

APPENDIX B:

Archaeology and Heritage

APPENDIX B-1:
Stage 1 Archaeological
Assessment

VERIDIAN CONNECTIONS INC.

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

VERIDIAN TRANSFORMER STATIONS

**PARTS OF LOT 18 CONCESSION 4, LOT 22 CONCESSION 4,
AND LOT 24 CONCESSION 2, CITY OF PICKERING, DURHAM
REGION, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO**

Submitted to:

Veridian Connections Inc.
55 Taunton Rd. E.
Ajax, ON L1T 3V3

REVISED REPORT

APRIL 27, 2017

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT PICKERING

PARTS OF LOT 18 CONCESSION 4,
LOT 22 CONCESSION 4, AND LOT 24
CONCESSION 2 , CITY OF PICKERING,
DURHAM REGION, PROVINCE OF
ONTARIO

Veridian Communications Inc.

Project No.: 151-02610-00

April 2017

WSP Canada Inc.
1269 Premier Way
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 0A3

Phone: +1 807-625-6724
Fax: +1 807-623-4491
www.wspgroup.com



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WSP Canada Inc. was retained by Veridian Connections Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of three potential property locations proposed for the construction of a new municipal transformer stations as well as for lands to be impacted by transmission line upgrades and tap-line installation in the City of Pickering, Durham Region, Former Geographic Township of Pickering, Historic Ontario County, Province of Ontario. The three proposed transformer station locations are located on:

Site 1: Part of Lot 18 Concession 4, City of Pickering, Durham Region, Province of Ontario

Site 2: Part of Lot 22 Concession 4, City of Pickering, Durham Region, Province of Ontario

Site 3: Part of Lot 11 Concession 2, City of Pickering, Durham Region, Province of Ontario

Transmission lines upgrades transect parts of Lots 24 and 25 Concession 2, Lots 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 Concession 3, and Lots 18, 19, 20, and 21 Concession 4.

This archaeological assessment has been triggered by Veridian's intent to proceed with development. The City of Pickering is the approval authority under the *Environmental Assessment Act*. The approval process includes the requirement for an archaeological assessment as one of the conditions for development approval to ensure that the proponent meets their legal obligations under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Archaeological activities were carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2011).

This study involved a review of documents pertaining to the property including historic maps, aerial photographs and local histories. A series of property inspections were conducted as a component of this assessment. Property inspections were conducted on September 28, 2015, December 17, 2015, May 27, 2016, and November 15, 2016.

Archaeological recommendations have been made based on the background historic research, property inspection, locations of known or registered archaeological sites, previous archaeological assessments, and indicators of archaeological potential. These recommendations include the following:

- 1) **Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required for all undisturbed sediments located within 300m of early Euro-Canadian settlement, 300m of a permanent water source, and 100m of early historic transportation routes (Figures 7a, 7b, and 7c - green). Stage 2 survey must be completed using 5m test pit survey methodologies.**
- 2) **Lands identified as holding undulating and bermed terrain (existing hydro corridor, Figures 7a and 7b - Red) must be subject to Stage 2 test pit survey to confirm site disturbance. Test pits should be placed throughout the areas identified as disturbed according to professional judgement in order to confirm that these areas have been completely disturbed (as per Section 2.1.8 Standard 2).**

- 3) While it is determined that archaeological assessments have been completed for lands contained within Site 2 (Figure 2a and 7a), these reports were not made available at the time of this assessment. As such, Stage 2 survey must be completed to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological materials. Stage 2 survey should be conducted using pedestrian survey at 5m intervals (as per Section 2.1.1).**

- 4) The remainder of the property is determined to have low archaeological potential due to documented site disturbance (as per Section 1.4 Standard 1f), presence of low and water saturated or steeply sloped terrain (as per Section 2.1 Standard 2a), or due to having been previously assessed and found to hold no archaeological resources.**

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager	Douglas A. Yahn, MES (P365) <i>Senior Archaeologist</i>
Field Director	Dale Langford, MES (P474) <i>Archaeologist</i>
Report Preparation	Dale Langford Douglas A. Yahn
Mapping/GIS	Dale Langford
Administrative Support	Lyn Pedersen <i>Administrative Supervisor</i>

1 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The objective of a Stage 1 background study and property inspection is to evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property and to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey (if required). In support of the determination of archaeological potential, the Stage 1 will provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition. The Stage 2 survey provides an overview of archaeological resources on the property and a determination of whether any of the resources may be artifacts and archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest.

1.2 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

WSP Canada Inc. was retained by Veridian Communications Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of three potential property locations proposed for the construction of a new municipal transformer stations as well as for lands to be impacted by transmission line upgrades and tap-line installation in the City of Pickering, Durham Region, Former Geographic Township of Pickering, Historic Ontario County, Province of Ontario. The three proposed transformer station locations are located on:

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This archaeological assessment has been triggered by Veridian's intent to proceed with development. The City of Pickering is the approval authority under the *Environmental Assessment Act*. The approval process includes the requirement for an archaeological assessment as one of the conditions for development approval to ensure that the proponent meets their legal obligations under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

This archaeological assessment was carried out during the pre-approval stage of the process; therefore detailed design mapping was not available. The boundaries of the assessment correspond to maps provided by Veridian at the outset of the investigations (Figures 1, 2a, and 2b).

Permission to access the property to conduct the property inspection was granted by Veridian and Hydro One and no limits were placed on this access during the Property Inspection.

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 HISTORIC DOCUMENTATION

The study areas are located in the City of Pickering, Durham Region, Former Geographic Township of Pickering, Historic Ontario County, Province of Ontario. Historic maps such as *Tremaine's Map of the County of Ontario, Upper Canada* (Tremaine 1860, Figure 3) and the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario* (J.H. Beers & Co. 1877, Figure 4) provide a general overview of local development in the mid-late 1800's.

1.3.2 PRE-CONTACT PERIOD

Paleoindian 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). The first Paleoindian period populations to occupy southern Ontario are referred to as Early Paleoindians (Ellis and Deller 1990:39).

Early Paleoindian period groups are identified by their distinctive projectile point morphologies, exhibiting long grooves, or 'flutes', that likely functioned as a hafting mechanism. These Early Paleoindian group projectile morphologies include Gainey (ca. 10,900 BP), Barnes (ca. 10,700), and Crowfield (ca. 10,500) (Ellis and Deller 1990:39-43). By approximately 10,400 BP Paleoindian 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). The morphologies were utilized by Late Paleoindian period groups (Ellis and Deller 1990:40).

Both Early and Late Paleoindian period populations were highly mobile, participating in the hunting of large game animals. Paleoindian period sites often functioned as small campsites (less than 200m²) 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 Paleoindian populations by a number of traits such as: 1) an increase in tool stone variation and reliance on local tool stone sources, 2) the emergence of notched and stemmed projectile point morphologies, 3) a reduction in extensively flaked tools, 4) the use of native copper, 5) the use of bone tools for hooks, gorges, and harpoons, 6) an increase in extensive trade networks, and 7) 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 et al. 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).

By the Late Archaic period (4,500 to 2,800 BP) populations were utilizing broader subsistence practice. From spring to fall, settlements would exploit lakeshore/riverine locations where a broad-based subsistence strategy could be employed, while the late fall and winter months would be spent at interior site where deer hunting was likely a primary focus with some wild edibles likely being collected (Ellis et al. 1990:114). This steady increase in population size and adoption of a more localized seasonal subsistence strategy eventually evolved into what is termed 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 2,800 to 2,000 BP), the Middle Woodland (approximately 2,000 to 1,300/1,100 BP), and the Late Woodland (approximately 1,100 to 400 BP) (Spence et al. 1990; Fox 1990).

The Early Woodland period is represented in southern Ontario by two different cultural complexes: the Meadowood Complex (ca. 2,900 to 2,500 BP), and the Middlesex Complex (ca. 2,500 to 2,000 BP). During this period the life ways of Early Woodland population 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. These early

ceramics exhibit cord impressions likely resulting from the techniques used during manufacture (Spence et al. 1990).

The Middle Woodland period is differentiated from the Early Woodland period by changes in lithic tool morphologies (projectile points) and the increased elaboration of ceramic vessels (Spence et al. 1990). In southern Ontario the Middle Woodland is observed in three different cultural complexes: the Point Peninsula Complex to the north and northeast of Lake Ontario, the Couture Complex near Lake St. Claire, and the Saugeen Complex throughout the remainder of southern Ontario. These groups can be identified by their use of either dentate or pseudo-scalloped ceramic decorations. It is by the end of the Middle Woodland period that archaeological evidence begins to suggest the rudimentary use of maize (corn) horticulture (Warrick 2000).

