle the refugees.

4.4 City of Windsor

The City of Windsor grew rapidly during the 19th century. The first store in the city was opened by James Dougall in 1830 (Neal 1909:136). By 1835 it included a tavern and ferry, show shop, tin, copper and sheet iron factory, wagon shop, grocer, tailor, bake house, brewery, blacksmith, saddlery and store house (Morgan 1991:37). Early industry also focused on the river as the community became an important shipping point for supplies and merchandise. By 1836, the population of what is now Windsor was 200 but by 1854, it had grown to 750 (Morgan 1991: vii). By the end of the 19th century, it was well over 10,000.

4.5 Review of Historic Maps

Historically, the project area is located within Lot 9 Concession 10 to 12, Lot 10 Concession 8 to 10, Lot 11 Concession 8, Lot 12 Concession 7 and 8, Lot 13 Concession 7, Lots 293 to 300 Talbot Road North Side, within the Geographic Township of Sandwich, Lots 292 and 293 Talbot Road North Side, Lots 1 and 2 Middle Road North Side, Lots 1 and 2 Middle Road South Side, within the Geographic Township of Maidstone, all within Essex County, Ontario.

The 1877 Map of Essex County (Map 25) depicts several structures within or in the vicinity of the project area. County Road 46 did not exist in its current alignment. The eastern segment of County Road 46 follows the alignment of North Talbot Road. The study area includes several creeks in the central and eastern segments. In the historic mapping the creeks follow more natural courses than their present-day alignment, suggesting they have been significantly altered to accommodate better drainage of the numerous agricultural fields in the area. Maidstone Crossing is depicted south of eastern limit of the study area at the meeting of several roadways. The Maidstone Post Office is shown further south of the named crossing.

The 1881 Historical Atlas of Essex County (Map 26) depicts no significant changes to the lands within the project area compared to the 1877 mapping. Since the historical atlas was subscription-based, fewer individuals are shown associated with the lots within the project area. The watercourses shown remain unaltered and follow similar trajectories shown in the 1877 mapping.

Topographic mapping from 1920 indicates that County Road 46 did not exist in its current alignment with the road network largely unchanged from what is depicted in the 1877 and 1881 mapping (Map 27). The southeastern segment of the project area follows the existing North Talbot Road. West of 12th Concession Road, the project area diverges from North Talbot Road following the non-existent alignment of County Road 46 and terminates at Manning Road. 8th Concession Road and 9th Concession Road both appear largely unchanged from the 1877 and 1881 mapping. The Central Michigan Railway is now depicted and northwestern segment of project area runs adjacent to it to 8th Concession Road. Several wooden structures are shown in the vicinity of the project area fronting 8th Concession Road, 9th Concession Road, and the existing segment of County Road 46 in the southeast.

Topographic mapping from 1930 depicts a new segment of County Road 46 which is shown diverging from North Talbot Road and continuing in a northwest trajectory (Map 28). The southeastern extent of the project area continues through undeveloped land following the projected alignment of County Road 46 and terminates at Manning Road. The remainder of the lands depicted within the project area appear largely unchanged.

The 1936 topographic mapping depicts a new segment of County Road 46 which is shown diverging eastward from its southeasterly trajectory near 12th Concession Road (Map 29). The alignment shown reflects the current course of County Road 46 which continues beyond the intersection of Manning Road. No other significant changes of note are shown.

5.0 KNOWN HERITAGE RESOURCES

There are no known heritage resources within the area.

6.0 EVALUATION OF HERITAGE VALUES

A property may appear to have heritage resources and integrity in that there are original materials, forms or layouts still evident. These may be tangible (physical evidence) or intangible (historic uses and importance).

Properties listed as contemporary are those whose exact date of construction is not known, but in general they are from the last quarter of the twentieth century. It is standard practice in Ontario that properties of less than 40 years old do not have the potential to be considered heritage resources.

The values attributed to the potential Heritage Resources reflect *Ontario Heritage Act's* Regulation 9/06 criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest, as follows:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it:
 - i. Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;
 - ii. Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit; or
 - iii. Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:
 - i. Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;
 - ii. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture; or
 - iii. Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
3. The property has contextual value because it:
 - i. Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;
 - ii. Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings; or
 - iii. Is a landmark. O. Reg. 9/06, s. 1 (2).

