

FINAL REPORT – JANUARY 27, 2022

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

AMHERSTVIEW WEST SECONDARY PLAN
LOYALIST TOWNSHIP
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO





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PROJECT NO.: 211-01353-00
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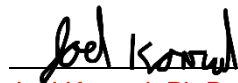
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WSP was retained by Loyalist Township to complete a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA) to inform the proposed Amherstview West Secondary Plan. The objective of the Amherstview West Secondary Plan is to provide a policy and implementation framework to guide future growth and development in Amherstview West for a 25 year period. A Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA) will be undertaken in parallel to the Secondary Plan to address any infrastructure requirements needed to implement the Amherstview West Secondary Plan. The purpose of the CHRA is to identify any recognized or potential cultural heritage resources (CHRs) in the study area to inform development of appropriate policy in the Amherstview West Secondary Plan and development of alternative design solutions in the MCEA process.

The results of the background historical research and review of the study area identified remnants from the area's nineteenth century agricultural use as well as some architecturally notable 1970s dwellings. Three built heritage resources (BHRs) and two cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs), for a total of five potential CHRs, were identified within or adjacent to the Amherstview West Secondary Plan and MCEA study area.

In order to ensure these identified potential CHRs are appropriately conserved in the Amherstview West Secondary Plan area, the following recommendations should be considered:

- 1 That BHR 1, 2, and 3 and CHL 1, and 2 be included on Loyalist Township's Register of Cultural Heritage Properties, prior or concurrently to the approval of the Amherstview Secondary Plan.
- 2 That BHR 1, 2, and 3 and CHL 1 and 2 be included in a map as a schedule appended to the Amherstview West Secondary Plan.
- 3 The development of appropriate land uses for the Amherstview Secondary Plan should take into consideration the identified CHRs (BHR 1, 2, and 3 and CHL 1, and 2) to ensure permitted land uses will support ongoing use and/or appropriate adaptive reuse of CHRs.
- 4 That the following policies be included in the Amherstview West Secondary Plan:
 - a Built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes of Amherstview West shall be conserved and enhanced.
 - b That new development, site alterations, building alterations and additions be compatible with the design of surrounding built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.
 - c That rehabilitation, renovation, restoration and adaptive reuse of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes be encouraged in order that they remain in active use.

In order to ensure identified potential CHRs are appropriately conserved during the implementation of infrastructure improvements required to facilitate the Amherstview West Secondary Plan, the following recommendations should be considered:

- 1 The preferred design solution for infrastructure improvements should avoid impacting any identified CHRs.
- 2 The preferred design solution should be reviewed by a qualified heritage professional at an early stage of design to determine impacts and appropriate mitigation measures or necessary further reporting.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 STUDY PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

WSP was contracted by Loyalist Township to complete a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA) (“the report”) in support of the Amherstview West Secondary Plan. A CHRA is required as part of the Secondary Plan process to review the background history of the study area, complete a site visit to confirm existing conditions, identify known and potential Cultural Heritage Resources (CHRs), and to outline appropriate policy recommendations for the Amherstview West Secondary Plan.

In conjunction with the Amherstview West Secondary Plan, a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA) Master Plan process is being followed to identify municipal infrastructure improvements needed to service the Secondary Plan study area. Examples of potential required municipal infrastructure improvements may include new roads and/or road widenings, as well as extension of municipal water and wastewater services and new facilities. The CHRA will also support the MCEA process.

To meet these objectives, the CHRA will:

- Introduce the study, including the purpose and methodology used to undertake the work.
- Complete a summary history of the study area using local histories, historical mapping, and aerial photographs. This work will trace the evolution of the study area and aid in identification of existing and potential CHRs.
- Contact Loyalist Township heritage planning staff regarding heritage recognitions and identification of listed and/or designated heritage properties within and adjacent to the study area.
- Conduct a field survey to confirm the existing conditions of the study area and review survey findings. This process will aid in the identification of built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs) that may be impacted by the undertaking. This task will produce photographs of the BHRs and CHLs within and adjacent to the study area for the purposes of preparing the report.
- Provide appropriate policy recommendations to support conservation of the CHRs in the Amherstview West Secondary Plan area.
- Provide appropriate recommendations for further reporting under the MCEA process as required.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND STUDY AREA

The study area for the Amherstview West Secondary Plan and MCEA is located immediately west of the existing built-up area of Amherstview and is bound by Bath Road (Highway 33) to the south, Taylor Kidd Boulevard (County Road 23) to the north, generally by Lake Ontario (Bay of Quinte – North Channel) to the west and County Road 6 to the east.

In addition to reviewing the study area for potential CHRs, properties immediately adjacent to the study area were also reviewed for CHRs as part of this study. The Loyalist Township Draft Official Plan (November 2020) defines adjacent with respect to cultural heritage properties as “1. Those lands contiguous to a protected heritage property; 2. Those lands that are separated from a protected heritage property by a narrow strip of land used as a right-of-way, walkway, green space or park; or 3. Those lands which comprise part of the heritage attributes (for example view planes, streetscapes) of a protected heritage property.”

2 LEGISLATION AND POLICY CONTEXT

This section outlines the various legislative frameworks and policies relevant to the report.

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ACT

The purpose of the EA Act, 1990 is “the betterment of the people of the whole or any part of Ontario by providing for the protection, conservation and wise management, in Ontario, of the environment” (*Environmental Assessment Act* 2009, Part I-Section 2). The EA Act, 1990 defines environment broadly, to include built and cultural environment and outlines a planning and decision-making process to ensure that potential environmental effects are considered before a project begins. This legislation applies to provincial ministries and agencies, municipalities, and other public bodies. Certain “classes” of projects can follow streamlined EA processes, such as the transit project assessment process, as defined in O. Reg. 231/08 under the EA Act, 1990.

2.2 PROVINCIAL POLICY STATEMENT

The Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 (PPS) outlines provincial “policy direction on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development” (Part I: Preamble, PPS). The intent is to provide for appropriate development that protects resources of public interest, public health and safety, and the quality of the natural and built environment.

The PPS identifies the conservation of significant BHRs and CHLs as a provincial interest in Section 2.6.1.

Relevant definitions from the PPS include:

Built heritage resources: a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community. Built heritage resources are generally located on property that has been designated under Parts IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act, or included on local, provincial and/or federal registers.

Cultural heritage landscapes: defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the Ontario Heritage Act; villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, main streets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trail ways, viewsheds, natural areas and industrial complexes of heritage significance; and areas recognized by federal or international designation authorities (e.g. a National Historic Site or District designation, or a UNESCO World Heritage Site).

Conserved: means the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained under the Ontario Heritage Act. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments.

2.3 ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT

The Ontario Heritage Act (2006) gives municipalities and the provincial government powers to preserve the heritage of Ontario, with a primary focus on protecting heritage properties and archaeological sites. The Ontario Heritage Act grants the authority to municipalities and to the province to identify and designate properties of heritage

significance, provide standards and guidelines for the preservation of heritage properties and enhance protection of heritage conservation districts, marine heritage sites and archaeological resources.

Properties can be designated individually (Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act) or as part of a larger group of properties, known as a Heritage Conservation District (Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act). Designation helps to ensure the conservation of these important places. Designation offers protection for the properties under Sections 33, 34 and 42 of the Ontario Heritage Act, prohibiting the owner of a designated property from altering, demolishing or removing a building or structure on the property unless the owner applies to the council of the municipality and receives written consent to proceed with the alteration, demolition or removal.

In addition to designated properties, the Ontario Heritage Act allows municipalities to list other properties which are considered to have Cultural Heritage Value or Interest on their Register. Under Part IV, Section 27 of the Ontario Heritage Act, municipalities must maintain a Register of properties situated in the municipality that are of cultural heritage value or interest. Section 27 (1.1) states that the register shall be kept by the clerk and that it must list all designated properties (Part IV and V). Under Section 27 (1.2), the Register may include property that has not been designated, but that council believes to be of cultural heritage value or interest. “Listed” properties, although recognized as having cultural heritage value or interest, are not protected under the Ontario Heritage Act to the same extent as designated properties, but are acknowledged under Section 2 of the PPS 2020 under the Planning Act. An owner of a ‘listed’ heritage property must provide the municipality with 60 days’ notice of their intention to demolish a building or structure on the property.

In Loyalist Township, ‘Listed’ properties are those for which Council has adopted a recommendation to be included on the Register as a non-designated property. This makes ‘Listed’ properties in Loyalist Township subject to Section 27 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

The Ontario Heritage Act also allows for the designation of provincial heritage properties (PHP). Part III.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act enables the preparation of standards and guidelines that set out the criteria and process for identifying cultural heritage value or interest of PHPs (Part II of the Ontario Heritage Act) and cultural heritage value or interest of provincial heritage properties of provincial significance (PHPPS) (O. Reg. 10/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act) and to set standards for their protection, maintenance, use, and disposal.

2.3.1 ONTARIO REGULATION 9/06

The criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest is defined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 (O. Reg. 9/06) 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).

2.4 COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON OFFICIAL PLAN

The County of Lennox and Addington Official Plan (2016) includes policies for CHRs in Section D3. Section D3 reflects policies that are consistent with the policies in the PPS 2020 as well as a commitment to conserve County owned CHRs and support lower-tier municipal initiatives. Relevant policies include:

D3.1 Objectives for Cultural Heritage Resources

It is the objective of this Plan that the County and local municipalities participate in the conservation of cultural heritage resources by:

- a) Conserving heritage buildings, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources that are under municipal ownership and/or stewardship;
- b) Conserving and mitigating impacts to all significant cultural heritage resources, when undertaking public works;
- c) Respecting the cultural heritage resources recognized or designated by federal and provincial agencies; and,
- d) Identifying, protecting and conserving cultural heritage resources through listing, designation, and other heritage conservation efforts.

D3.3 Significant Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

- a) Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.
- b) 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.
- c) Local Official Plans shall contain policies on the designation of properties under the Ontario Heritage Act, the establishment of Heritage Conservation Districts and the need for Heritage Impact Assessments, as required.

2.5 LOYALIST TOWNSHIP OFFICIAL PLAN

The Loyalist Township Official Plan (2010) addresses heritage conservation policies in Section 5.5. However, the township is undertaking an Official Plan review that started in 2016. The Draft Official Plan, dated November 2020 contains draft policies for the maintenance of heritage resources in section 7.4.1 and relevant policies include:

7.4.1 Heritage Management

Conserving and enhancing cultural heritage resources is an integral part of the Townships planning, decision-making and implementation processes.