The adoption and expansion of maize horticulture during the Late Woodland period allowed for an increase in population size, density, and complexity among Late Woodland populations. As a result, a shift in subsistence and settlement patterns occurred, with the adoption of a more sedentary village life and reliance on maize horticulture, with beans, squash, and tobacco also being grown. Nearing the end of the Late Woodland Period (approximately 600 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 Late Woodland, Late Ontario Iroquoian period resulted in extensive change to the traditional lifestyles of most populations inhabiting southern Ontario. The introduction of European goods into traditional tool kits and an increased reliance on the fur trade economy resulted in the movement, growth, displacement of many first nations groups.

1.3.3 STUDY AREA SPECIFIC HISTORY IN THE POST CONTACT PERIOD

Post-contact history in the study area began shortly after the arrival of 17th century European explorers and traders. However, it wasn't until the late 18th – early 19th century that a more permanent Euro-Canadian occupation began. The following sections provide a brief overview of the development of Ontario County and the Township of Pickering throughout the post-contact period

ONTARIO COUNTY

Following the creation of Upper and Lower Canada, it became necessary to rearrange many of the provinces original administrative centres into smaller, more manageable units. This resulted in numerous county and township revisions throughout the late 18th to mid-19th century. By 1849 Ontario County was formed from the eastern parts of York County. The County was made up of 10 Townships, including Brock, Mara, Pickering, Rama, Reach, Scott, Scugog, Thorah, Uxbridge and Whitby. The study area remained a part of Ontario County until 1974 when it became part of the Regional Municipality of Durham.

PICKERING TOWNSHIP

The History of Pickering Township began in 1791 when the first when Augusta Jones began to survey the area on behalf of the government of Upper Canada under Col. John Graves Simcoe. At the time of survey an Irish bachelor names Mike Duffin was the only European occupant in the region. Duffin was a trapper and fisherman, after whom Duffin's Creek was named.

Development and European occupation in Pickering Township was slow at first. The first land patent was awarded to Major John Smith in 1792, with William Peak arriving shortly after. By 1793 Kingston Road was opened to serve as a horse path extending east from Simcoe's Dundas Street and in 1799 a rough roadway had been cut from Duffin's Creek to Port Hope. These early roadworks made the Township more accessible to prospective settlers.

Population growth and Township development remained slow during the early 19th century. With the land more accessible groups of Quakers began to immigrate into the area. Quaker families

contributed substantially to the early growth of Pickering Township by clearing portions of the land and even building Pickering College in 1878.

With the start of the War of 1812 came development. Increased road traffic provided a boost in business to local innkeepers while soldiers worked to improve the existing road conditions. With improved roadways, and a substantial water course in Duffin's Creek, Pickering Townships was soon able to establish saw and grist mills for the production of lumber and grain for export through Toronto. The 19th century saw the growth of Pickering tied directly to the consumer markets, with the township experiencing decline near the end of the century, in spite of the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1856.

The construction of a large munitions plant in the Township during World War II initiated a time of growth in the region. The plant employed approximately 9000 people and housed them in a small community on site, complete with running water, sewage treatment plants, and post office. This site would later become the Town of Ajax in 1955. In 1973 the Town of Ajax and the Village of Pickering were amalgamated to form the Region of Durham and the new Town of Ajax.

SITE SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT

Historic mapping for the three study areas suggests that the properties functioned as farm land or was left undeveloped in the late 19th century (Figures 3 and 4). This use appears to have remained consistent with all three of the properties exhibiting limited to no development at the time of property inspections.

Of note is the presence of a number of structures illustrated as being in close proximity to the study areas (Figure 4). More specifically, these structures consist of two houses belonging to the Gorlie family, one house belonging to G.W. Webb, and one house belonging to A. Woodruff. Of these noted structures, only the Woodruff house (now called the Woodruff-Mackenzie House) is still present. The Woodruff-Mackenzie house is designated by the City of Pickering under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

1.3.4 SUMMARY

The Indigenous populations of Ontario have a deep and complex history in the Durham Region, spanning from the initial movement of groups into the area following deglaciation to the present.

Significant post-contact development in the study area began in the late 18th early 19th century following the influx of Euro-Canadian settlers. Historic mapping suggests that the properties began as agricultural land, and that prior to the later 20th century little intensive development had occurred. Historic mapping also indicates the presence of 4 farm houses dating to at least 1877 in close proximity to the study area. Of these, only the Woodruff-Mackenzie house is still standing (Designated by the City of Pickering).

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.4.1 CURRENT CONDITIONS

Property inspections were conducted on September 28, 2015, December 17, 2015, May 27, 2016, and November 15, 2016 to review current conditions. Review of the properties has indicated that they have experienced limited development since their initial clearing and use with the exception of hydro poles added to the transmission line sections. Site 1 consists of lands cleared for agricultural use, and are currently left to grow, Site 2 consists of actively cultivated farmland, and Site 3 consists of forested lands.

1.4.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND REGIONAL ECOLOGY

The study area is situated primarily in the Iroquois Plains physiographic region, with some northern sections of the study area located along the interface of the Iroquois Plains and South Slope regions (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The Iroquois Plains region consists of fine-grained lacustrine deposits, sloping gently downwards from the Iroquois Beach levels down to Lake Ontario. The South Slope region is described as a gently rolling till plain which slopes southeast towards Lake Ontario.

Those sections of the property that are located within the Iroquois Plains region are associated with landforms such as sand plains and relic beach sediments. Those sections of land located within the South Slope region are located on the periphery of an area of drumlinized plains.

Ecologically the property lies in the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone, within the Lake Simcoe-Rideau Ecoregion (Ecoregion 6E) (Crins et al. 2009). The climate of the ecoregion is mild and moist, with a mean annual temperature range of 4.9 to 7.8 degrees Celsius. The land cover is/was predominantly cropland, pasture and abandoned fields. Forested areas include deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest types of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region. The deciduous trees characterizing this region include sugar maple, beech, red maple, yellow birch, basswood, white ash, large-toothed aspen, red and burr oak, white eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce and balsam fir are among the coniferous species (Rowe 1972).

Characteristic mammals, birds, reptiles and fish include white-tailed deer, striped skunk, wood ducks, field sparrow, bullfrog, snapping turtle, white sucker, small mouth bass and pearl dace.

1.4.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

The Pickering area has been the subject of many archaeological investigations over the past few decades. A 2014 assessment conducted by Archaeological Services Inc. (P094-147-2011) provides mapping outlining the extent of archaeological research for the lands surrounding the study area (ASI 2014). A number of these assessments have been completed for lands contained within the current study area (Figures 5a and 5b). Table 1 provides a summary of assessments completed for lands within the study area.

Researcher	PIF Number	Report Title
**Archaeological Research Associates (ARA) 2005	P007-028, P007-061	Stage 2-3 Archaeological Assessment, Seaton Lands – Block H, Part Lots 17-21, Concessions 4-5, Township of Pickering, Ontario
Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) 2009	P117-153-2009	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Southeast Collector Trunk Sewer Preferred Route, Individual Environmental Assessment, Regions of York and Durham, Ontario
Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) 2014	P094-147-2011	Central Pickering Development Plan Class Environmental Assessment for Regional Servicing, City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario
**Archeoworks Inc 2002	2001-015-026	Stage 1-2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Brock Road and Stage 3 Investigation of Woodruff Cemetery, Brock Road Widening—Class EA City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario
**D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc. (DRPA) 1998	96-064-LIC-1996-066	The 1997 Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Lamoreaux and Duffin Heights Neighbourhoods, Town of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario

**Spittal, D. 1978	1978-D-0287-001-1978	North Pickering Development Corporation Urban Stage One Archaeological Survey, 1978
**Ambrose, M.T. 1981	Unknown	North Pickering Development Corporation Urban Stage One Archaeological Excavation

** Report requested but not available at this time.

Unfortunately a number of reports pertaining to previous archaeological assessments within the study area were not available at the time of this report. Available were reports completed by ASI (2009, 2010). The results of these reports, as it pertains to lands located within the study area, were that no archaeological resources were encountered and that no further archaeological assessments are required.

Despite being unable to review the remaining archaeological reports, an absence of registered archaeological sites within the study area suggest that no further assessments are recommended for previously assessed lands contained within the study area (see Section 1.4.4 this report).

1.4.4 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A search of the OASDB conducted by Robert von Bitter indicates that there are 22 registered archaeological sites located within a 1km radius of the study area (Table 2). Of these 22 sites, none are located either on, or within close proximity to the study area. The variety of cultural periods and site types represented by registered sites indicates a long a varied history of land use and occupation in the Pickering area.