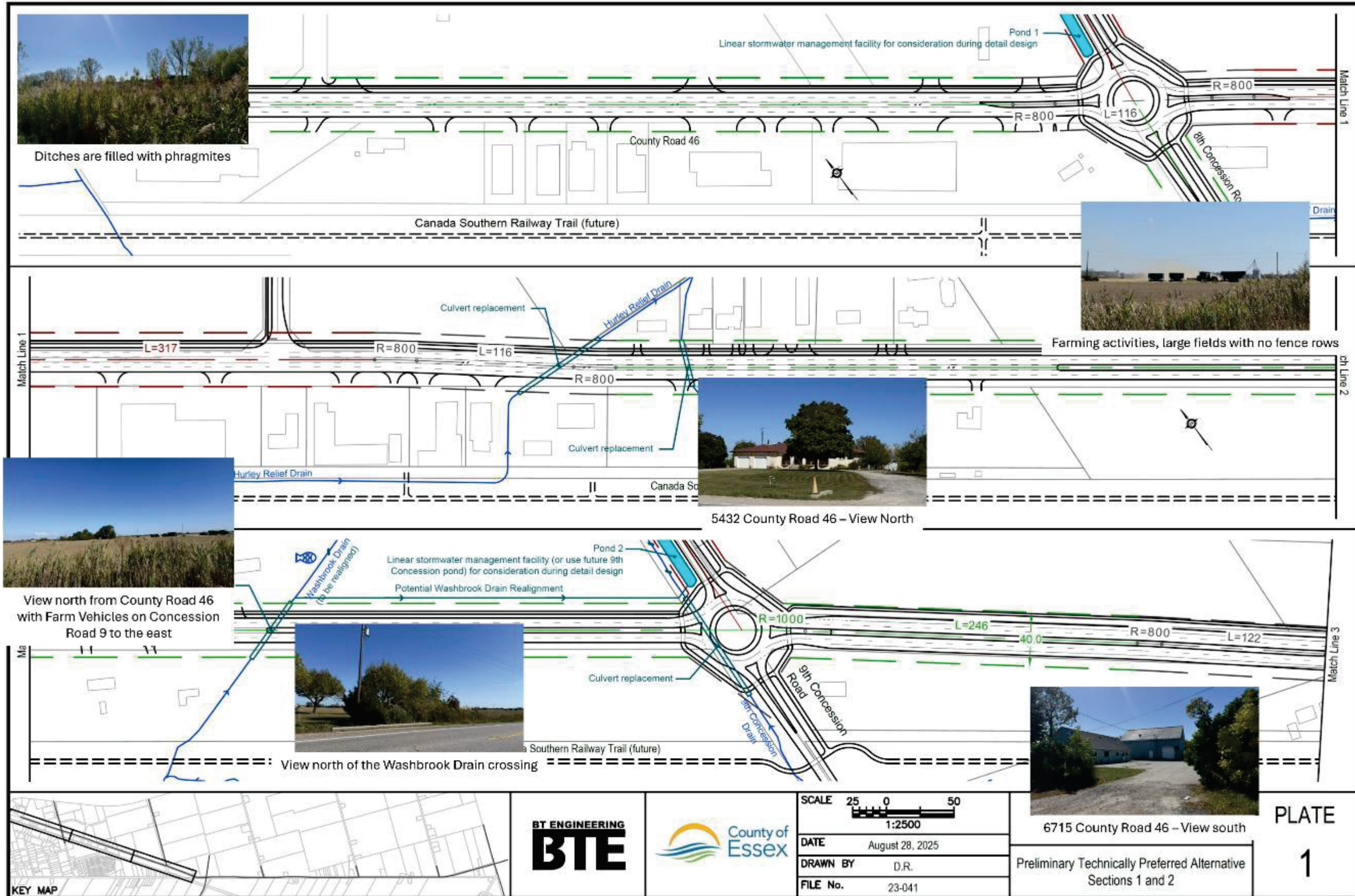
Based on the above criteria, there is no heritage potential and no impacts of the alternatives.