- b) The Township will continue to identify cultural heritage resources in the Township through formal designation under the Ontario Heritage Act and through a heritage registry, including; built heritage, cultural heritage landscapes, and areas of known or potential archaeological sites.
- d) Cultural heritage resources, including those owned by the Township, will, as feasible, be protected and enhanced by following good conservation practices consistent with the Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports Guiding Principles in Conservation of Built Heritage Properties and other heritage protocols and standards. The Township will also ensure that, as feasible, cultural heritage sites and properties with cultural heritage attributes comply with the Property Standards By-law.

- e) The Township may consider designation of any heritage resource under the Ontario Heritage Act, if that resource is threatened with demolition, significant alterations or other potential adverse impacts.
- f) The Township may require a Heritage Impact Statement to be prepared by a qualified professional for any development proposal. The scope of the document is determined by consultations with the Township and should demonstrate the potential adverse effects to the heritage attributes of the property. Mitigation measures and/or alternative development approaches shall be required to address potential adverse impacts to cultural heritage resources. A Heritage Impact Statement may be required where there is construction or alterations within a heritage conservation district or for any de-designation requests.
- g) The Township may permit site alterations, including but not limited to zoning amendments, site plan controls, demolition control, consent, minor variances or provisions of utilities, on adjacent lands to protected heritage properties, after reviewing the potential impact on the cultural heritage resources of the properties, ensuring their conservation. Where Council has adopted guidelines for assessing adjacent lands (as amended time to time from time to time), they shall be used to implement decisions associated with proposals of adjacent lands. All projects of adjacent lands must;
 - i. Respect the massing, profile and character of adjacent heritage buildings.
 - ii. Approximate the established setback pattern on the street.
 - iii. Approximate the width of nearby heritage buildings.
 - iv. Be physically oriented to the street in a similar fashion to the existing heritage buildings.
 - v. Have minimal impact on the heritage attributes and heritage integrity of the streetscapes.
 - vi. Minimize the loss of open space and cultural landscapes open space.
 - vii. Require utility equipment and devices in locations that do not detract from the visual character or architectural integrity of the heritage resource.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 BACKGROUND HISTORY

This report includes background research that summarizes the history of the study area. In addition to textual sources, historical mapping and aerial photography was consulted to identify the presence of structures/buildings, settlement patterns and other potential heritage resources in advance of a field assessment.

3.2 CONSULTATION

Cultural heritage resources already recognized by the municipality, the Ontario Heritage Trust, the province, and federal government were identified through review of the following:

- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust owned properties;
- The Ontario Heritage Trust's Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide database;
- Ontario's Historical Plaques website;
- The Ontario Heritage Act Register maintained by the Ontario Heritage Trust;
- Ontario Genealogical Society's Ontario Cemetery Index;
- Parks Canada's Historic Places website;
- Parks Canada's Directory of Federal Heritage Designations;
- Canadian Heritage Rivers System website; and,
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites map.

The following municipality specific resources were consulted in addition to contacting the Township of Loyalist's Heritage Assistant:

- The Interactive Map of Loyalist Township Heritage Properties: <https://www.loyalist.ca/en/explore-and-play/heritage-properties.aspx?mobileformat=false&muraadminpreview=%2C#!>

For the purposes of this study, any property previously identified by the council of a municipality, municipal staff, and/or provincial or federal agencies as having cultural heritage value or interest was determined to be a CHR.

Loyalist Township's Heritage Assistant, Jennifer Hay, was contacted by email on April 1, 2021 to confirm whether there were any identified CHRs within or adjacent to the study area. Jennifer Hay responded on April 1, 2021 confirming there are no identified CHRs within or adjacent to the study area.

3.3 IDENTIFICATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

Properties identified during field review were screened using a preliminary application of the criteria outlined in O. Reg. 9/06 for determining cultural heritage value or interest (See Section 2.2.1 of this report for a full description of O. Reg. 9/06). These criteria include design or physical value, historical or associative value and contextual value. It should be noted that this report does not provide a comprehensive evaluation of any properties using O. Reg. 9/06 and does not satisfy the requirement for a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report or a Heritage Impact Assessment.

3.4 FIELD ASSESSMENT

Field Assessment for this report included a survey of the study area from the publicly accessible municipal right-of-way to confirm or identify existing and/or potential CHRs. Where identified, potential CHRs were photographed, mapped and physical characteristics visible from the municipal right of way were described.

A central purpose of the field assessment is to identify potential BHRs and CHLs that are more than 40 years old. The use of the 40-year threshold is generally acceptable as a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of CHRs (Ministry of Transportation, 2007). Identification of a resource older than 40 years does not confirm cultural heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is less than 40 years old it does not preclude this resource from having cultural heritage value.

3.5 IDENTIFICATION OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

This report will recommend appropriate policies for the CHRs within the Amherstview West Secondary Plan study area. This will include general Secondary Plan policies for recognized heritage properties as well as site specific policies if appropriate.

Recommended Secondary Plan policies will be consistent with best heritage practice, as well as the Lennox and Addington County Official Plan, the Loyalist Township's current Official Plan and Draft Official Plan, and the Ontario Heritage Act. This will also include consideration of Parks Canada's Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada and the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Historic Properties as appropriate.

This report will also review the infrastructure improvements proposed under the MCEA process, identify any potential impacts, and provide recommendations for further reporting for any CHRs that may be adversely impacted.

4 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

This section provides a brief overview of the history of the study area to provide a context for the CHR in the study area.

4.1 PRE-CONTACT PERIOD

Paleo period populations were the first to occupy what is now Southern Ontario, moving into the region following the retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet approximately 11,000 years before present (BP). Early Paleo period populations are identified by their distinctive projectile point types, exhibiting long grooves, or ‘flutes’, that likely functioned as a hafting mechanism. These projectile point types include Gainey (ca. 10,900 BP), Barnes (ca. 10,700 BP), and Crowfield (ca. 10,500 BP) (Ellis and Deller, 1990:39-43). By the Late Paleo period, projectile points transitioned to various un-fluted varieties such as Holcombe (ca. 10,300 BP), Hi-Lo (ca. 10,100 BP), and Unstemmed and Stemmed Lanceolate (ca. 10,400 to 9,500 BP) (Ellis and Deller, 1990:40). Both Early and Late Paleo period populations were highly mobile, participating in the hunting of large game animals. Paleo period sites often functioned as small campsites (less than 200 m²) where stone tool production and maintenance occurred (Ellis and Deller, 1990).

By approximately 8,000 BP the climate of Ontario began to warm. As a result, deciduous flora began to colonize the region. With this shift in flora came new faunal resources, resulting in a transition in the ways populations exploited their environments. This transition resulted in a change of tool-kits and subsistence strategies recognizable in the archaeological record, resulting in what is referred to archaeologically as the Archaic period. The Archaic period in southern Ontario is divided into three phases: the Early Archaic (ca. 10,000 to 8,000 BP), the Middle Archaic (ca. 8,000 to 4,500 BP), and the Late Archaic (ca. 4,500 to 2,800 BP) (Ellis et al., 1990).

The Archaic period is differentiated from earlier Paleo populations by a number of traits such as an increase in tool stone variation and reliance on local tool stone sources; the emergence of notched and stemmed projectile point morphologies; a reduction in extensively flaked tools; the use of native copper; the use of bone tools for hooks, gorges, and harpoons; an increase in extensive trade networks; and, the production of ground stone tools. Also noted is an increase in the recovery of large woodworking tools such as chisels, adzes, and axes (Ellis and Deller, 1990:65-66). The Archaic period is also marked by population growth. Archaeological evidence suggests that by the end of the Middle Archaic period (ca. 4,500 BP) populations were steadily increasing in size (Ellis et al., 1990). Over the course of the Archaic period populations began to rely on more localized hunting and gathering territories. By the end of the Archaic period, populations were participating in more seasonal rounds. From spring to fall, populations would exploit lakeshore and riverine locations where a broad-based subsistence strategy could be employed, while the late fall and winter months would be spent at interior sites where deer hunting and the collection of wild edibles were a primary focus (Ellis and Deller, 1990:114). This steady increase in population size and adoption of a more localized seasonal subsistence strategy eventually led into the Woodland period.

The Woodland period is characterized by the emergence of ceramic technology for the manufacture of pottery. Similar to the Archaic period, the Woodland period is separated into three primary timeframes: the Early Woodland (approximately 800 BC to 0 AD), the Middle Woodland (approximately 0 AD to 700/900 AD), and the Late Woodland (approximately 900 AD to 1600 AD) (Spence et al., 1990; Fox, 1990). The Early Woodland period differed little from that of the Late Archaic with hunting and gathering representing the primary subsistence strategies. The pottery of this period is characterized by its relatively crude construction and lack of decorations (Spence et al., 1990).

The Middle Woodland period is differentiated from the Early Woodland period by changes in lithic tool types and the increased elaboration of ceramic vessels (Spence et al., 1990). In southern Ontario, the Middle Woodland is characterized by three different cultural complexes: the Point Peninsula Complex to the north and northeast of Lake Ontario, the Couture Complex near Lake St. Clair, and the Saugeen Complex throughout the remainder of southern Ontario. By the end of the Middle Woodland period, archaeological evidence begins to suggest the rudimentary use of maize horticulture (Warrick, 2000).

The adoption and expansion of maize horticulture during the Late Woodland period allowed for an increase in population size, density, and political and social complexity. As a result, a shift in subsistence and settlement patterns occurred with the adoption of a more sedentary lifestyle and an increased reliance on horticultural products including maize, beans, and squash. Nearing the end of the Late Woodland period (approximately 1400 AD) villages reached their maximum size. During this period, increased warfare resulted in the development of larger villages with extensive palisades.

Early contact with European settlers at the end of the end of this period resulted in significant changes to the traditional lifestyles of most Indigenous populations inhabiting southern Ontario.

4.2 POST-CONTACT PERIOD

The area around Ernestown may have become part of a buffer zone that existed between the Ontario Iroquois (including the Erie, Petun, Neutral and the Huron Confederacy) and the St. Lawrence Iroquois. Between Jacques Cartier's trip to Quebec in 1535 and Samuel de Champlain's visit to Quebec in 1615, the St. Lawrence Iroquois had disappeared, and the Huron Confederacy had clustered south of Georgian Bay. In 1649 and 1650, the Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) dispersed the Huron Confederacy.

Early sketched maps by French missionaries in 1680 suggest the Oneida of the Iroquois had a village at Ganneious located in the eastern Bay of Quinte region possibly at Hay Bay. Later maps by Chaussegros de Lery in 1726, Bellin in 1744 and 1755 and Mitchell in 1755 show the site on an inland lake, possibly Parrot's Bay (Turner, 1993: 24). The Cayuga of the Iroquois were located at Ganaraska (now Port Hope), at Quintio on Rice Lake and at Kente or Quinte which may have been at one of several carrying places across Prince Edward County isthmus to the Bay of Quinte.