Borden	Site Name	Culture	Site Type
AIgs-182	Historic #2	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AIgs-185	Historic #5	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AIgs-189	Grouse	Pre-Contact	Camp/Campsite
AIgs-192	Hidden Clearing	Pre-Contact	Camp/Campsite
AIgs-193	Old Shed	Pre-Contact	Camp/Campsite
AIgs-337	Gidaaki	Other	Cabin
AIgs-343	Cara	Late Woodland	Camp/Campsite
AIgs-19	N/A	Other	Burial
AIgs-101	Delancey	Late Woodland	Village, Midden
AIgs-102	Bolitho	Late Woodland	Village, Longhouse, Midden
AIgs-103	Winnifred	Late Woodland	Village
AIgs-143	Ashbridge	Middle Woodland	N/A
AIgs-184	Historic #4	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AIgs-194	Anniversary	Late Woodland	Cabin
AIgs-196	Megan	Pre-Contact	Camp/Campsite
AIgs-197	Patrick	Pre-Contact	Camp/Campsite
AIgs-198	Eastwood	Late Woodland, Huron-Wendat	Camp/Campsite
AIgs-300	Hunter II	Middle Archaic	Findspot
AIgs-301	Hunter III	Late Woodland	Findspot
AIgs-308	Kitigan	Other	Cabin
AIgs-412	AIgs-412-H2	Euro-Canadian	N/A
AIgs-106	Camp Pidaca	Pre-Contact	Find Spot

1.4.5 SUMMARY

The study area consists of a mixture of ploughed farm land, developed/residential property, overgrown brush, and dense forests. A number of archaeological assessments have been completed for lands located within the study area (Figure 5a and 5b). This depth of research has resulted in the documentation of 22 archaeological sites in a 1km radius of the study area; however no sites are known to be located on or within close proximity to the undertaking.

2 FIELD METHODS

2.1 PROPERTY INSPECTION

A property inspection is a visit to the property to gain first-hand knowledge of its geography, topography, and current condition and to evaluate and map the archaeological potential.

Property inspections were conducted on September 28, 2015, December 17, 2015, May 27, 2016, and November 15, 2016 (Figure 6a and 6b). The weather during these site visits allowed for good visibility of land features. The temperatures during these site visits was roughly 20°C, 3°C, 14°C, and 0°C respectively.

Field notes and photographs of the property were taken during the inspection. The photograph locations and directions were noted and all photographs were catalogued. Locations of images presented in this report can be found on Figures 8a, 8b, and 8c.

The results of the field inspections are described below:

SITE 1: PART OF LOT 18 CONCESSION 4

Property inspection of Site 1 was conducted on September 15, 2015. Access to Site 1 was gained via Brock Road along an existing driveway. The driveway led up to a cut stone building located in the central west portion of the property (Woodruff-Mackenzie house, Image 2). Various outbuilding and driveways comprise the western edge of the property, with a small dirt road leading east down a hill to a low, flat area that covers the centre area of the property (Image 4). Following this dirt road it is evident that this low property area is seasonally wet. As the dirt road moves towards the east of the property the terrain begin to rise. In the northeastern corner of the property is a large hill with very steep slopes on the south and west faces of the hill (Image 11). Walking to the top of this hill reveals a large, flat top with a smaller flat terrace to the west. Overall the property appears to have been cleared of trees sometime in the past, with limited land alteration occurring subsequently.

SITE 2: PART OF LOT 22 CONCESSION 4

Property inspection of Site 2 was conducted on September 15, 2015. Access to Site 2 was gained via Sideline 22. The property area consists of an open farmland with dense tree/brush cover surrounding its perimeter (Image 15-18). To the north of the property is a small creek approximately 2-3 feet wide. The terrain slopes north down towards the stream area. The remainder of the property consists of slightly undulating terrain.

As noted in section 1.4.3 of this report, the entirety of Site 2 has been previously assessed by Spittal (1978) and Ambrose 1981); however, these reports have not been made available. Property inspection was conducted to confirm site location and conditions.

SITE 3: PART OF LOT 11 CONCESSION 2

Property inspection of Site 3 was conducted on September 15, 2015. Access to Site 3 was gained via Dixie Road. Inspection began in the southern property area where an old driveway was encountered. Following this driveway to the east it was noted that the property was likely once clear of tree with the exception of a purposefully planted tree line. An old hydro line was identified running north along the driveway. The property associated with this driveway is located to the east outside of the study area. Moving north, the property consists of dense cedar growth. Also present are a number of large rock concentrations throughout the property area. Running north of the property is a deep ravine with a creek/river. The edge leading down to this creek consists of a steep, heavily eroded bank.

TRANSMISSION CORRIDOR AND TAP-LINES

Property inspection of the transmission corridor and tap-line locations was conducted on December 17, 2015, May 27, 2016, and November 17, 2016. For the purposes of discussion, the transmission corridor and tap-lines will be described in two parts: North (comprising lands located on Concession 3 and 4, Figure 2a) and South (comprising lands located on Concession 2, Figure 2b).

North

The northern section of the transmission corridor and tap-line study area runs across Lots 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 Concession 3, and Lots 18, 19, 20, and 21 Concession 4 with Taunton Rd acting as the separation between the two concessions.

The sections of the transmission corridor located south of Taunton Rd transect a number of old farm fields that have since been cleared and prepped for residential development. The lands located within the transmission corridor have not been impacted by this development, though they are now over grown with small brush and weeds (Images 34, 57, and 58).

The tap-line to Site 2 extends north from the transmission corridor just prior to it crossing Taunton Rd. The sections of the Site 2 tap-line that extend north of Taunton Rd are lightly forested with numerous small bushes (Image 39). The western section of this tap-line is defined by a steep slope up towards the open field of Site 2 (Image 40).

As the transmission corridor passes over Taunton Rd the terrain transitions from old farmland to an area of disturbed terrain. This disturbance is identified by the clearly defined berming and channelling of the corridor (Image 36). Other sections of the corridor at this point consist of built of terrain with a gravel topping (Image 37).

Crossing over Brock Rd, the transmission corridor opens to a grassy, undulating terrain. This area is also the location of the Site 1 tap-line (Image 38). Disturbance in this area is limited to the sections of lands containing underground gas pipelines (as noted by the presence of gas marking signs).

South

The southern section of the transmission corridor and tap-line are located on Lots 24 and 25 Concession 2. The eastern section of the southern transmission corridor and tap-line consist of a wide, open terrain with undulating topography (Image 31). Running through the centre of this area is a gravel/rutted path with water saturated terrain being limited to the sides of the path (Image 32). Running north to south through the eastern section of this open terrain is a deep valley with a small running creek (Image 33).

The western transmission corridor and tap-line consists primarily of disturbed terrain with various pathways, ditches, and transmission towers. Water saturated terrain was encountered north of the railway tracks, in association with the transmission corridor. Sections of undisturbed forest were noted in a section of triangular woods (Image 47) as well as along the northern portion extent of the transmission corridor (Image 50).

2.2 RECORD OF FINDS

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment includes a visual inspection only and does not include excavation or collection of archaeological resources.

2.3 INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTATION RECORDS

The following list represents all the documentation taken in the field relating to this project and is being retained by WSP Canada Inc.:

- **10** page of field notes
- **58** digital photographs in JPG format of the subject area
- GPS readings of Photo Locations taken during the property inspection ([Appendix B](#))

3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

A number of factors are employed in determining archaeological potential. Features indicating archaeological potential can be found in [Appendix A](#).

Criteria for pre-contact archaeological potential is focused on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g. ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. Also considered in determining archaeological potential are known archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the study area. Historic research provides the basis for determining historic archaeological potential. Land registry records, historical maps and aerial photographic evidence and a property inspection of the project area all assist in determining historic archaeological potential. Additionally, the proximity to historic transportation corridors such as roads, rail and water courses also affect the historic archaeological potential.

Site 1: Part of Lot 18 Concession 4, City of Pickering, Durham Region, Province of Ontario

A total of 7 archaeological sites are located in 1km of the Site 1 study area. None of these sites are located directly on the property. A small section located in the northwest of Site 1 is document as having been previously assessed (ARA 2005). No further assessments were recommended for this section of the site.

Archaeological potential for the remained of Site 1 is present due to its proximity to a permanent water source (300m), proximity to early Euro-Canadian settlement/structure (300m of Woodruff-Mackenzie House), and proximity to early historic transportation route (100m from historic Brock Rd.). This potential is removed for steeply sloped sections (>30°) of the property, as these gradients would not have permitted site use or occupation (Figure 7b). Stage 2 assessment using 5m test pit survey is recommended for all undisturbed terrain at this location (Figure 7c).

Site 2: Part of Lot 22 Concession 4, City of Pickering, Durham Region, Province of Ontario

The whole of Site 2 has previously been assessed by Spittal (1978) and Ambrose (1981). A request for these reports has been submitted to the MTCS, however at this time they not been made available for review. In the absence of the original archaeological assessment reports, it cannot be confirmed that the site is clear of archaeological concern. To evaluate this, it is recommended that a Stage 2 pedestrian survey at 5m intervals be conducted for the property area.

Site 3: Part of Lot 11 Concession 2, City of Pickering, Durham Region, Province of Ontario

There is 1 archaeological site located within 1km of the Site 3 study area. This site is not located directly on the property. Furthermore, there have been no archaeological investigations conducted in a 50m radius of the study area.