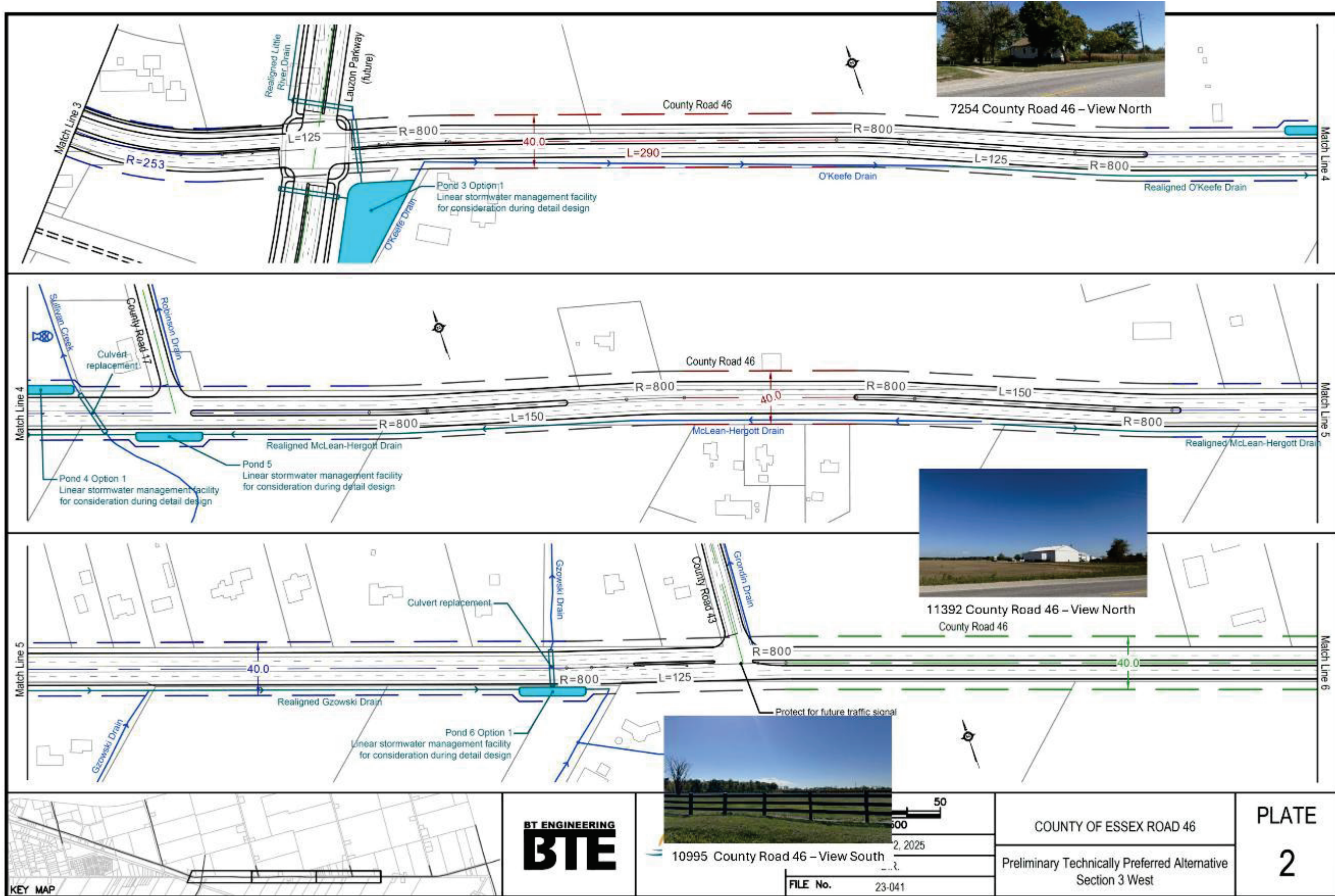
Wendy Shearer and Darcie Dillon conducted a site visit on October 6, 2025 and reviewed the collection of historic photos and plans. See **Appendix A** for a Photo Log of the site visit.