Missionaries from the Society of St. Sulpice based in Montreal visited many villages in the Ernestown area including Genneious before the mission collapsed in 1680. Under Governor of New France, Louis de Buade de Frontenac, the Recollect missionaries were instructed to encourage French and Iroquois settlement at Fort Frontenac. Recollect missionary, Father Louis Hennepin recorded a visit to Ganneious between 1675 and 1677 when he encouraged the Iroquois peoples' move to Fort Frontenac.

Madeleine de Roybon D'Allonne was the first European woman to own land in what became Ontario. She came to Fort Frontenac c.1679 and acquired property from René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle that may have included a portion of the Township of Ernestown. She built a house, outbuildings, a trading post, grew crops and raised cattle on her land west of the Fort at Collins's or Parrot's Bay. In August 1687, D'Allonne was captured by some Iroquois and her settlement was destroyed; she was later released but never returned to her land.

In the late seventeenth century, the Anishinabeg to the north pushed the Iroquois out of southern Ontario. Of the Anishinabeg, the Mississaugas largely occupied the north shore of Lake Ontario.

The Seven Years war brought British conquest of New France, and in 1763 King George III issued the Royal Proclamation. In part, the proclamation set out how First Nations people were to be treated regarding land.

The British retained many Iroquoian and some Anishinabeg allies south of Lake Ontario during the American Revolution between 1775 and 1783. In exchange for their service, Britain promised that their homeland would be restored to them at the end of the war. However, in the 1783 Treaty of Paris, Britain gave the Iroquois' lands to the American rebels. The British Crown offered unsettled lands in Upper Canada. In October 1783, the British purchased a large tract of land known as the Crawford Purchase from the Mississaugas including land at the Bay of Quinte. The purchase was designed to provide land to Loyalists and Indigenous allies who fought with the British during the American Revolution.

Prior to the American Revolution, the Bay of Quinte was home to ancestors of the Alderville First Nation, Mississauga Anishinabeg of the Ojibway Nation. With the influx of soldiers and Loyalist settlers following the war, the traditional economy of the Mississauga Anishinabeg was under continued pressure. They were forced to adapt and by the 1820s many had converted to Christianity, learned to read and write, all while trying to hold on to many

of their traditions including the Ojibway language. Alderville became home to the Nation in the mid 1830s (Alderville FN, n.d.).

During the American Revolution, the Mohawks, a Nation within the Iroquois/Six Nation Confederacy were military allies of the British Crown. The British Crown promised the Mohawk Nation they would regain their lands, but following the signing of the 1783 Treaty of Paris, the British gave the Mohawk Nation's territory to the Americans. In recompense for their ancestral homeland lost during the American Revolution, the lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario were granted to the Six Nation. Approximately 100-125 people from the Mohawk Nation arrived on the shores of the Bay of Quinte on May 22, 1784 (Mohawk at the Bay of Quinte, n.d.). While the British Crown promised the lands to the Six Nations, much of the land was already occupied by Loyalist families. After nine years of reminding the government of their promises, the Six Nations were granted a smaller tract of land than they were originally promised, approximately 92,700 acres on the Bay of Quinte known as the Simcoe Deed or Treaty 3^{1/2}. Between 1820 and 1843, two-thirds of the treaty land base under the Simcoe deed was lost as the government accommodated settler families (Mohawk at the Bay of Quinte, n.d.).

4.2.1 LENNOX AND ADDINGTON COUNTY

Organized in 1792 for electoral purposes, the separate Counties of Addington and Lennox were part of the Midland District. In 1800, the counties were joined together and in 1850 the district was abolished and was replaced by the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.

In 1864, Lennox and Addington became an independent county. A new courthouse and jail were constructed on land donated by Richard Cartwright and settlements grew around early mill development in the area. The nineteenth-century economy in the County was centred on wheat and timber. Hundreds of acres of forest were cleared for lumber and creating agricultural areas. Construction of the Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec railway in the late 1870s linked county communities, allowing for lumber and grain to be transported to Middleman for export.

4.2.2 TOWNSHIP OF ERNESTOWN

After purchasing a tract of land between Gananoque and the Trent River from the Mississaugas, Governor Haldimand appointed Samuel Holland to supervise surveying along the north side of the St. Lawrence River. By the Spring of 1784, two ranges of Townships were laid out, the first range: the Royal Townships from the seigneurie of Longueuil with nine townships and the second range, the Cataraqui Townships from Fort Frontenac (Kingston) to the eastern part of the Bay of Quinte with five townships. The townships were originally numbered and later named after King George III's children.

Second town in the Cataraqui Townships soon became Ernestown, named after Prince Ernest Augustus, King George III's fifth son. After the American Revolution, some former members of the Edward Jessup's Loyal Rangers settled in the area. In July 1784, the numbers of Jessup Rangers and their families totaled 434, including 137 men, 71 women, 214 children and 12 servants (Turner, 1993:42). The Town of Bath in the Township of Ernestown was an important centre for shipbuilding in Upper Canada; the first steamship launched from Bath in 1816. By 1811, the population of the Township had reached 2300, the largest of any township in the province (Herrington, 1913), and by 1846 Ernestown contained 4317 inhabitants (Smith, 1846). Farmhouses at this time were typically log, frame or stone. Early agricultural production was not fruitful, and it was later concluded that the Napanee Plain was a "zone of difficulty and that a fair number of those who live on it do so for the sake of cheap space adjacent to a highway" (Chapman & Putnam, 1984). Dairy farming and animal grazing became prevalent throughout the Napanee Plain area.

One of the earliest families in the Township was William and Abigail Fairfield. William was a volunteer member of the Edward Jessup's Loyal Rangers. Their two-storey farmhouse constructed in 1793 still stands in Amherstview along Lake Ontario's Bay of Quinte.

4.2.3 LOYALIST TOWNSHIP

Ernestown Township, Amherst Island Township, and Bath Village were amalgamated to form Loyalist Township on January 1, 1998.

4.2.4 REVIEW OF HISTORICAL MAPPING AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

A review of historical mapping was undertaken to understand the changing landscape and built environment within and adjacent to the study area. To determine the presence of historical features from the nineteenth century, the 1860 Map of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington and the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington were reviewed (Appendix A). In addition, topographic maps from 1916 to 1972 and the 1954 aerial photograph were reviewed for historical features from the twentieth century (Appendix A). While these maps and photograph are not the only visual sources consulted for the purposes of this study, they were determined to provide the best overview of land development for the study area.

In the 1860 Map of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, the study area is predominantly agricultural with a few farmhouses along present-day Bath Road. A short dead-end road that extends from Bath Road in an east-west orientation is likely the present-day Bayview Drive. The Grand Trunk Railway crosses through the County north of the study area.

In the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, the study area remains agricultural; however, the number of farmhouses has increased and there is an additional east-west road extending from Bath Road, south of the present-day Bayview Drive.

The topographic mapping from 1916-1972 provides a detailed picture of the evolution of the study area during the early twentieth to late twentieth century. The 1916 topographic map depicts several dwellings along present-day Bath Road. County Road 6 is also depicted and there is one building footprint identified along this road north of the study area. The 1923, 1934 and 1939 topographic maps demonstrate no change to the building footprints in or adjacent to the study area. The 1954 aerial photograph was also reviewed and confirms the study area consisted primarily of agricultural fields, with a few clusters of trees. It also confirms that Parrot's Bay Lane was established between 1939 and 1954 and displays another lane west of Parrot's Bay Lane that no longer presently exists. The 1960 topographic map depicts additional building footprints at the east end of Bayview Drive and along Parrot's Bay Lane, as well as a cluster of buildings along the south and north sides of Bath Road around the intersection of County Road 6. It also shows the study area is predominantly developed with orchards and wooded areas. The 1972 topographic map shows further infill along all roads in the study area as well as significant development of waterfront properties and demonstrates that Brookland Park Avenue was constructed between 1960 and 1972. No aerial photographs or maps of the study area from the 1980s or 1990s were available, but the architectural styles of the dwellings in the neighbourhood of Bayview Drive, discussed in Section 5 of this report, suggest the majority of these residences were constructed in the 1980s. Similarly, infill dwellings along the north and south sides of Bath Road appear to have been constructed in the 1980s through to the early 2000s.

5 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Study area for the Amherstview West Secondary Plan and MCEA is bound by Bath Road (Highway 33) to the south, Taylor Kidd Boulevard (County Road 23) to the north, generally by Lake Ontario (Bay of Quinte – North Channel) to the west and County Road 6 to the east.

The field review was conducted via publicly accessible lands on March 23, 2021 by Becky Remmer, Cultural Heritage Specialist, to record the existing conditions of the study area (see Image 1-Image 21). The field review was preceded by a review of available, current and historical, aerial photographs and maps. These photographs and maps were reviewed for any potential CHRs that may be extant in the study area. The existing conditions of the study area are described below. Five CHRs were identified and are presented in Table 1 and mapping of these resources is presented in Appendix B.

5.1 TAYLOR KIDD BOULEVARD (COUNTY ROAD 23)

The study area encompasses the properties on the south side of Taylor Kidd Boulevard between Lake Ontario (Bay of Quinte – North Channel) on the west and County Road 6 to the east, intersecting with William Henderson Drive. Properties on the north side of Taylor Kidd Boulevard are adjacent to the study area. Taylor Kidd Boulevard runs west-east with a single lane of traffic in each direction and gravel shoulders on each side of the street (Image 1-Image 4). The streetscape is dominated by agricultural fields and wooded areas on both sides of the street.



Image 1: View of Taylor Kidd Boulevard looking west towards Lake Ontario (Bay of Quinte-North Channel).



Image 2: View from Taylor Kidd Boulevard looking south.



Image 3: View of Taylor Kidd Boulevard looking east.



Image 4: View of Taylor Kidd Boulevard looking west.

east from William Henderson Drive.

west towards the County Road 6 intersection.

5.2 COUNTY ROAD 6

The study area encompasses the west side of County Road 6 between Bath Road and Taylor Kidd Boulevard, and intersects Pearce Street, Amherst Drive, and Kildare Avenue (Image 5-Image 8). The west side of County Road 6 is dominated by agricultural fields. Residential subdivisions, some of which were under construction at the time of the field review, typify the east side of County Road 6 between Taylor Kidd Boulevard and just south of Amherst Drive. The west side of County Road 6 between south of Amherst Drive is dominated by single detached residential buildings constructed in the 1970s and 1980s on large lots.



Image 5: View of County Road 6, looking north towards Taylor Kidd Boulevard.



Image 6: View of County Road 6, looking north towards the Pearce Street intersection.



Image 7: View looking west from the intersection of County Road 6 and Kildare Avenue.



Image 8: View looking south on County Road 6 south of Amherst Drive.