Archaeological potential for the study area is present due to its proximity to a permanent water source (300m of Duffin's Creek), proximity to early Euro-Canadian settlement/structure (300m of structure indicated in historic mapping), and proximity to early historic transportation route (100m from historic Dixie Rd.). Stage 2 assessment using 5m test pit survey is recommended for all undisturbed terrain at this location (Figure 7c).

Transmission Corridor and Tap Lines

The northern transmission corridor and tap-lines consist primarily of previously assessed lands or lands documented as being disturbed (Figure 7a and 7b – purple and red). At this time the depth of disturbance noted within the transmission corridor cannot be confirmed. As such, Stage 2 test pit survey to confirm disturbance should be conducted. Other sections of the property that were not noted to be disturbed or previously assessed are determined to hold archaeological potential due to the proximity of permanent water sources (300m), proximity to various early Euro-Canadian settlements/structures (300m), and proximity to early historic transportation routes (100m). Stage 2 assessment using 5m test pit survey is recommended for all undisturbed terrain (Figure 7a and 7b - green).

The southern transmission corridor and tap-lines also contain large sections of disturbed terrain, along with water saturated terrain, though this is limited to the west of this area (Figure 7c – red and blue). The remainder of the property consists of undisturbed terrain which is determined to hold archaeological potential due to proximity to permanent water sources (300m), proximity to early Euro-Canadian settlement/structure (300m of Gorlie houses), and proximity to early historic transportation route (100m from historic Dixie Rd.). Stage 2 assessment using 5m test pit survey is recommended for all undisturbed terrain (Figure 7c - green).

3.2 CONCLUSIONS

The assessment determined that the study areas have some potential for the discovery of pre-contact archaeological sites and some potential for the discovery of post-contact Euro-Canadian sites. Stage 2 archaeological assessment using 5m test pit survey methods is recommended for all undisturbed terrain located in close proximity to permanent water sources (300m), early Euro-Canadian settlement/structures (300m), and early historic transportation routes (100m). The remainder of the property is determined to have low archaeological potential due to documented site disturbance (as per Section 1.4 Standard 1f), presence of low and water saturated or steeply sloped terrain (as per Section 2.1 Standard 2a), or due to having been previously assessed and found to hold no archaeological resources.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological activities were carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2011).

This study involved a review of documents pertaining to the property including historic maps, aerial photographs and local histories. A series of property inspections were conducted as a component of this assessment. Property inspections were conducted on September 28, 2015, December 17, 2015, May 27, 2016, and November 15, 2016.

Archaeological recommendations have been made based on the background historic research, property inspection, locations of known or registered archaeological sites, previous archaeological assessments, and indicators of archaeological potential. These recommendations include the following:

- 1) Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required for all undisturbed sediments located within 300m of early Euro-Canadian settlement, 300m of a permanent water source, and 100m of early historic transportation routes (Figures 7a, 7b, and 7c - green). Stage 2 survey must be completed using 5m test pit survey methodologies.
- 2) Lands identified as holding undulating and bermed terrain (existing hydro corridor, Figures 7a and 7b - Red) must be subject to Stage 2 test pit survey to confirm site disturbance. Test pits should be placed throughout the areas identified as disturbed according to professional judgement in order to confirm that these areas have been completely disturbed (as per Section 2.1.8 Standard 2).
- 3) While it is determined that archaeological assessments have been completed for lands contained within Site 2 (Figure 2a and 7a), these reports were not made available at the time of this assessment. As such, Stage 2 survey must be completed to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological materials. Stage 2 survey should be conducted using pedestrian survey at 5m intervals (as per Section 2.1.1).
- 4) The remainder of the property is determined to have low archaeological potential due to documented site disturbance (as per Section 1.4 Standard 1f), presence of low and water saturated or steeply sloped terrain (as per Section 2.1 Standard 2a), or due to having been previously assessed and found to hold no archaeological resources.

5 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011a) that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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7 IMAGES



Image 1: View N into disturbed area.



Image 2: View S towards small pond showing roadway along shore.



Image 3: View N towards old dock on Shell Lake.



Image 4: Abandoned machinery from various mill upgrades.



Image 5: View N into disturbed area.



Image 6: View S towards small pond showing roadway along shore.



Image 7: View N towards old dock on Shell Lake.



Image 8: Abandoned machinery from various mill upgrades.



Image 9: View N into disturbed area.



Image 10: View S towards small pond showing roadway along shore.



Image 11: View N towards old dock on Shell Lake.



Image 12: Abandoned machinery from various mill upgrades.



Image 13: View N into disturbed area.



Image 14: View S towards small pond showing roadway along shore.



Image 15: View N into disturbed area.



Image 16: View S towards small pond showing roadway along shore.



Image 17: View N towards old dock on Shell Lake.



Image 18: Abandoned machinery from various mill upgrades.



Image 19: View N into disturbed area.



Image 20: View S towards small pond showing roadway along shore.



Image 21: View N towards old dock on Shell Lake.



Image 22: Abandoned machinery from various mill upgrades.



Image 23: View N into disturbed area.



Image 24: View S towards small pond showing roadway along shore.



Image 25: View N towards old dock on Shell Lake.



Image 26: Abandoned machinery from various mill upgrades.



Image 27: View N into disturbed area.



Image 28: View S towards small pond showing roadway along shore.



Image 29: View N towards old dock on Shell Lake.



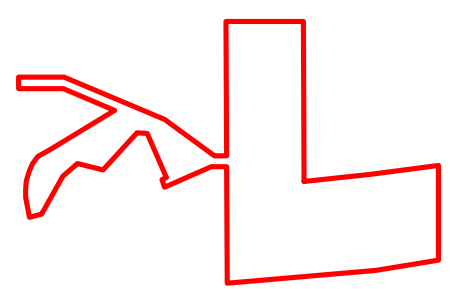
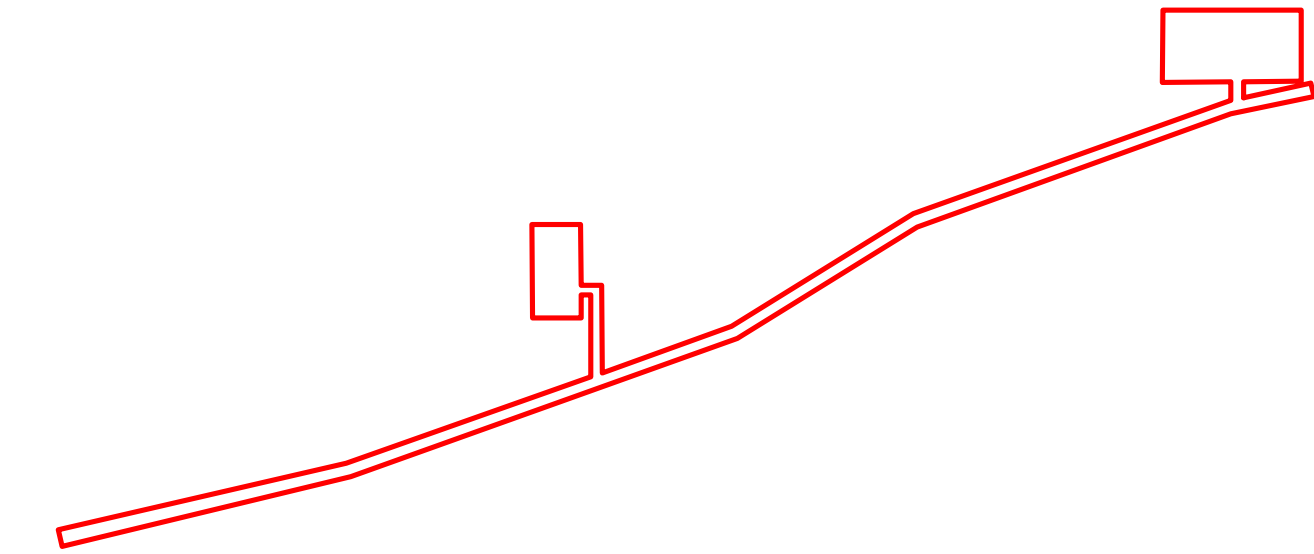
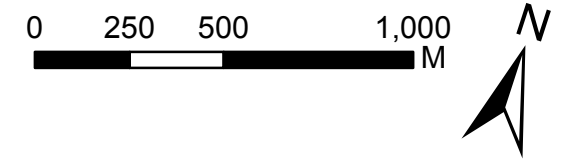
Image 30: Abandoned machinery from various mill upgrades.