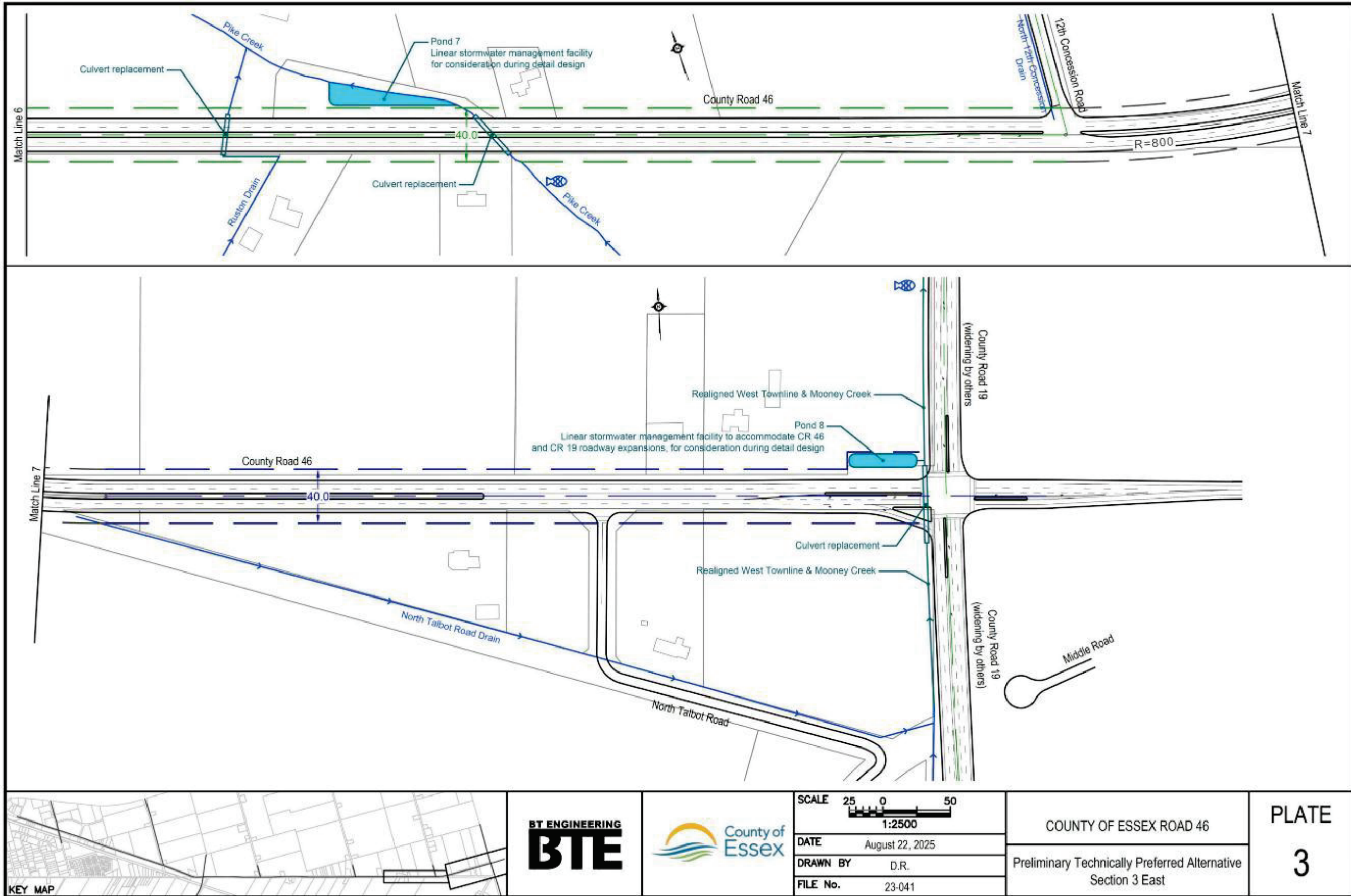
7.0 CONCLUSION OF HERITAGE VALUES

The Study Area is a utilitarian mix of employment and residential uses. The cultural landscape setting shows extensive flat, cultivated lands, remnant tree lines and contains a scattering of residences and light industry. It is a utilitarian mixed context for the Study Area. The residential buildings are primarily 1 storey, using a variety of styles and materials on large lots. The area is a representative landscape accented with representative buildings.