5.3 BATH ROAD (HIGHWAY 33)

Properties on the north side Bath Road (Highway 33) between Bayview Drive and County Road 6, are included in the study area. Bath Road passes through the study area in a generally west-east direction with a single lane of traffic in both directions and a turning lane at the Bayview Drive, Edgewood Road and County Road 6 intersections. It is the oldest thoroughfare in the study area and three nineteenth century remnant farm properties have frontage along the road. The majority of the remaining dwellings fronting onto both sides of Bath Road were constructed in the 1980s, with a minority constructed in the early 2000s. The residences range from one- to two-storeys in height and predominant building materials include brick and vinyl or aluminum horizontal siding.



Image 9: View of dwellings on the north side of Bath Road east of Edgewood Road.



Image 10: View of a farm landscape on the north side of Bath Road, west of County Road 6.

5.4 BAYVIEW DRIVE, PARROT'S BAY LANE, BROOKLANDS PARK AVENUE AND HARROW COURT

A grouping of residential streets consisting of Bayview Drive, Parrot's Bay Lane, Brooklands Park Avenue and Harrow Court are located north of Bath Road, east of Lake Ontario's Bay of Quinte (Image 11-Image 14). Bayview Drive and Harrow Court run in a southwest-northeast direction and Parrot's Bay Lane and Brookland Park Avenue run in a northwest-southeast direction. All these streets allow traffic in both directions with unmarked lanes and do not have sidewalks. Parrot's Bay Lane and a portion of Bayview Drive are gravel roads and the other roads are paved. The dwellings in this area date from the 1960s to the 1990s, with the majority from the 1980s, and range from one- to two-storeys in height with predominantly brick and vinyl or aluminum horizontal siding.



Image 11: View looking northwest along Brooklands Park Avenue from the dead-end.



Image 12: View looking southwest along Harrow Court from dead-end.



Image 13: View looking southeast along Bayview Drive.



Image 14: View looking north on Parrot's Bay Lane near the dead end.

5.5 PROPERTIES ADJACENT TO THE STUDY AREA

In addition to the properties adjacent to the study area that fall on the opposite sides of the streets noted in Section 5.1-5.4, there are immediately adjacent properties along Edgewood Road, Nicholson Point Road, Lakeside Lane, Sorbie Crescent, Dr. Richard James Crescent and William Henderson Drive (Image 15-Image 21).

Edgewood Road is located off the south side of Bath Road and consists of a residential area developed in the 1980s. The adjacent properties along Edgewood Road consist of one- and two-storey brick clad dwellings. Edgewood Road turns into Nicholson Point Road. A large property protected by the Rideau Waterway Land Trust that consists of a wooded area with some walking trails is adjacent to the study area.

Lakeside Lane is also located on the south side of Bath Road. It is a small lane that provides access to approximately ten dwellings along Lake Ontario (Bay of Quinte). This lane is dominated by large two-storey dwellings constructed in the 1990s or early 2000s.

Sorbie Crescent, Dr. Richard James Crescent, and Walden Pond Drive are located on the west side of County Road 6. The properties adjacent to the study area are part of recently constructed residential subdivisions. Sorbie Crescent is dominated by one-storey semi-detached dwellings clad in stone and Dr. Richard James Crescent by two-storey semi-detached dwellings clad in brick and horizontal siding. The residences along Walden Pond Drive were still under construction at the time of the field review.

William Henderson Drive is a short road of the north side of Taylor Kidd Boulevard. A recently built one-storey retail or office building is located on the east side of the road and a densely wooded property is on the west side.



Image 15: View looking south towards Edgewood Road from Bath Road.



Image 16: View of Nicholson Point Road looking east, note the north side of Nicholson Point Road (Left) is adjacent to the study area.



Image 17: View east along Lakeside Lane towards the end of the lane



Image 18: View of residential construction along Walden Pond Drive.



Image 19: View of the west side of Sorbie Crescent.




Image 20: View of Dr. Richard James Crescent.



Image 21: View of William Henderson Drive, looking south towards Taylor Kidd Boulevard.


6 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES


Based on the results of the background research and field review, five CHR were identified within or adjacent to the study area. A detailed inventory of these CHR is presented in Table 1 and mapping of these features is in Appendix B.


Table 1: Cultural Heritage Resources in or adjacent to the Study Area.


CHR NUMBER	LOCATION	CHR TYPE	HERITAGE STATUS	PHOTOGRAPH	PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST
BHR 1	34 Bayview Drive	Residential	Identified during field review.		<p>Architecture/Design: Likely constructed in the 1970s, this dwelling demonstrates mid-century and international-style architectural influences with the striking angular roof design and large windows.</p> <p>Historical/Associative: There is no known historical or associative value.</p> <p>Contextual: There is no apparent contextual value.</p>

CHR NUMBER	LOCATION	CHR TYPE	HERITAGE STATUS	PHOTOGRAPH	PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST
					
BHR 2	22 Brookland Park Avenue	Residential	Identified during field review		<p>Architecture/Design: Likely built in the 1970s, this dwelling demonstrates a combination of mid-century and international styles. The angular roofs resemble the iconic Huf Hauses. Huf Haus is a German company founded in 1912 that manufactures prefabricated homes and ships them across the world. Additional research would be required to determine whether this property is a Huf Haus.</p> <p>Historical/Associative: Additional research beyond the scope of this report would be required to determine if the dwelling on the property is a Huf Haus and</p>

CHR NUMBER	LOCATION	CHR TYPE	HERITAGE STATUS	PHOTOGRAPH	PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST
					<p>represents the works/ideas of architect Johann Huf.</p> <p>Contextual Value: There is no apparent contextual value.</p>
BHR 3	4669 Bath Road (Hwy 33)	Residential	Identified during field review		<p>Architecture/Design: The dwelling on the subject property may date to the mid-nineteenth century and appears to demonstrate Georgian influences in its simple, symmetrical design. The dwelling has a stone foundation and is clad in modern siding with a metal roof in a hipped shape. A red-brick chimney is also located on the west side of the dwelling.</p> <p>Historical/Associative Value: This property is part of Lot 34, Broken Front in the former Township of Ernestown. The first registered deed was granted to Robert Clarke. The 1860 Map of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington identifies the lot belonging to C.S. Clarke and L. Benjamin. The 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington Counties identifies the relevant part of Lot 34 belonging to Samuel</p>

CHR NUMBER	LOCATION	CHR TYPE	HERITAGE STATUS	PHOTOGRAPH	PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST
					<p>Smith and a building footprint which may depict the current farmhouse.</p> <p>Contextual Value: The subject property has one of few remaining farmhouses along Bath Road and reflects the historical agricultural use of this area. This property is likely be associated with CHL 1, given they were historically part of the same property.</p>
CHL 1	4661 Bath Road (Hwy 33)	Farmstead	Identified during field review.		<p>Architecture/Design: The property contains a grouping of nineteenth century barns and outbuilding(s). The barns reflect typical nineteenth century southern Ontario Barn styles with their gable roofs, vertical board siding and stone foundations.</p> <p>Historical/Associative Value: This property is part of Lot 34, Broken Front in the former Township of Ernestown. The first registered deed was granted to Robert Clarke. The 1860 Map of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington identifies the lot belonging to C.S. Clarke and L. Benjamin. The 1878</p>

CHR NUMBER	LOCATION	CHR TYPE	HERITAGE STATUS	PHOTOGRAPH	PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST
					<p>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington Counties identifies the relevant part of Lot 34 belonging to Samuel Smith.</p> <p>Contextual Value: The subject property is one of few remaining farms along Bath Road and reflects the historical agricultural use of this area. This property is likely associated with BHR 3 given they were historically part of the same property.</p>
CHL 2	4809 Bath Road (Hwy 33)	Farmstead	Identified during field review.		<p>Architecture/Design: The dwelling on the subject property may date to the mid-nineteenth century. The main part of the dwelling demonstrates Georgian or Neo-classical influences in its simple, symmetrical design with a central porch. The dwelling is clad in modern siding with a metal clad roof in a cross-hipped shape.</p> <p>The property also contains a representative example of a nineteenth century bank barn. The barn has a stone foundation, cross-</p>

CHR NUMBER	LOCATION	CHR TYPE	HERITAGE STATUS	PHOTOGRAPH	PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST
					<p>gable roof and is clad in vertical boards.</p> <p>Historical/Associative Value: This property is part of Lot 32, Broken Front in the former Township of Ernestown. The first registered deed was granted to S. Swartz and H. Simmonds. The 1860 Map of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington identifies the lot belonging to several owners, J. Galloway, J. Laidley, and C. Nicholson. The map also depicts several building footprints on the lot including one which may depict the current farmhouse. The 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington Counties identifies the relevant part of Lot 32 belonging to James Laidley.</p> <p>Contextual Value: The subject property is one of few remaining farm landscapes along Bath Road and reflects the historical agricultural use of this area.</p>

7 PROPOSED UNDERTAKING

7.1 AMHERSTVIEW WEST SECONDARY PLAN

Loyalist Township has retained WSP to carry out a Secondary Plan to address the extension of Amherstview to the west to accommodate future growth and development for the next 25 years. The Secondary Plan will include location of future land uses, housing options, urban design, community amenities, protection of natural environment and transportation/active transportation needs. The Secondary Plan process is divided into five phases (Chart 1).

The Secondary Plan is currently in Phase 1 of the process, completing background studies and background analysis reports that will inform the development of land use concept plan options during Phase 3 and Secondary Plan policies that will be drafted in Phase 4.

7.2 MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

An MCEA is being undertaken in conjunction with the Amherstview West Secondary Plan to identify infrastructure improvements that may be required to implement the Amherstview West Secondary Plan. The MCEA for Amherstview West will follow a five-phase process in parallel to the Amherstview West Secondary Plan (Chart 1).

The MCEA is currently in Phase 1, in the process of completing background studies that will inform the development and evaluation of alternative solutions in Phase 3.