FIGURES

LEGEND

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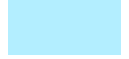

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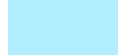
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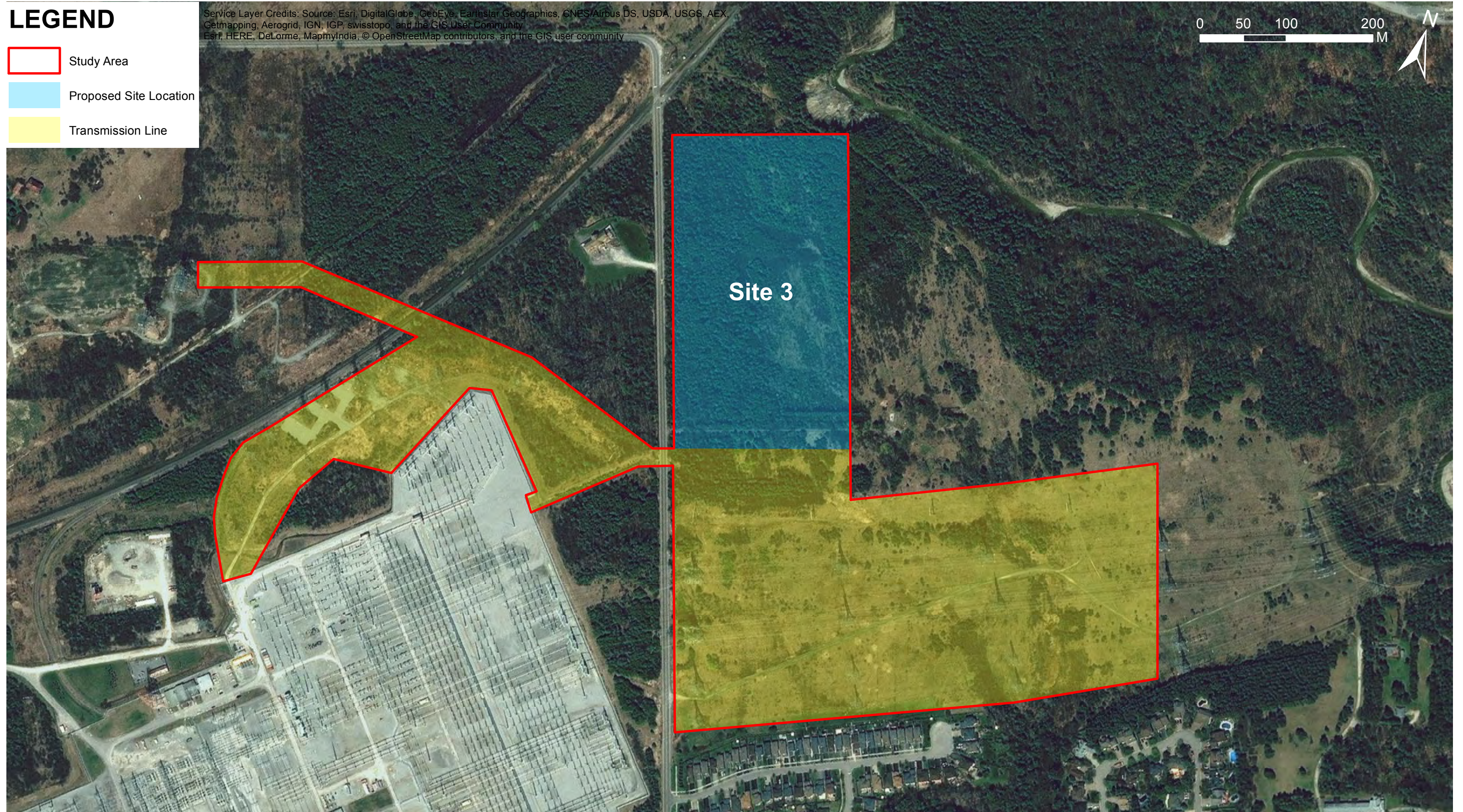
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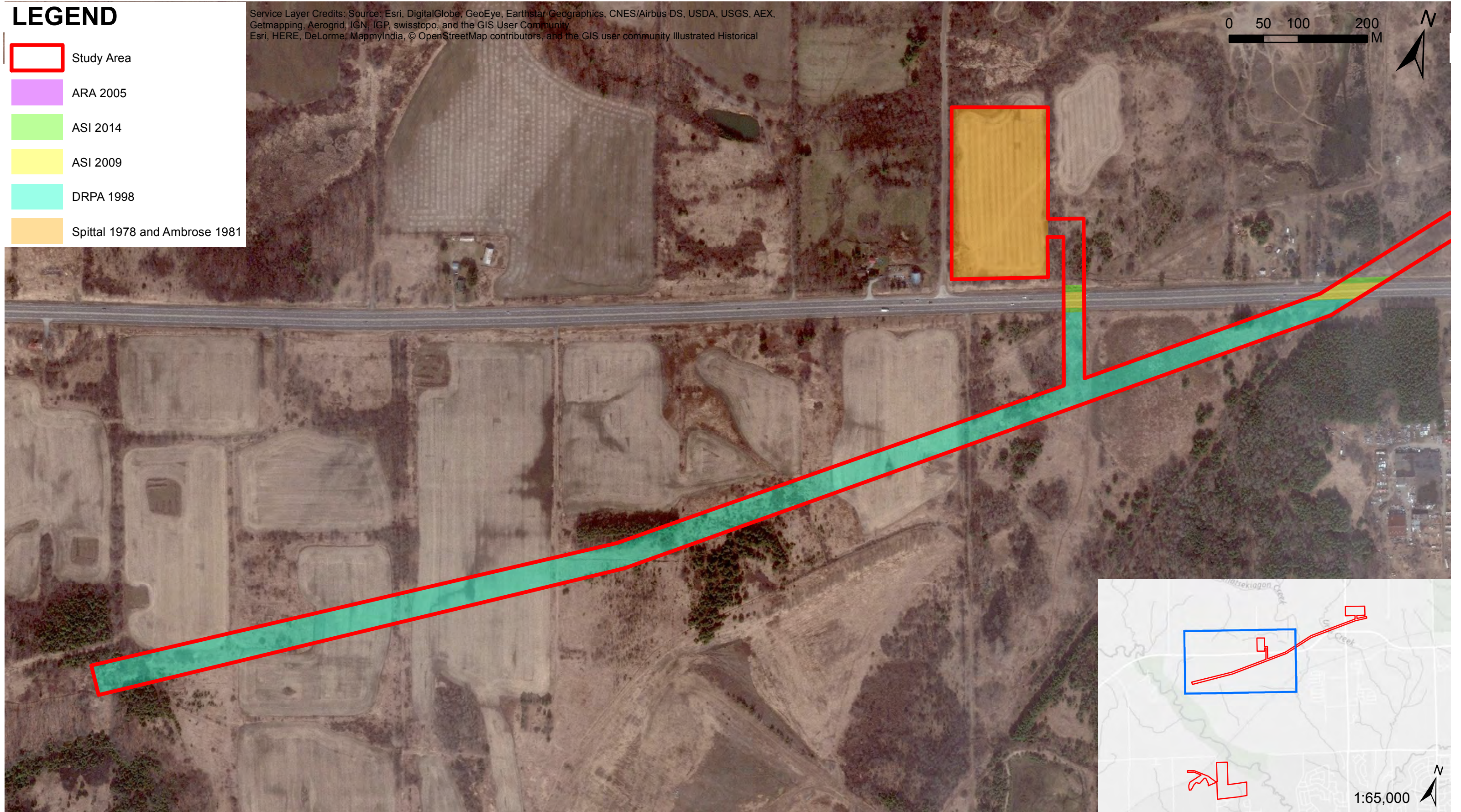
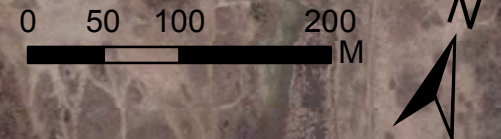
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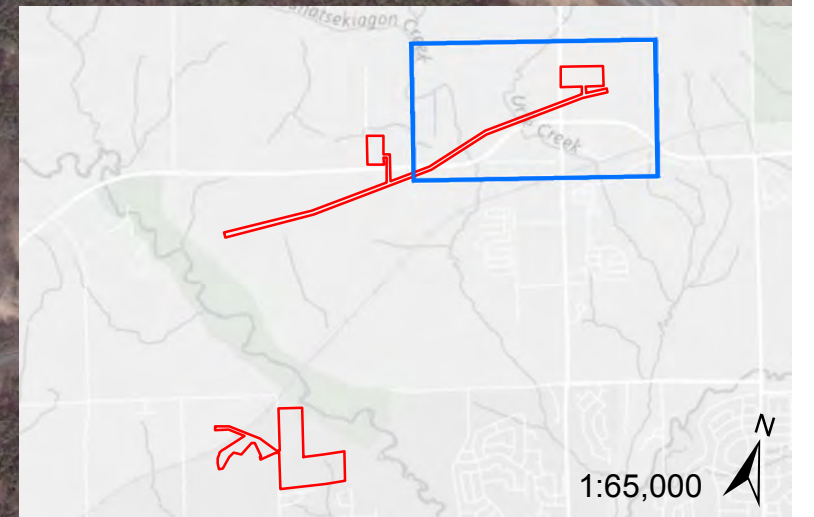
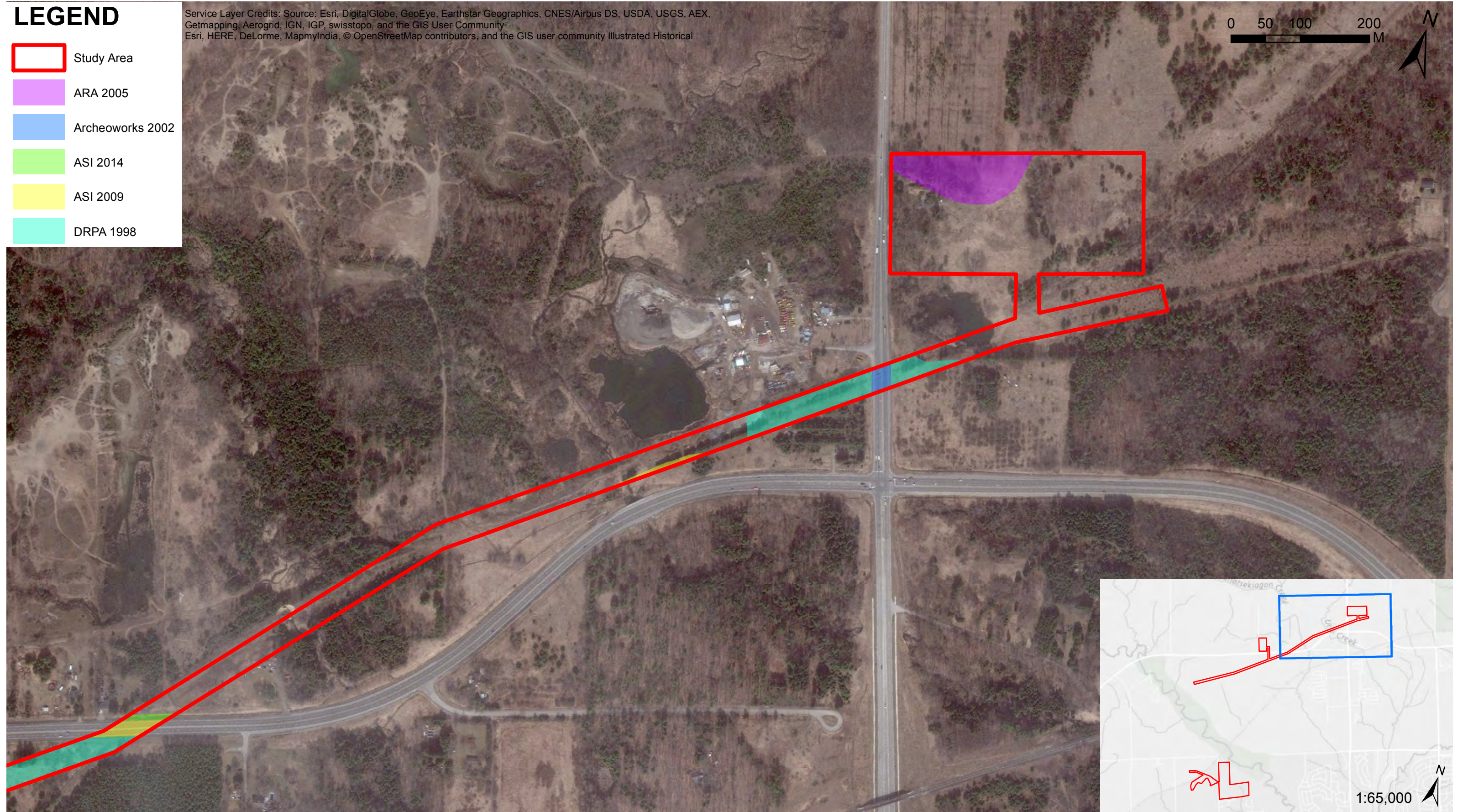