Appendix A: Photo Logs







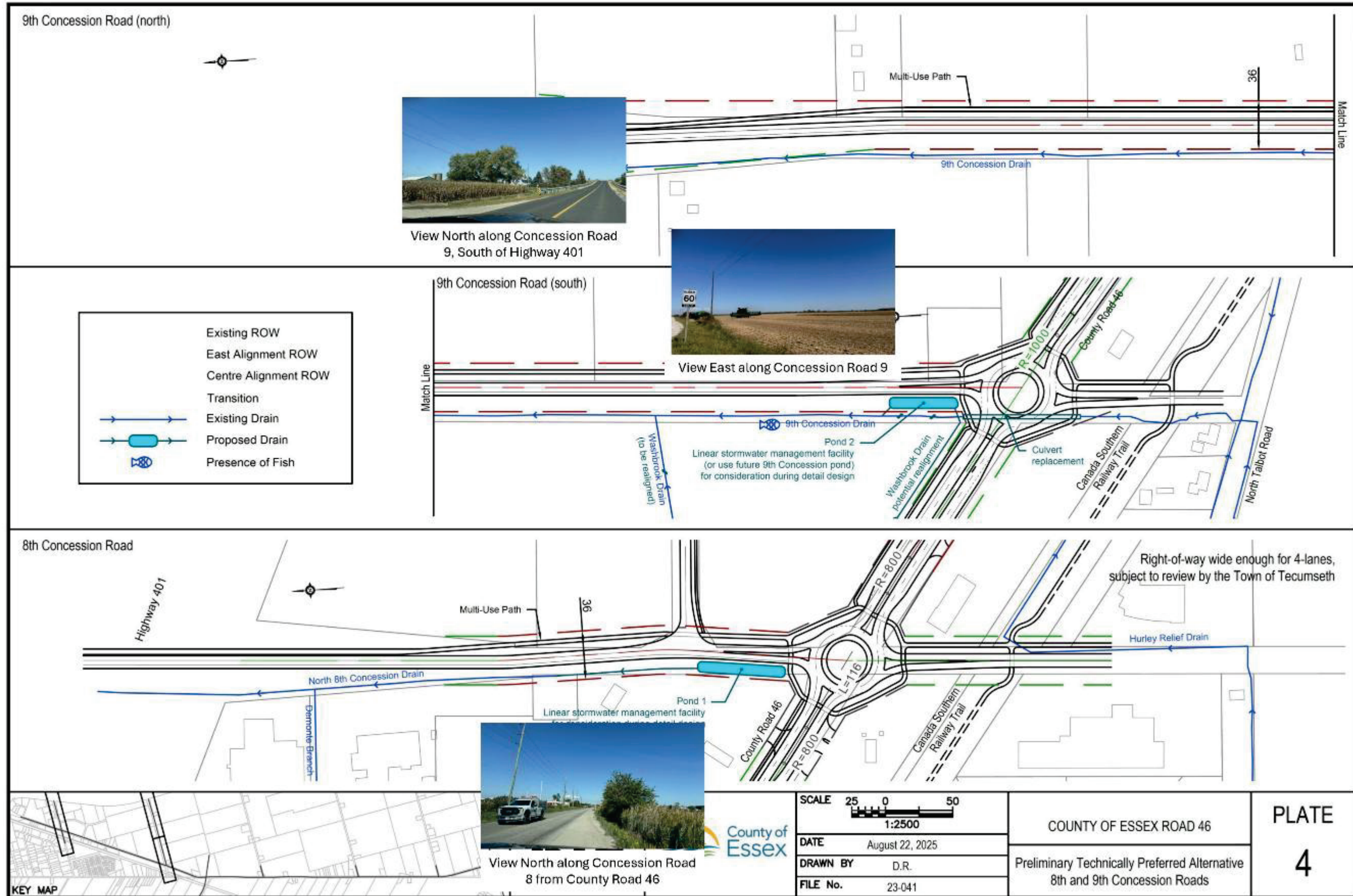
BT ENGINEERING
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SCALE	25 0 50 1:2500
DATE	August 22, 2025
DRAWN BY	D.R.
FILE No.	23-041

COUNTY OF ESSEX ROAD 46
Preliminary Technically Preferred Alternative Section 3 East