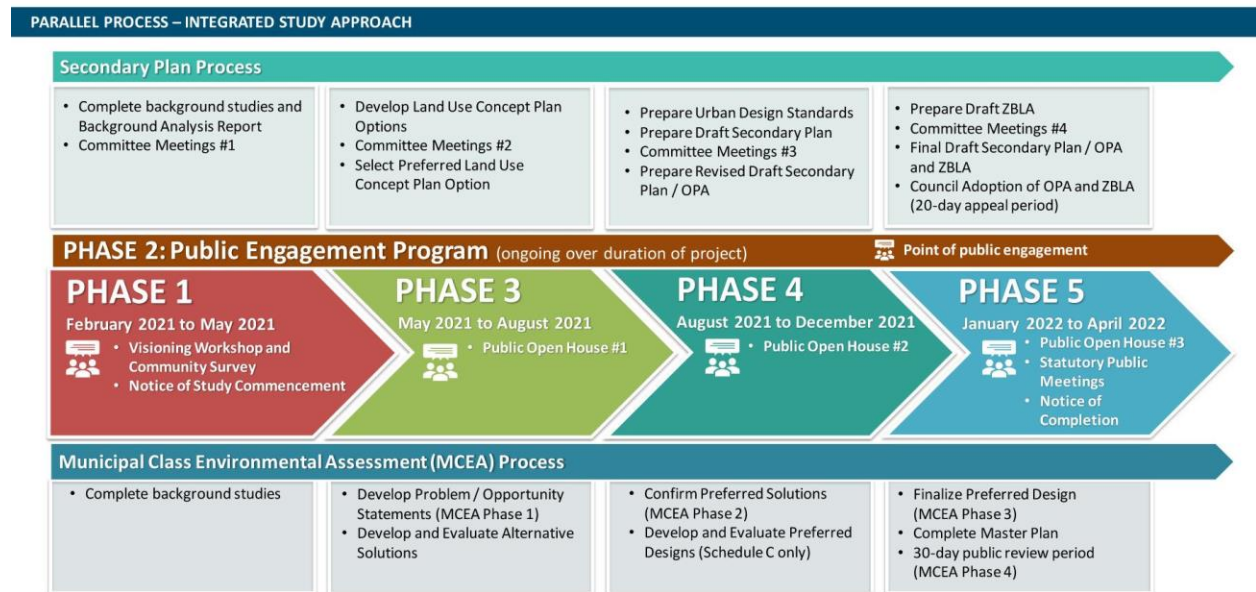


Chart 1: Secondary Plan and MCEA Processes

8 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

8.1 AMHERSTVIEW WEST SECONDARY PLAN

Loyalist Township is currently undertaking a comprehensive update of their Official Plan. Section 7.4 of the November 2020 Draft Official Plan contains the policies for cultural heritage and a summary of relevant policies is included in Section 2.4 of this report. The heritage policies affirm the Township's commitment to identifying, enhancing and protecting BHRs in an ongoing process, and provide a good base for protecting BHRs and CHLs in the Amherstview West Secondary Plan area.

Five (5) potential CHRs were identified in the Amherstview West Secondary Plan area during the review of historical mapping and a field investigation. Three (3) of these resources are remnants of farm landscapes that date back to the nineteenth century and demonstrate the area's longstanding agricultural history. The other two (2) resources were constructed in the 1970s and reflect a noteworthy mixture of mid-century and international architectural styles. The identification of potential CHRs during the Secondary Plan process is consistent with the Township's intent to protect BHRs. To protect these potential CHRs in the context of the proposed Secondary Plan for this area, it is recommended that Council add these five (5) properties to the Township's Register of Cultural Heritage Properties in accordance with Section 27 of the Ontario Heritage Act. Section 27(1.2) of the OHA states that Council may include property that it 'believes to be of cultural heritage value or interest' on a Municipal Heritage Register. If Council adds these properties to the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties, they should be included in a CHRs map as a schedule appended to the Amherstview West Secondary Plan. Adding these properties to the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties will afford them the protection that the policies in the Official Plan, as amended, will offer. It will allow the Township to request a Heritage Impact Assessment as part of a development application to ensure CHRs in the Amherstview West Secondary Plan area are appropriately conserved and integrated into proposed development and it will provide the CHRs interim protection from demolition.

The Amherstview West Secondary Plan should also emphasize the commitment to conserving CHRs, and the integration of them into future development as prescribed in the Amherstview West Secondary Plan. This will include the development of appropriate land uses for areas that include CHRs and policies that encourage adaptive reuse when the original use is no longer viable.

In order to ensure the potential CHRs identified as part of this report and any resources identified in the future are protected through the Amherstview West Secondary Plan, the following recommendations are made:

- 1 That BHR 1, 2, and 3 and CHL 1, and 2 be included on Loyalist Township's Register of Cultural Heritage Properties, prior or concurrently to the approval of the Amherstview Secondary Plan.
- 2 That BHR 1, 2, and 3 and CHL 1 and 2 be included in a map as a schedule appended to the Amherstview West Secondary Plan.
- 3 The development of appropriate land uses for the Amherstview Secondary Plan should take into consideration the identified CHRs (BHR 1, 2, and 3 and CHL 1, and 2) to ensure permitted land uses will support ongoing use and/or appropriate adaptive reuse of CHRs.
- 4 That the following policies be included in the Amherstview West Secondary Plan:
 - a Built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes of Amherstview West shall be conserved and enhanced.
 - b That new development, site alterations, building alterations and additions be compatible with the design of surrounding built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.
 - c That rehabilitation, renovation, restoration and adaptive reuse of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes be encouraged in order that they remain in active use.

8.2 MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Infrastructure improvements should seek to avoid the identified CHRs in the study area. If a CHR cannot be avoided, a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) may be required to assess the cultural heritage value interest of the CHR. If found to be of cultural heritage value or interest a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) will be required to assess the impact of the infrastructure work and to explore alternatives and mitigation options to reduce adverse impacts. The preferred design solution for the infrastructure should be reviewed by a qualified heritage professional to determine if there will be any impact to CHRs and to recommend appropriate mitigation measures or identify if further reporting (ie. CHER and HIA) is necessary.

As such, WSP recommends the following:

- 1 The preferred design solution for infrastructure improvements should avoid impacting any identified CHRs.
- 2 The preferred design solution should be reviewed by a qualified heritage professional at an early stage of design to determine impacts and appropriate mitigation measures or necessary further reporting.

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http://www.culture.gov.on.ca/english/heritage/info_sheets/info_sheet_8principles.htm

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http://www.pc.gc.ca/docs/pc/guide/nldclpc-sgchpc/index_E.asp


Parks Canada National Historic Sites of Canada: http://www.pc.gc.ca/progs/lhn-nhs/index_e.asp

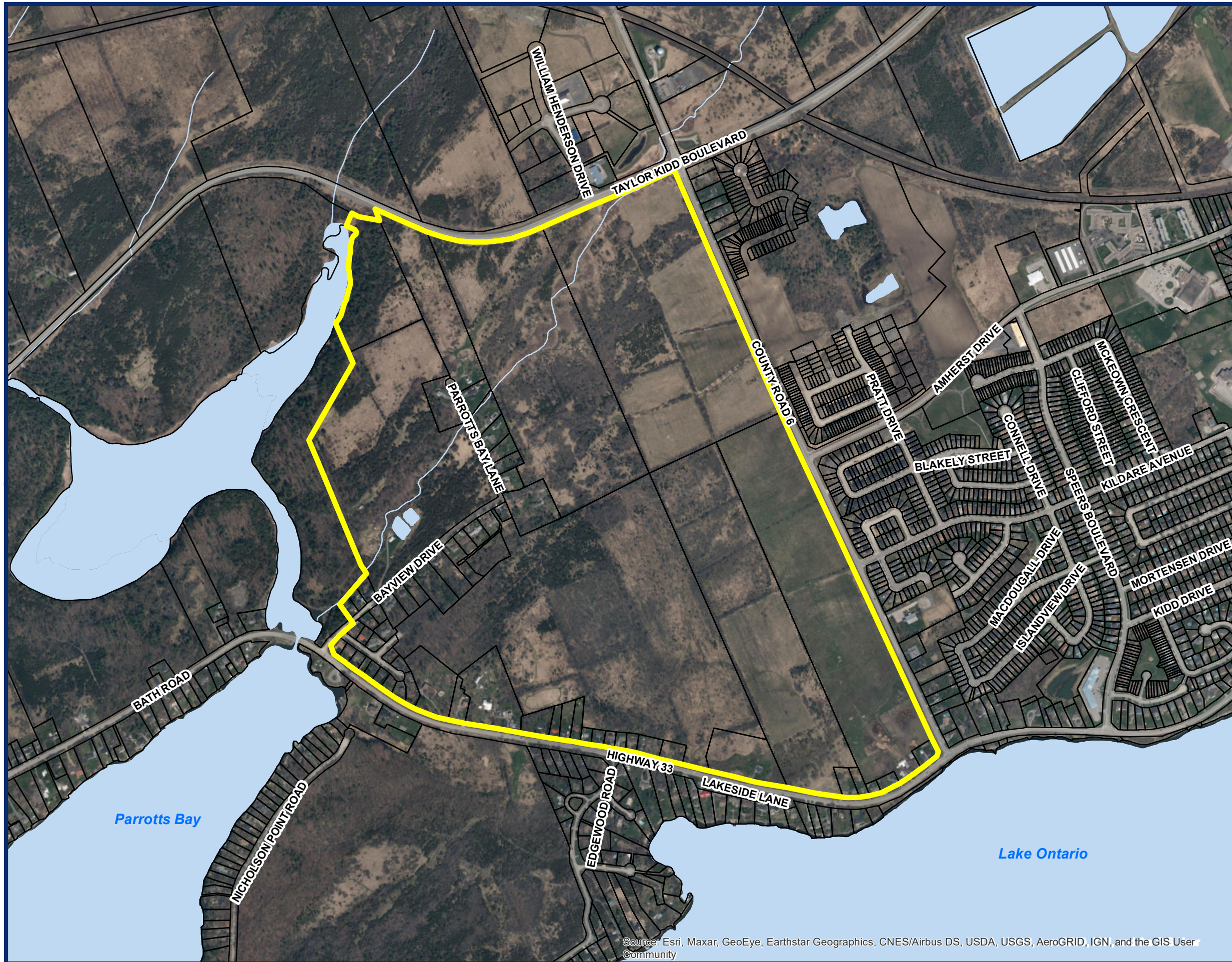
International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS): Appleton Charter:

<http://www.international.icomos.org/charters/appleton.pdf>

10 APPENDICES


A HISTORICAL MAPPING AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

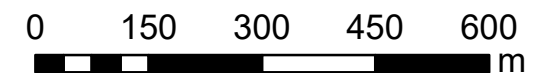




Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment - Location Map

Amherstview West Secondary Plan

 Secondary Plan Boundary



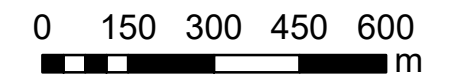
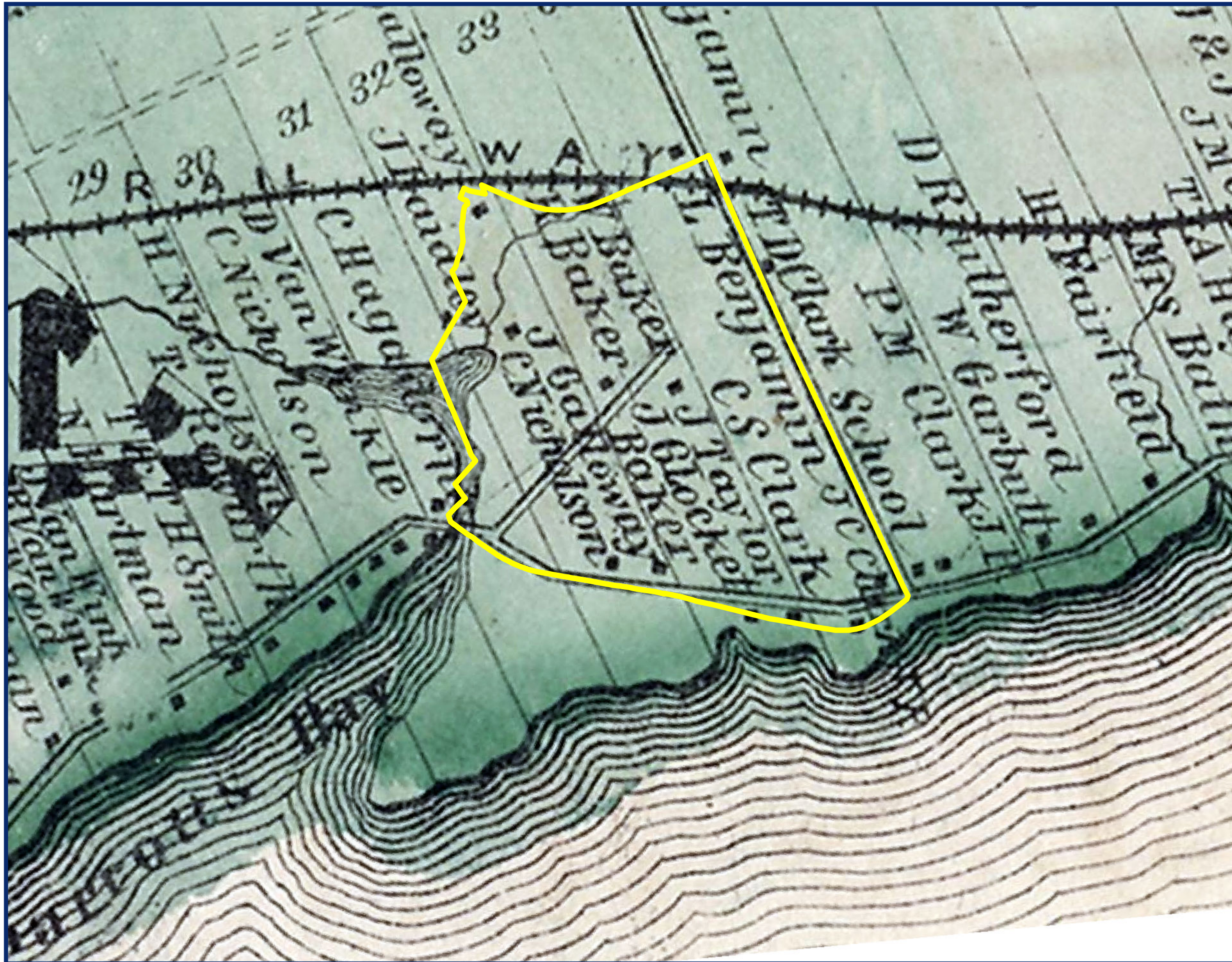
March 2021

Source: Loyalist Township; LIO



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Ottawa, ON K2B 8K2
Canada
www.wsp.com

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



March 2021

Source: Putnam & Walling 1860 Map of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington




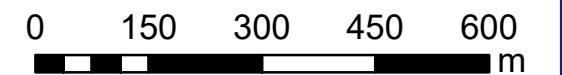
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**CHRA -
Historical Mapping (1878)**

Amherstview West Secondary Plan

 Secondary Plan Boundary

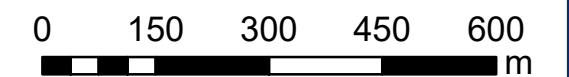
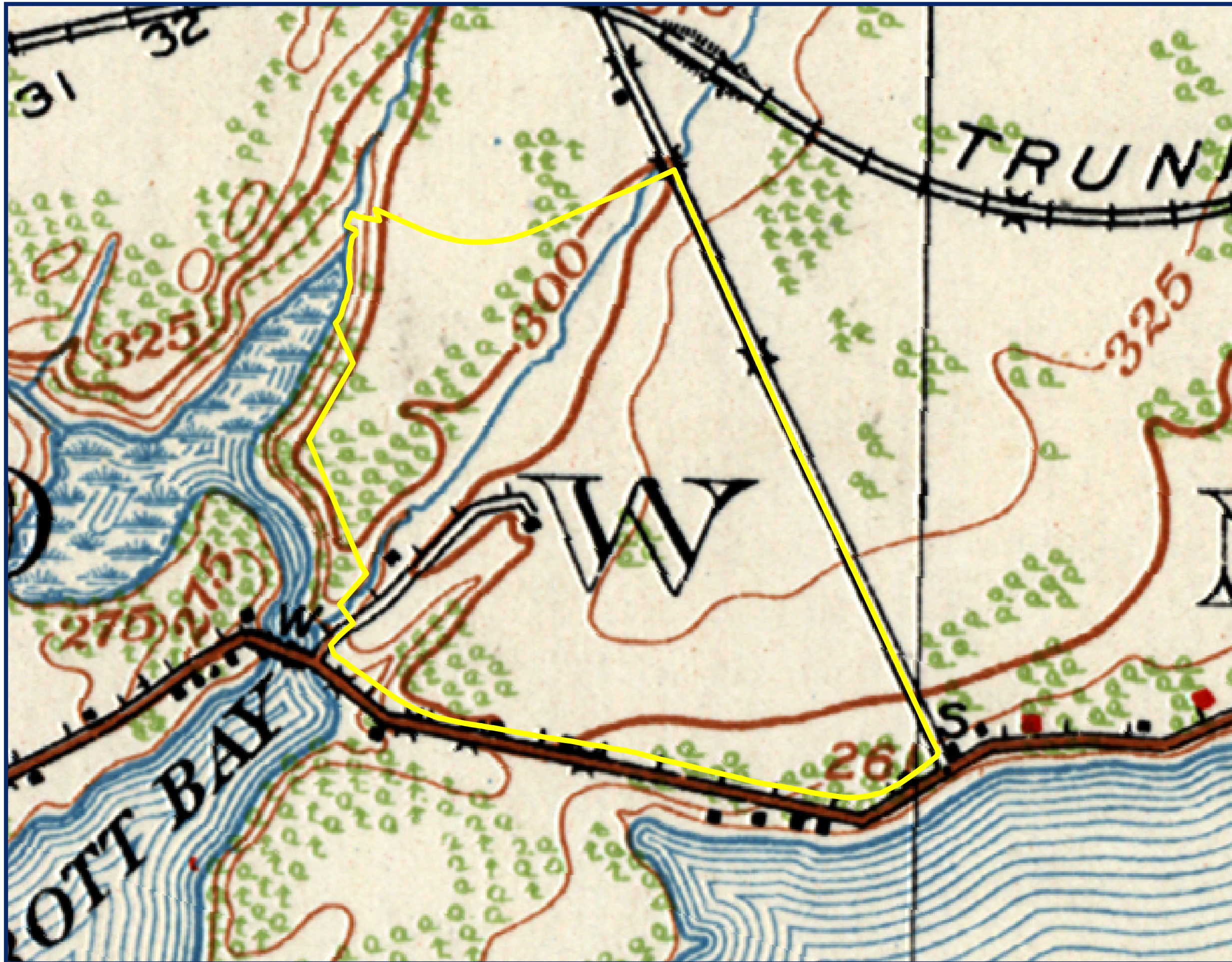


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Source: Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington (1878)



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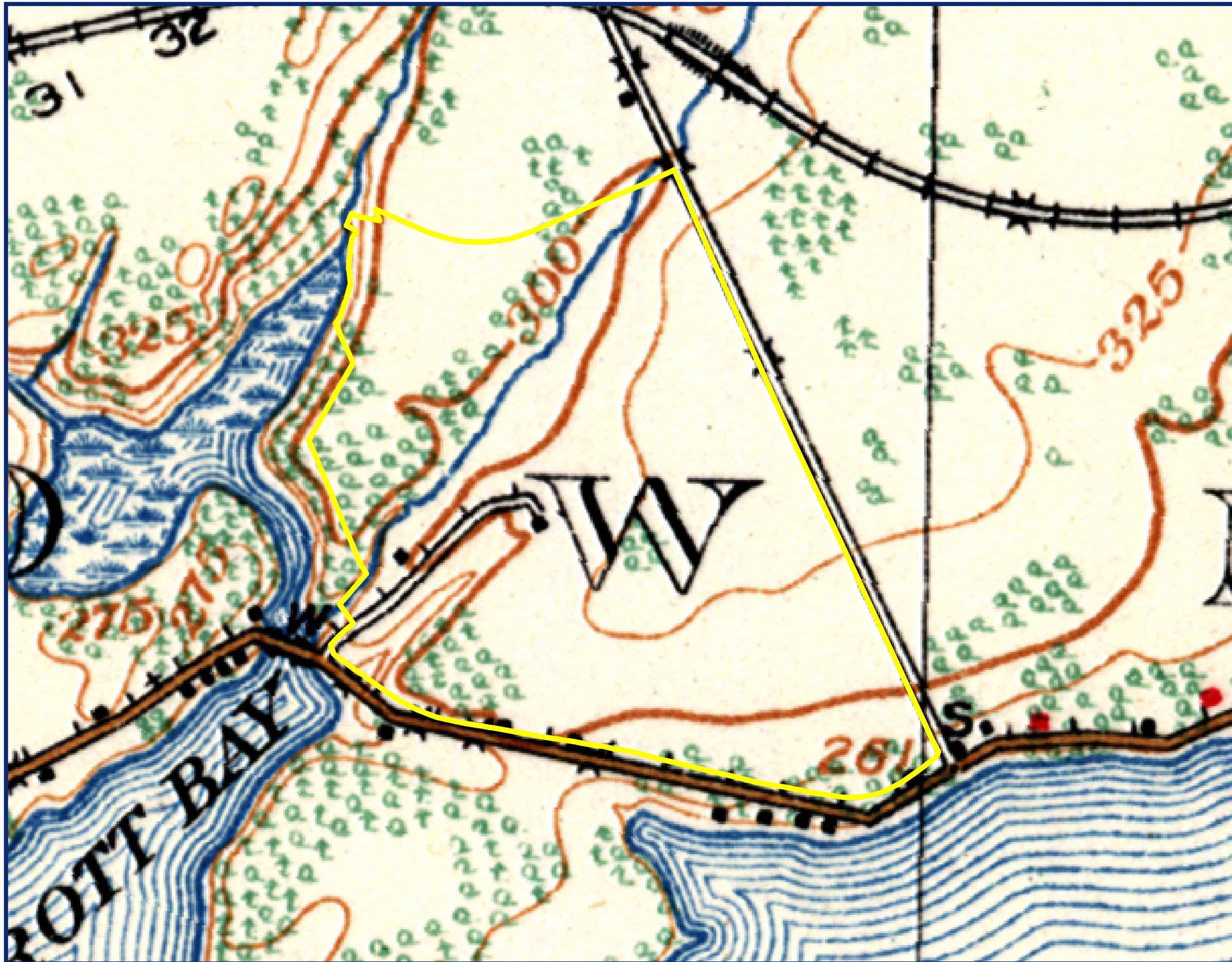