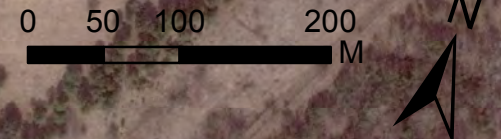
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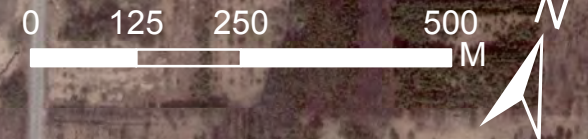
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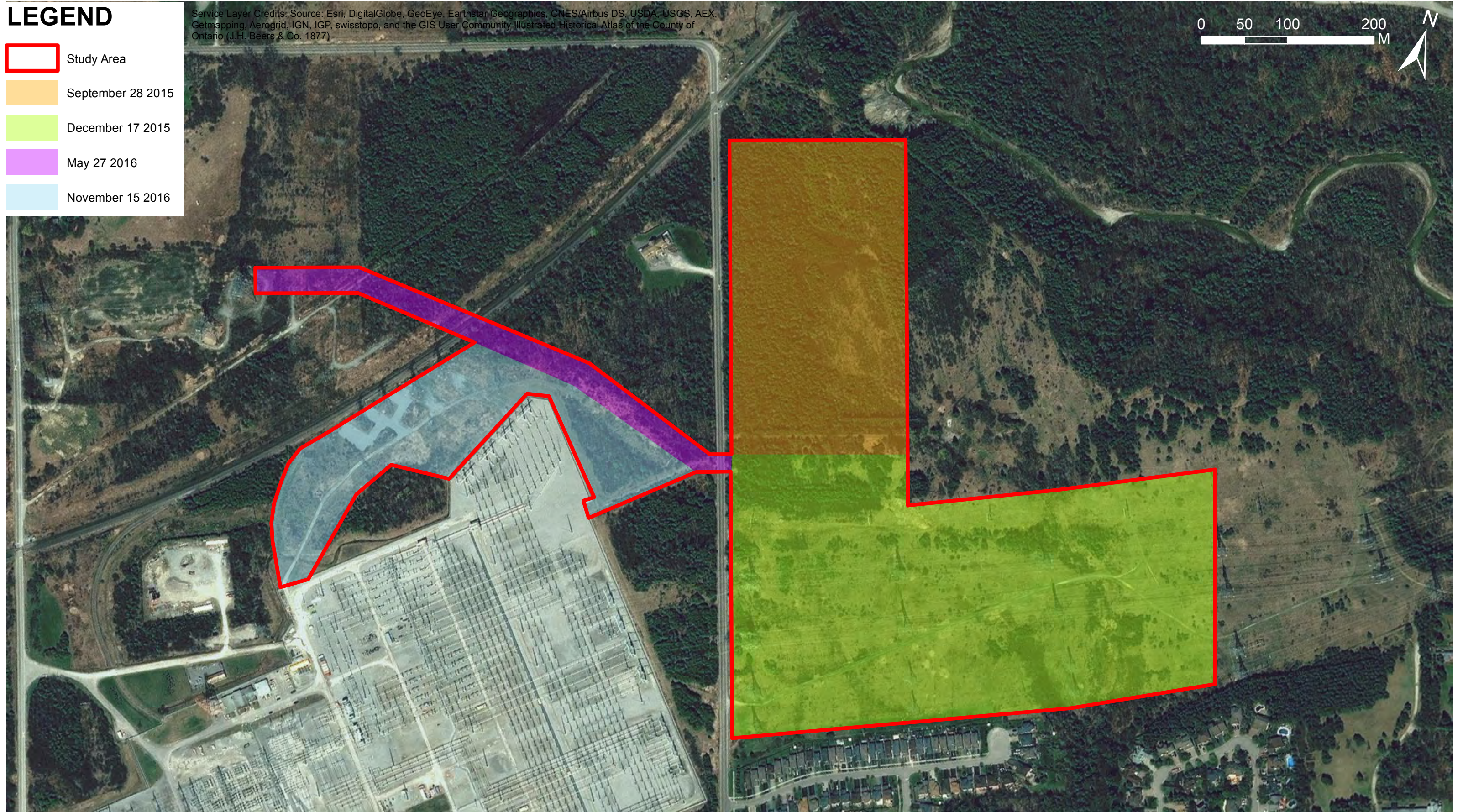
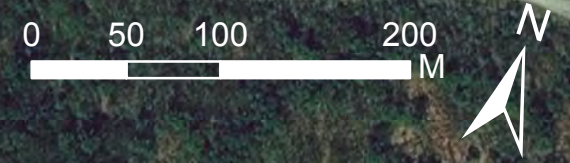
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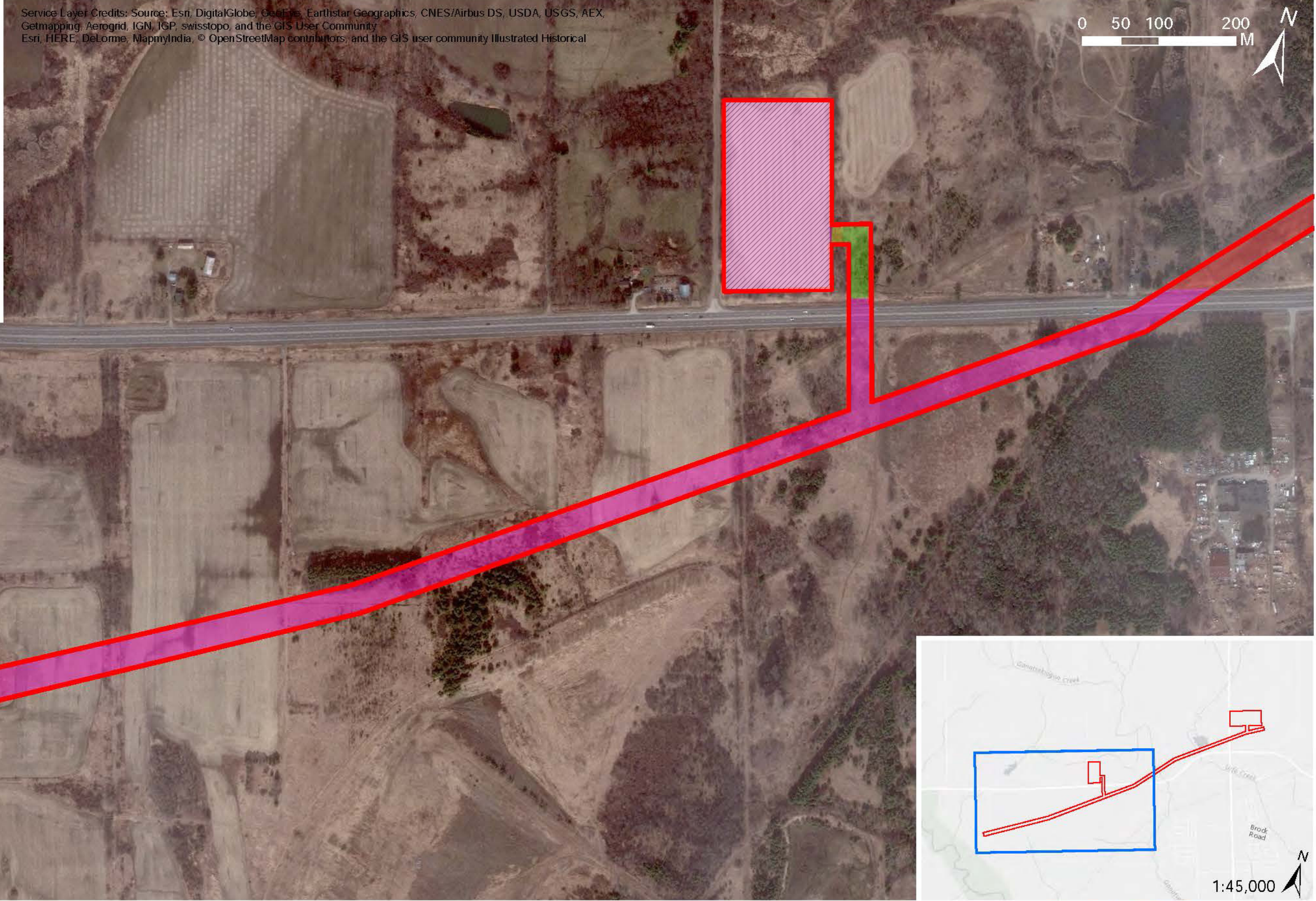
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- Previously Assessed
- Disturbed (Test to Confirm)
- Low and Wet
- Sloped
- Stage 2 Required (5m Pedestrian)