PLATE
3



Appendix B: Cultural Heritage Checklist



Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes A Checklist for the Non-Specialist

The **purpose of the checklist** is to determine:

- if a property(ies) or project area:
 - is a recognized heritage property
 - may be of cultural heritage value
- it includes all areas that may be impacted by project activities, including – but not limited to:
 - the main project area
 - temporary storage
 - staging and working areas
 - temporary roads and detours

Processes covered under this checklist, such as:

- *Planning Act*
- *Environmental Assessment Act*
- *Aggregates Resources Act*
- *Ontario Heritage Act* – Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

If you are not sure how to answer one or more of the questions on the checklist, you may want to hire a qualified person(s) (see page 5 for definitions) to undertake a cultural heritage evaluation report (CHER).

The CHER will help you:

- identify, evaluate and protect cultural heritage resources on your property or project area
- reduce potential delays and risks to a project

Other checklists

Please use a separate checklist for your project, if:

- you are seeking a Renewable Energy Approval under Ontario Regulation 359/09 – [separate checklist](#)
- your Parent Class EA document has an approved screening criteria (as referenced in Question 1)

Please refer to the Instructions pages for more detailed information and when completing this form.

Project or Property Name

County Road 46 and Concession Roads 8 and 9 Environmental Assessment

Project or Property Location (upper and lower or single tier municipality)

County of Essex/Town of Tecumseh

Proponent Name

County of Essex and Town of Tecumseh

Proponent Contact Information

Jerry Behl Email: JBehl@countyofessex.ca / Phil Bartnik Email: pbartnik@tecumseh.ca

Screening Questions

- | | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

If Yes, please follow the pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process.

If No, continue to Question 2.

Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value

- | | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found not to be of cultural heritage value? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

If Yes, do **not** complete the rest of the checklist.

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the previous evaluation and
- add this checklist to the project file, with the appropriate documents that demonstrate a cultural heritage evaluation was undertaken

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

If No, continue to Question 3.

- | | Yes | No |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 3. Is the property (or project area): | | |
| a. identified, designated or otherwise protected under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> as being of cultural heritage value? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. a National Historic Site (or part of)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. designated under the <i>Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act</i> ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. designated under the <i>Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act</i> ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

If Yes to any of the above questions, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, if a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value has not previously been prepared or the statement needs to be updated

If a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value has been prepared previously and if alterations or development are proposed, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – the report will assess and avoid, eliminate or mitigate impacts

If No, continue to Question 4.

Part B: Screening for Potential Cultural Heritage Value

	Yes	No
4. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that:		
a. is the subject of a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Part C: Other Considerations

	Yes	No
5. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area):		
a. is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important in defining the character of the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. has a special association with a community, person or historical event?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If **Yes** to one or more of the above questions (Part B and C), there is potential for cultural heritage resources on the property or within the project area.

You need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

If the property is determined to be of cultural heritage value and alterations or development is proposed, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – the report will assess and avoid, eliminate or mitigate impacts

If **No** to all of the above questions, there is low potential for built heritage or cultural heritage landscape on the property.

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the conclusion
- add this checklist with the appropriate documentation to the project file

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement e.g. under the *Environmental Assessment Act*, *Planning Act* processes
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

Instructions

Please have the following available, when requesting information related to the screening questions below:

- a clear map showing the location and boundary of the property or project area
 - large scale and small scale showing nearby township names for context purposes
- the municipal addresses of all properties within the project area
- the lot(s), concession(s), and parcel number(s) of all properties within a project area

For more information, see the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's [Ontario Heritage Toolkit](#) or [Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties](#).

In this context, the following definitions apply:

- **qualified person(s)** means individuals – professional engineers, architects, archaeologists, etc. – having relevant, recent experience in the conservation of cultural heritage resources.
- **proponent** means a person, agency, group or organization that carries out or proposes to carry out an undertaking or is the owner or person having charge, management or control of an undertaking.

1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?

An existing checklist, methodology or process may already be in place for identifying potential cultural heritage resources, including:

- one endorsed by a municipality
- an environmental assessment process e.g. screening checklist for municipal bridges
- one that is approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) under the Ontario government's [Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties](#) [s.B.2.]

Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value

2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found not to be of cultural heritage value?