March 2021

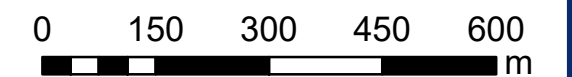
Source: Department of Militia and Defence, 1916
(Sheet 031C02)



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 Secondary Plan Boundary

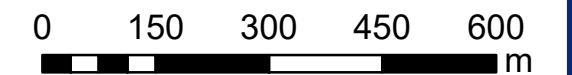
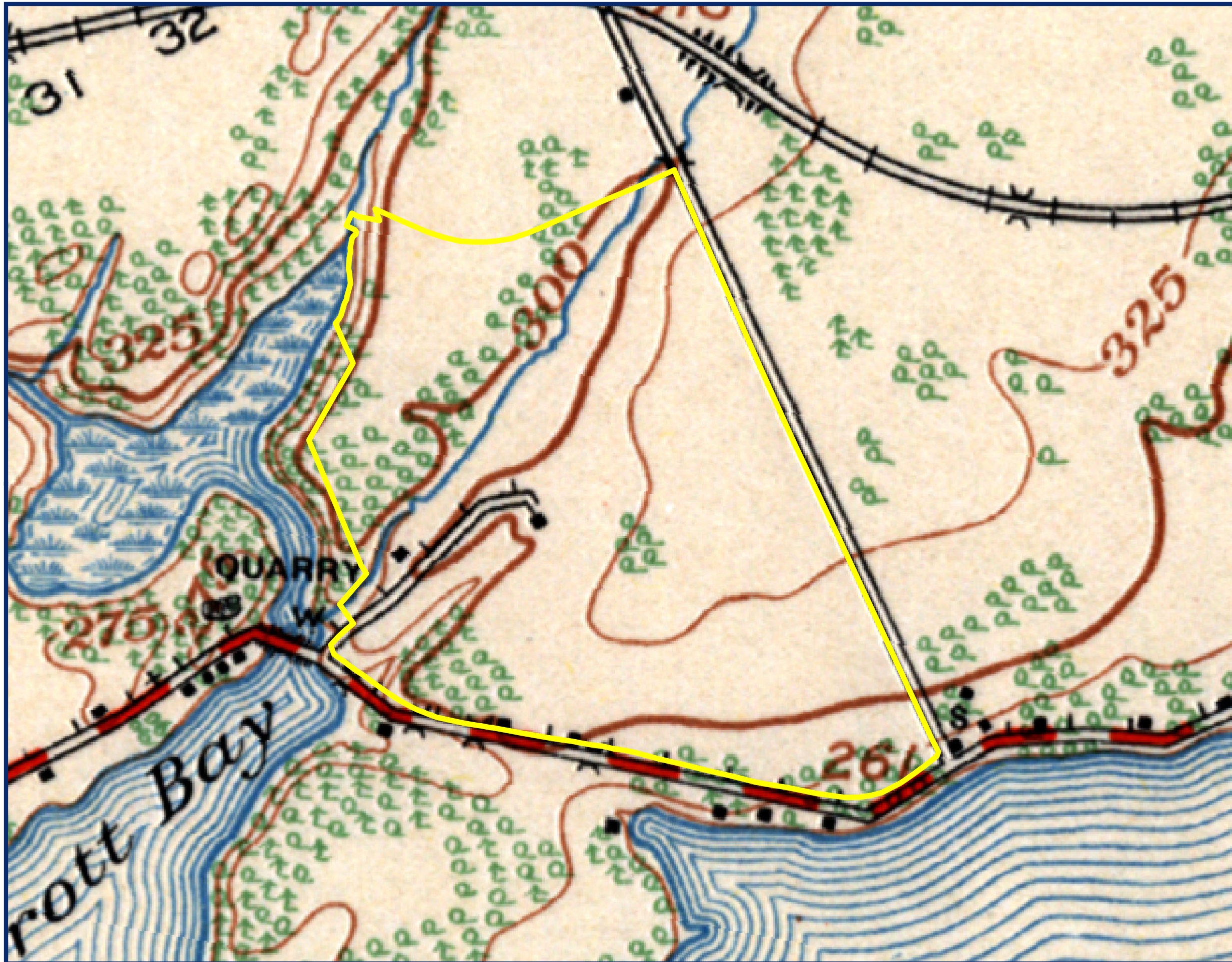


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Source: Department of National Defence, 1923
(Sheet 031C02)



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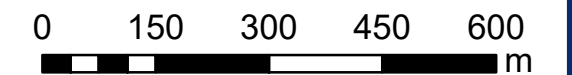
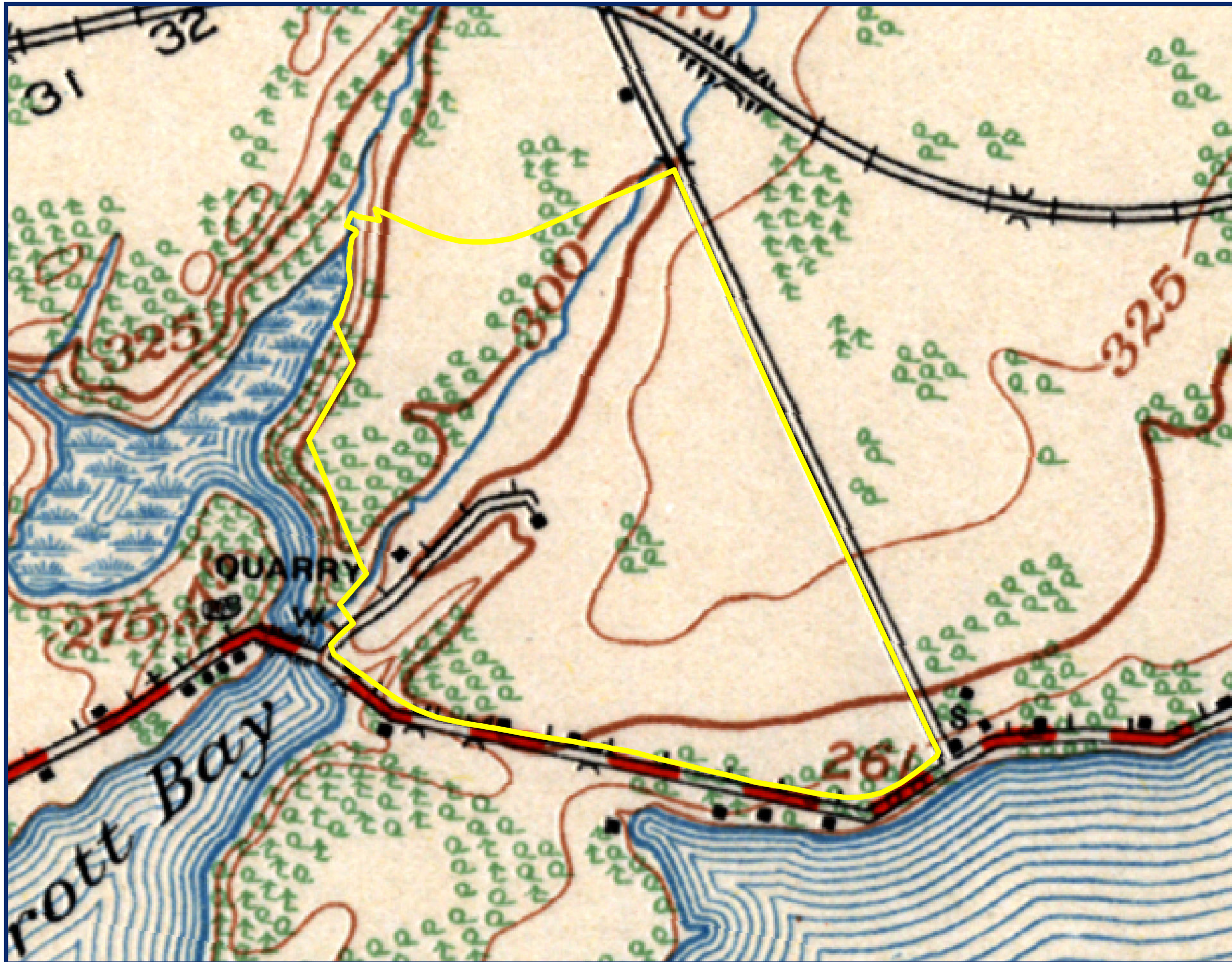


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Source: Department of National Defence, 1934
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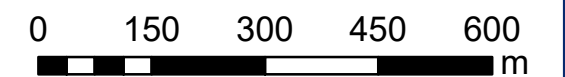


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Source: Department of National Defence, 1939
(Sheet 031C02)