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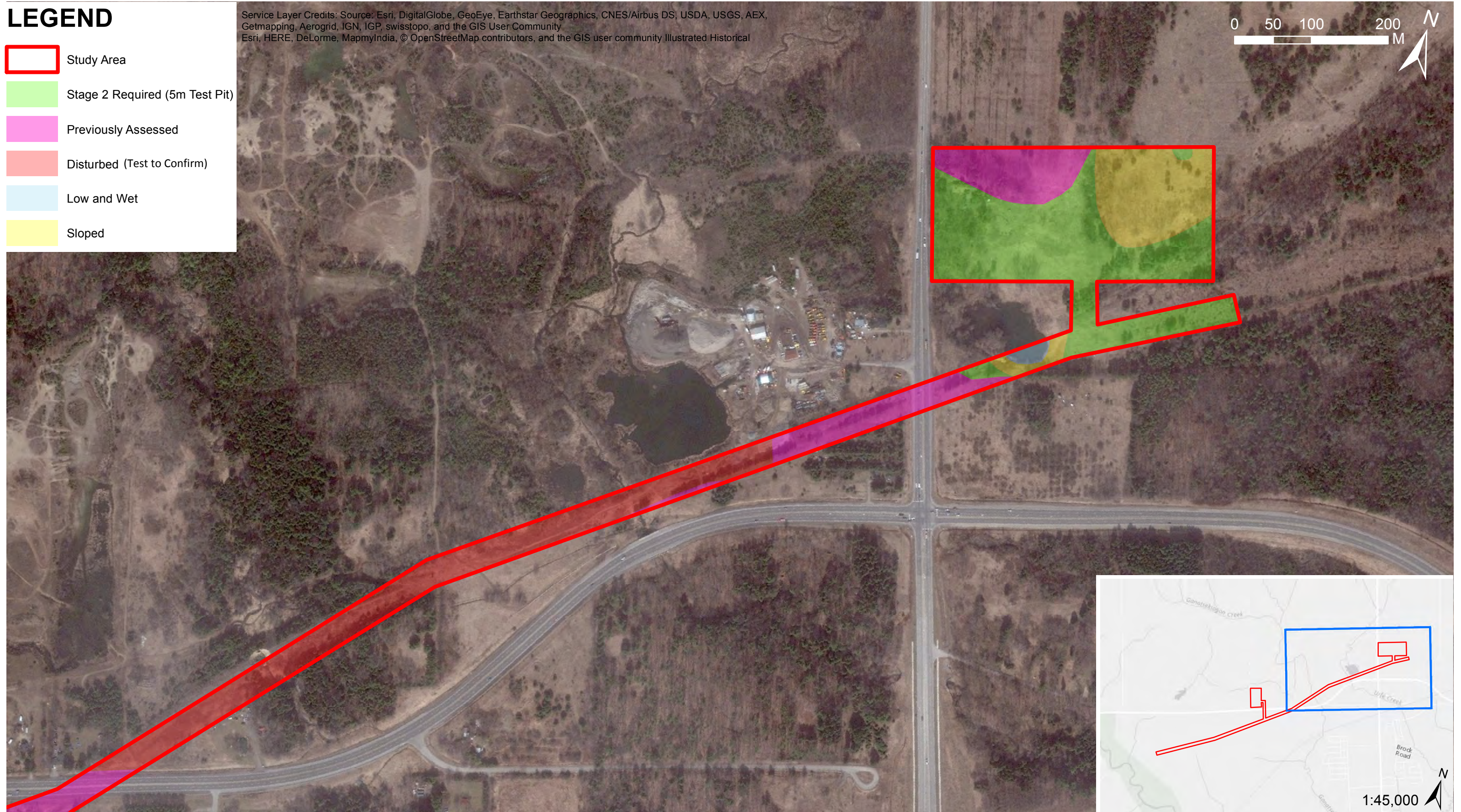
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- Low and Wet
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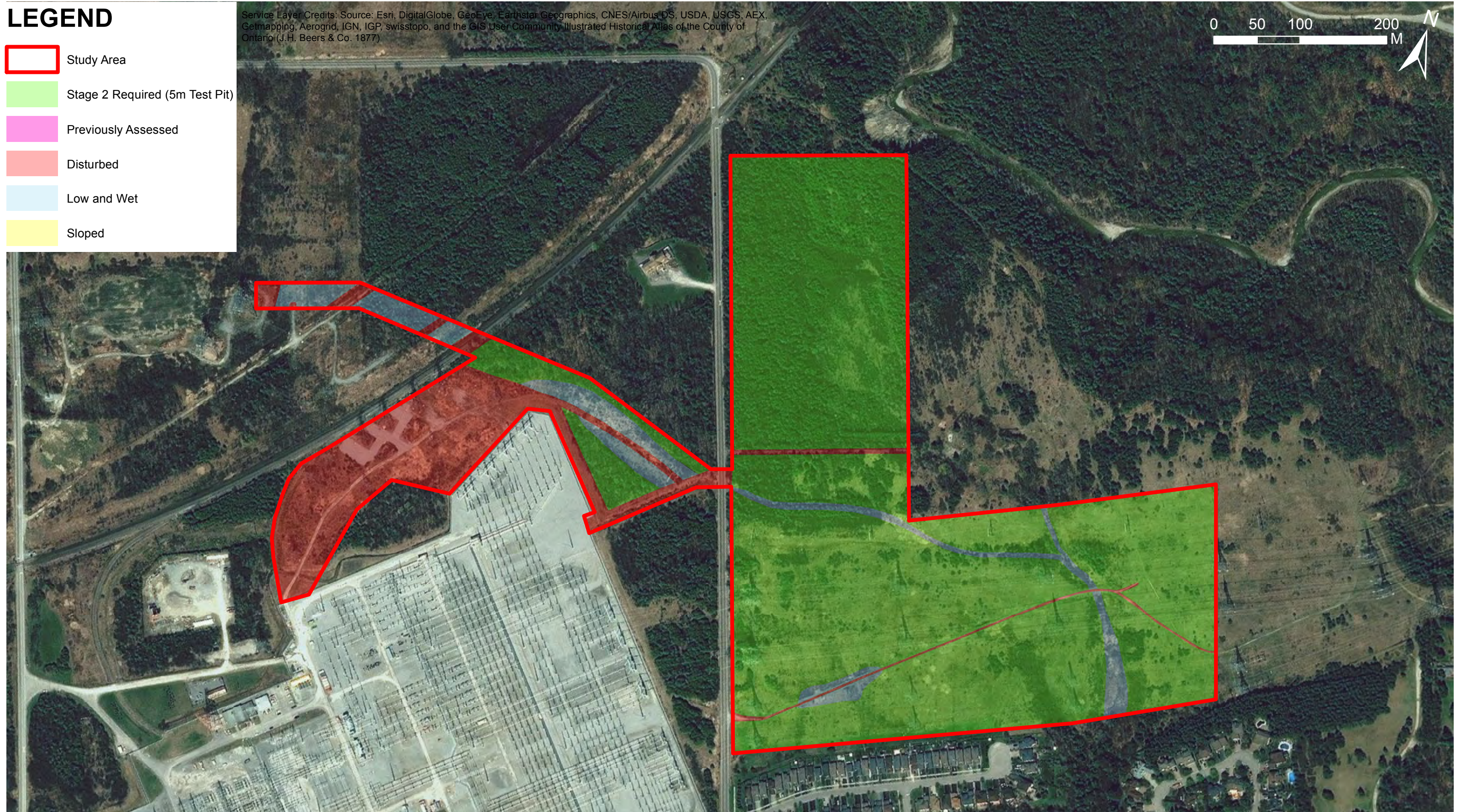
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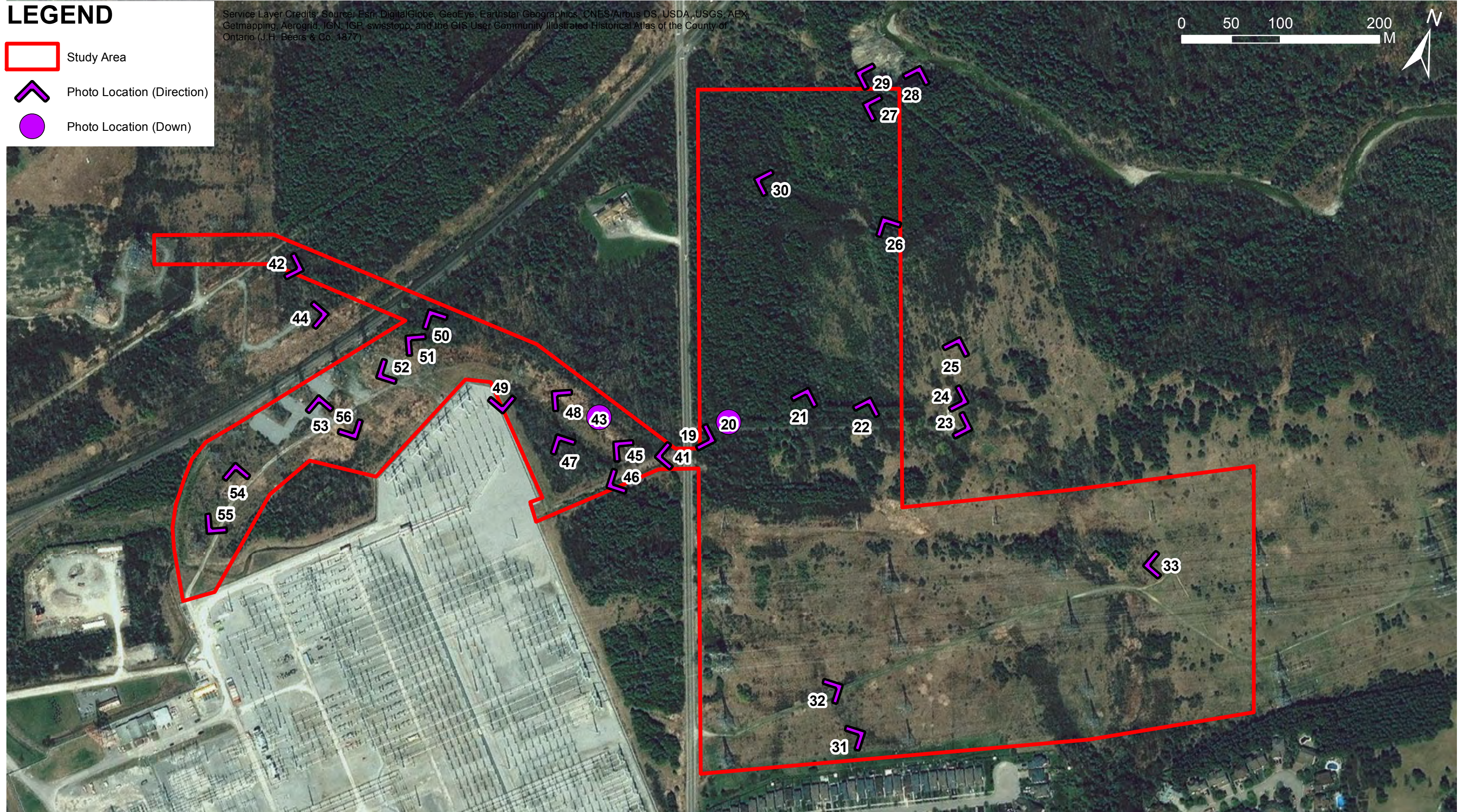
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Appendix A