Respond 'yes' to this question, if all of the following are true:

A property can be considered not to be of cultural heritage value if:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) - or equivalent - has been prepared for the property with the advice of a qualified person and it has been determined not to be of cultural heritage value and/or
- the municipal heritage committee has evaluated the property for its cultural heritage value or interest and determined that the property is not of cultural heritage value or interest

A property may need to be re-evaluated, if:

- there is evidence that its heritage attributes may have changed
- new information is available
- the existing Statement of Cultural Heritage Value does not provide the information necessary to manage the property
- the evaluation took place after 2005 and did not use the criteria in Regulations 9/06 and 10/06

Note: Ontario government ministries and public bodies [prescribed under Regulation 157/10] may continue to use their existing evaluation processes, until the evaluation process required under section B.2 of the Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties has been developed and approved by MTCS.

To determine if your property or project area has been evaluated, contact:

- the approval authority
- the proponent
- the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

3a. Is the property (or project area) identified, designated or otherwise protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act* as being of cultural heritage value e.g.:

- designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*
 - individual designation (Part IV)
 - part of a heritage conservation district (Part V)

Individual Designation – Part IV

A property that is designated:

- by a municipal by-law as being of cultural heritage value or interest [s.29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- by order of the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as being of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance [s.34.5]. **Note:** To date, no properties have been designated by the Minister.

Heritage Conservation District – Part V

A property or project area that is located within an area designated by a municipal by-law as a heritage conservation district [s. 41 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*].

For more information on Parts IV and V, contact:

- municipal clerk
- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#)
- local land registry office (for a title search)

ii. subject of an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under Parts II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

An agreement, covenant or easement is usually between the owner of a property and a conservation body or level of government. It is usually registered on title.

The primary purpose of the agreement is to:

- preserve, conserve, and maintain a cultural heritage resource
- prevent its destruction, demolition or loss

For more information, contact:

- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#) - for an agreement, covenant or easement [clause 10 (1) (c) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- municipal clerk – for a property that is the subject of an easement or a covenant [s.37 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- local land registry office (for a title search)

iii. listed on a register of heritage properties maintained by the municipality

Municipal registers are the official lists - or record - of cultural heritage properties identified as being important to the community.

Registers include:

- all properties that are designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Part IV or V)
- properties that have not been formally designated, but have been identified as having cultural heritage value or interest to the community

For more information, contact:

- municipal clerk
- municipal heritage planning staff
- municipal heritage committee

iv. subject to a notice of:

- intention to designate (under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)
- a Heritage Conservation District study area bylaw (under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)

A property that is subject to a **notice of intention to designate** as a property of cultural heritage value or interest and the notice is in accordance with:

- section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*
- section 34.6 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. **Note:** To date, the only applicable property is Meldrum Bay Inn, Manitoulin Island. [s.34.6]

An area designated by a municipal by-law made under section 40.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a **heritage conservation district study area**.

For more information, contact:

- municipal clerk – for a property that is the subject of notice of intention [s. 29 and s. 40.1]
- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#)

v. included in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's list of provincial heritage properties

Provincial heritage properties are properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) maintains a list of all provincial heritage properties based on information provided by ministries and prescribed public bodies. As they are identified, MTCS adds properties to the list of provincial heritage properties.

For more information, contact the MTCS Registrar at registrar@ontario.ca.

3b. Is the property (or project area) a National Historic Site (or part of)?

National Historic Sites are properties or districts of national historic significance that are designated by the Federal Minister of the Environment, under the *Canada National Parks Act*, based on the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

For more information, see the [National Historic Sites website](#).

3c. Is the property (or project area) designated under the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act*?

The *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act* protects heritage railway stations that are owned by a railway company under federal jurisdiction. Designated railway stations that pass from federal ownership may continue to have cultural heritage value.

For more information, see the [Directory of Designated Heritage Railway Stations](#).

3d. Is the property (or project area) designated under the *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*?

The *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act* helps preserve historically significant Canadian lighthouses. The Act sets up a public nomination process and includes heritage building conservation standards for lighthouses which are officially designated.

For more information, see the [Heritage Lighthouses of Canada website](#).

3e. Is the property (or project area) identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office?