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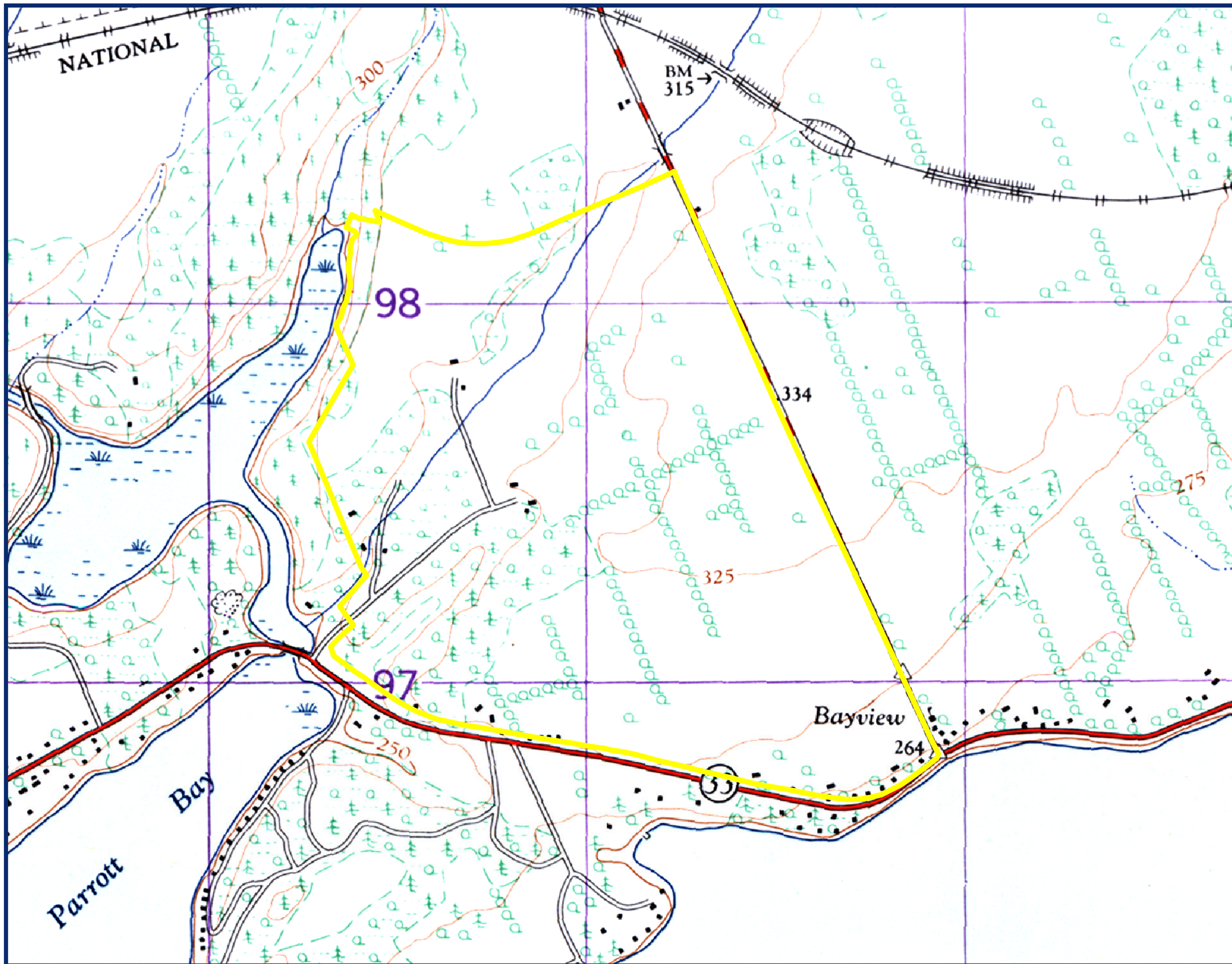



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Source: University of Toronto Map and Data Library
(1954)



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 Secondary Plan Boundary

N



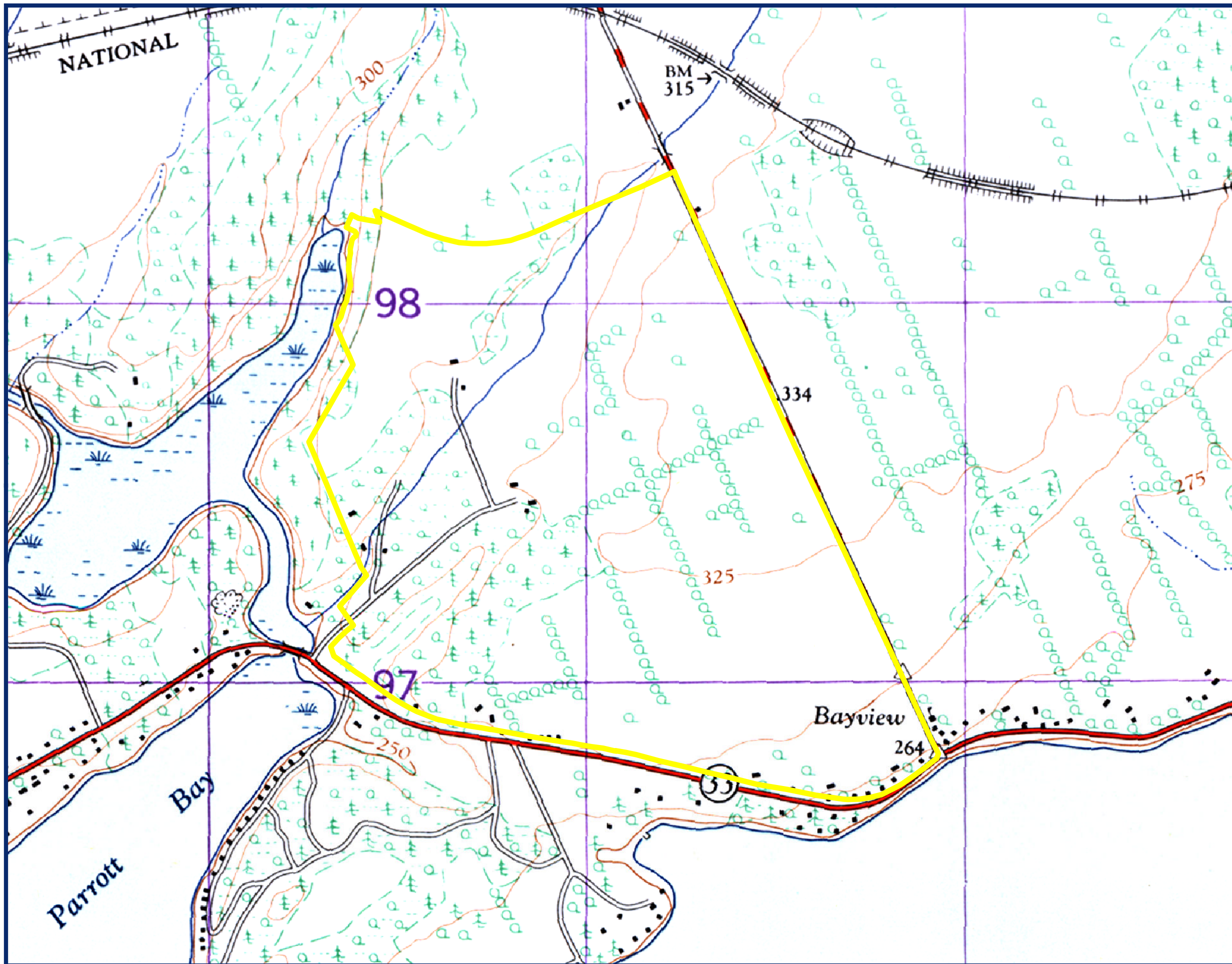
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March 2021

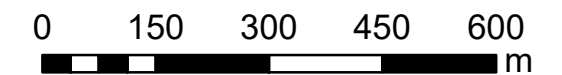
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 Secondary Plan Boundary



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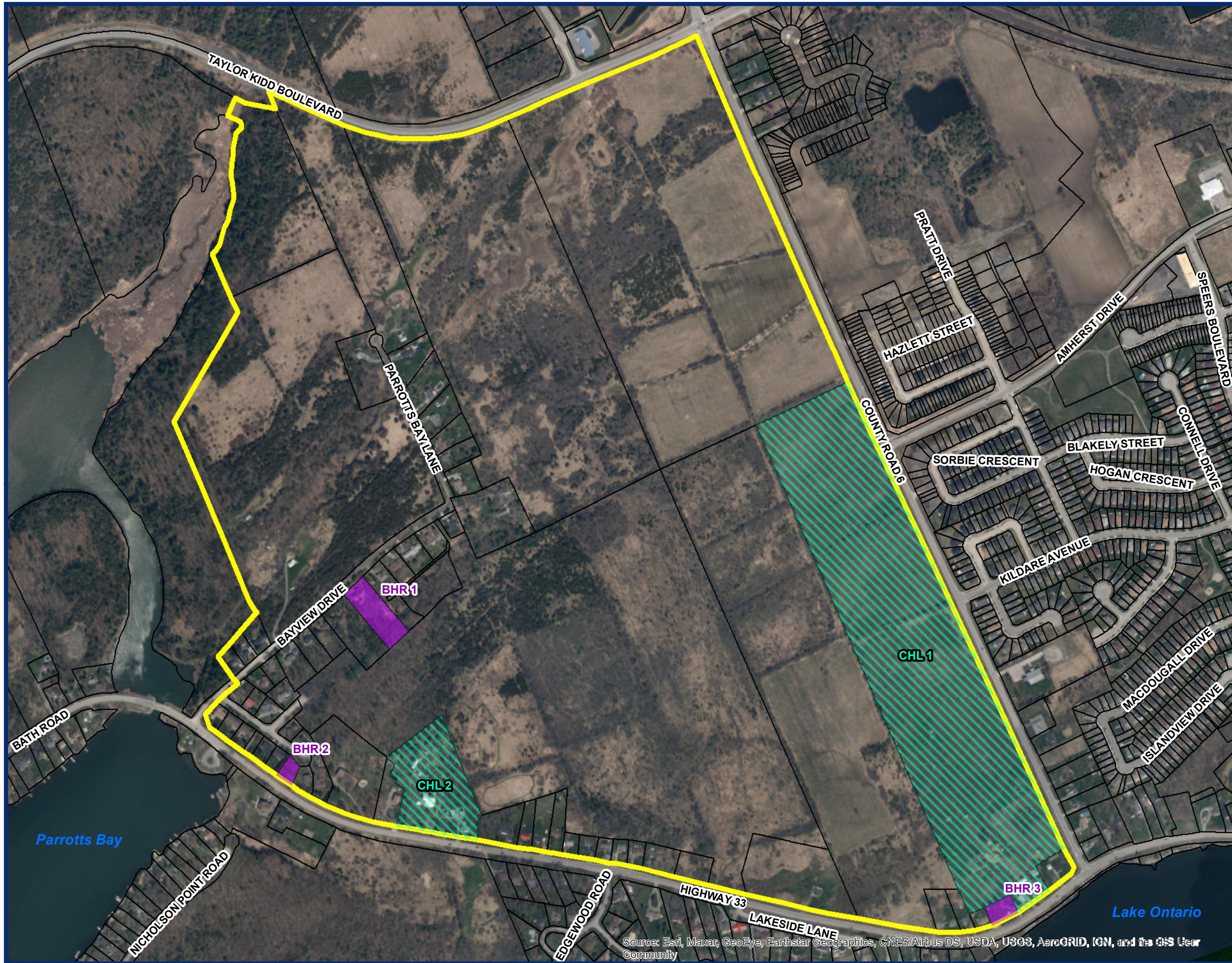
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B

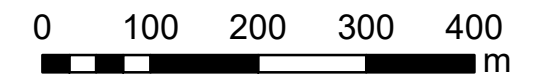
CULTURAL
HERITAGE
RESOURCE
MAPPING



CHRA - Cultural Heritage Resources

Amherstview West Secondary Plan

-  Secondary Plan Boundary
-  Built Heritage Resource
-  Cultural Heritage Landscape



March 2021

Source: Loyalist Township; LIO



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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community