FEATURES INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

FEATURES INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites
- Water sources:
 - primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks).
 - secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps).
 - features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines, relic river. or stream channels, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches).
 - accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh).
- Elevated topography (e.g. eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux)
- Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases
- Resource areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g. migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie).
 - scarce raw materials (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert).
 - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g. fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining).
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g. pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries.
- Early historical transportation routes (e.g. trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes).
- Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site.
- Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historic events, activities, or occupations.

Source: Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists
Section 1.3.1

Appendix B

PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

Source: GPS Map 63s (NAD 83)

APPENDIX B-2:

MTCS Criteria for Evaluating
Potential for Built Heritage
Resources and Cultural Heritage
Landscapes

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
Seaton Municipal Transformer Station: Candidate Site #1

Project or Property Location (upper and lower or single tier municipality)
North east corner of Taunton Road W and Brock Road, Region of Durham, City of Pickering

Proponent Name
Veridian Connections Inc.

Proponent Contact Information
Craig Smith 55 Taunton Road East Ajax, Ontario L1T 3V3 905 427 9870 x 2236 csmith@veridian.on.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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input 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 type="checkbox"/>
b. has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>
b. has a special association with a community, person or historical event?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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.:

- i. 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](#).

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

Seaton Municipal Transformer Station: Candidate Site #2

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

North east corner of Taunton Road W and Sideline 22, Region of Durham, City of Pickering

Proponent Name

Veridian Connections Inc.

Proponent Contact Information

Craig Smith 55 Taunton Road East Ajax, Ontario L1T 3V3 905 427 9870 x 2236 csmith@veridian.on.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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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.:

- i. 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](#).

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
Seaton Municipal Transformer Station: Candidate Site #3

Project or Property Location (upper and lower or single tier municipality)
East of Dixie Road, north of Hydro One transmission corridor, Region of Durham, City of Pickering

Proponent Name
Veridian Connections Inc.

Proponent Contact Information
Craig Smith 55 Taunton Road East Ajax, Ontario L1T 3V3 905 427 9870 x 2236 csmith@veridian.on.ca

Screening Questions

1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place? Yes No

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

2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found **not** to be of cultural heritage value? Yes No

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.

3. Is the property (or project area): Yes No

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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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.:

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

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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)?

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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:

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

- Cemeteries Regulations, Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services – for a [database of registered cemeteries](#)
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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:

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- fire insurance maps
- architectural style
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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
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- 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:

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- battlefield
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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.

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