The role of the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO) is to help the federal government protect the heritage buildings it owns. The policy applies to all federal government departments that administer real property, but not to federal Crown Corporations.

For more information, contact the [Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office](#).

See a [directory of all federal heritage designations](#).

3f. Is the property (or project area) located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?

A UNESCO World Heritage Site is a place listed by UNESCO as having outstanding universal value to humanity under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. In order to retain the status of a World Heritage Site, each site must maintain its character defining features.

Currently, the Rideau Canal is the only World Heritage Site in Ontario.

For more information, see Parks Canada – [World Heritage Site website](#).

Part B: Screening for potential Cultural Heritage Value

4a. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that has a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?

Heritage resources are often recognized with formal plaques or markers.

Plaques are prepared by:

- municipalities
- provincial ministries or agencies
- federal ministries or agencies
- local non-government or non-profit organizations

For more information, contact:

- [municipal heritage committees](#) or local heritage organizations – for information on the location of plaques in their community
- Ontario Historical Society's [Heritage directory](#) – for a list of historical societies and heritage organizations
- Ontario Heritage Trust – for a [list of plaques](#) commemorating Ontario's history
- Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada – for a [list of plaques](#) commemorating Canada's history

4b. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?

For more information on known cemeteries and/or burial sites, see:

- Cemeteries Regulations, Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services – for a [database of registered cemeteries](#)
- Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) – to [locate records of Ontario cemeteries](#), both currently and no longer in existence; cairns, family plots and burial registers
- Canadian County Atlas Digital Project – to [locate early cemeteries](#)

In this context, adjacent means contiguous or as otherwise defined in a municipal official plan.

4c. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?

The Canadian Heritage River System is a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage.

Canadian Heritage Rivers must have, and maintain, outstanding natural, cultural and/or recreational values, and a high level of public support.

For more information, contact the [Canadian Heritage River System](#).

If you have questions regarding the boundaries of a watershed, please contact:

- your conservation authority
- municipal staff

4d. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?

A 40 year 'rule of thumb' is typically used to indicate the potential of a site to be of cultural heritage value. The approximate age of buildings and/or structures may be estimated based on:

- history of the development of the area
- fire insurance maps
- architectural style
- building methods

Property owners may have information on the age of any buildings or structures on their property. The municipality, local land registry office or library may also have background information on the property.

Note: 40+ year old buildings or structure do not necessarily hold cultural heritage value or interest; their age simply indicates a higher potential.

A building or structure can include:

- residential structure
- farm building or outbuilding
- industrial, commercial, or institutional building
- remnant or ruin
- engineering work such as a bridge, canal, dams, etc.

For more information on researching the age of buildings or properties, see the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit Guide [Heritage Property Evaluation](#).

Part C: Other Considerations

5a. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important to defining the character of the area?

Local or Aboriginal knowledge may reveal that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has potential landmarks or defining structures and sites, for instance:

- buildings or landscape features accessible to the public or readily noticeable and widely known
- complexes of buildings
- monuments
- ruins

5b. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) has a special association with a community, person or historical event?

Local or Aboriginal knowledge may reveal that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has a special association with a community, person or event of historic interest, for instance:

- Aboriginal sacred site
- traditional-use area
- battlefield
- birthplace of an individual of importance to the community

5c. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?

Landscapes (which may include a combination of archaeological resources, built heritage resources and landscape elements) may be of cultural heritage value or interest to a community.

For example, an Aboriginal trail, historic road or rail corridor may have been established as a key transportation or trade route and may have been important to the early settlement of an area. Parks, designed gardens or unique landforms such as waterfalls, rock faces, caverns, or mounds are areas that may have connections to a particular event, group or belief.

For more information on Questions 5.a., 5.b. and 5.c., contact:

- Elders in Aboriginal Communities or community researchers who may have information on potential cultural heritage resources. Please note that Aboriginal traditional knowledge may be considered sensitive.
- [municipal heritage committees](#) or local heritage organizations
- Ontario Historical Society's "[Heritage Directory](#)" - for a list of historical societies and heritage organizations in the province

An internet search may find helpful resources, including:

- historical maps
- historical walking tours
- municipal heritage management plans
- cultural heritage landscape studies
- municipal cultural plans

Information specific to trails may be obtained through [Ontario Trails](#).