ORIGINAL REPORT

Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics
Part Lots 16 and 17, Concession 10
Geographic Township of Elmsley,
Township of Drummond / North Elmsley
Lanark County, Ontario

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6 November 2026
Submitted for review 21 October 2026

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Report: MH1502-REP.01 R1

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Executive Summary

Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Inc., a 50/50 partnership between the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation and Compass Greenfield Development Inc., is proposing the development of the Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Project. The proposed site is located on private land in the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley, Lanark County. The site spans two privately owned parcels generally bounded by Drummond Concession 1 and Churchill Road. If approved, the facility would be a Class 3 ground-mounted solar facility with a capacity of up to 13.2 megawatts alternating current (MW AC). The project is being designed using an agrivoltaics approach, which would incorporate sheep grazing as a natural vegetation management strategy. This approach would allow the land to continue supporting agricultural use while also generating clean electricity.

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Dillon Consulting Limited, conducted a Cultural Heritage Assessment of the study area on Drummond Concession Road 1, on Lots 16 and 17, Concession 10, in the Geographic Township of North Elmsley, Drummond/ North Elmsley Township, Lanark County (13.0 Maps). This Cultural Heritage Assessment is part of the development of the proposed Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Project and was undertaken in support of the Renewable Energy Approval (REA) process under the *Environmental Protection Act* and Ontario Regulation 359/09 (*Renewable Energy Approvals under Part V.0.1 of the Act*). The assessment was completed to address the cultural heritage requirements associated with the REA application and to determine whether the proposed project may impact cultural heritage resources including built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Archaeology is outside of the scope of this report and is subject to separate requirements.

This Cultural Heritage Assessment Report follows the methodology provided by O.Reg. 359/09; *Renewable Energy Approvals Under Part V.0.1 of the Act*, sections 19 and 23, as well as the *Technical Guide to Renewable Energy Approvals*, and *Cultural Heritage Resources; An Information Bulletin for Projects Subject to Ontario Regulation 359/09 – Renewable Energy Approvals* (2012).

Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

No Federal or Provincial heritage properties were identified within the study area.

No properties designated under Part IV or Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act, listed on the Heritage Register for the Township of Drummond / North Elmsley or Lanark County, or identified as a Protected Property in accordance with O.Reg. 359/09, Section 19, Table Column 1, were identified within the study area.

One Built Heritage Resource, BHR-1 – the stone house at 1161 Drummond Concession 1, has been identified in the study area but outside of the project area (Map 2, Table 2, Table 4, 7.1.1Cultural Heritage Evaluation Statement).

Impacts, Alternatives and Mitigation Measures

No direct or indirect adverse heritage impacts, or positive heritage impacts to BHR-1 are anticipated from the proposed development.

As no direct or indirect adverse heritage impacts are anticipated from the proposed development no alternatives or mitigation measures are recommended in relation to cultural heritage for the proposed project.

It is recommended that the Township of Drummond / North Elmsley consider the designation of BHR-1 under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for its design/physical value, and contextual value.

Report Personnel

Heritage Personnel

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Research & Reporting Assistance	Andrea Jackson, MLitt, APA Staff Archaeologist
	Giulia Santocono, MArch Junior Architectural Historian and Heritage Consultant
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Property Information	Part Lots 16 and 17, Concession 10 Geographic Township of Elmsley, Township of Drummond / North Elmsley Lanark County, Ontario

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Dillon Consulting Limited, conducted a Cultural Heritage Assessment of the study area on Drummond Concession Road 1, on Lots 16 and 17, Concession 10, in the Geographic Township of North Elmsley, Drummond/ North Elmsley Township, Lanark County (13.0 Maps). This Cultural Heritage Assessment is part of the development of the proposed Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Project and was undertaken in support of the Renewable Energy Approval (REA) process under the *Environmental Protection Act* and Ontario Regulation 359/09 (*Renewable Energy Approvals under Part V.0.1 of the Act*). The assessment was completed to address the cultural heritage requirements associated with the REA application and to determine whether the proposed project may impact cultural heritage resources including built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Archaeology is outside of the scope of this report and is subject to separate requirements.

1.2 Study Area

- Location plan: **Map 1**
- Aerial **Map 2**
- Historic mapping **Map 3**
- Golden Leaf Solar Module Layout **Appendix A**

The Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics project area is located in the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley, Lanark County, Ontario, within part Lots 16 and 17, Concession 10, in the Geographic Township of Elmsley (Map 1). The study area consists of the full extent of Lots 16 and 17, Concession 10, along the south side of Drummond Concession Road, and to the west of Churchill Road. The surrounding landscape is characterized by agricultural fields, pasture, wooded areas, hedgerows, drainage features, and dispersed rural residential and agricultural properties.

1.3 Qualifications of the Consultant

This Cultural Heritage Assessment Report is authored by Natalie Anderson Rathwell (the consultant). Mrs. Anderson Rathwell is a Senior Architectural Historian and Heritage Consultant for Matrix Heritage, a heritage consulting and archaeological firm based in Ottawa, Ontario. She holds a BA and MA in Art History (including architectural history) from Carleton University and undertook doctoral level research (ABD) in nineteenth and early twentieth-century Canadian architecture at York University. Her experience includes cultural heritage evaluation reports, heritage impact assessments, histories, cultural landscape studies, and other professional advice and reporting for private and public sector clients at the municipal, provincial, and federal level. She is a member, and current board member of the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada, and a Professional Member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.

Andrea Jackson, MLitt, Staff Archaeologist and Staff Writer for Matrix Heritage completed research and writing on Indigenous and Euro-Canadian colonial history.

Giulia Santocono, MArch, Junior Architectural Historian and Heritage Consultant for Matrix Heritage assisted with research.

Mapping was completed by Jeff Dillane, MA, APA, Archaeological Operations Manager and GIS Specialist for Matrix Heritage, and Danniel Kavanagh, GIS Technician for Matrix Heritage.

1.4 Approach and Methodology

This Cultural Heritage Assessment Report follows the methodology provided by O.Reg. 359/09; *Renewable Energy Approvals Under Part V.0.1 of the Act*, sections 19 and 23, as well as the *Technical Guide to Renewable Energy Approvals*, and *Cultural Heritage Resources; An Information Bulletin for Projects Subject to Ontario Regulation 359/09 – Renewable Energy Approvals* (2012). O.Reg. 359/06, section 23, requires that the following steps be undertaken in the completion of the heritage assessment:

(1) 1. Conduct an investigation, including historical research and visual inspection, to determine whether,

i. there is potential for the presence of a heritage resource at the project location on any part of the project location that is not on a property described in Column 1 of the Table to section 19, and

ii. any properties described in Column 1 of the Table to section 19 abut the parcel of land on which the project location is situated.

2. If the determination under subparagraph 1 i is that there is potential for the presence of a heritage resource, confirm the presence or absence of a heritage resource by applying the criteria set out in Ontario Regulation 9/06 (Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest) made under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

3. Evaluate the impact of engaging in the renewable energy project on the heritage attributes of any heritage resources at the project location and on any abutting properties described in subparagraph 1 ii and provide recommendations for measures to avoid, eliminate or mitigate the impact if,

i. the determination under subparagraph 1 ii is that there are abutting properties as described in that subparagraph, or

ii. the presence of a heritage resource at the project location is confirmed under paragraph 2. O. Reg. 195/12, s. 15 (1).

(2.1) A person who is subject to subsection (1) shall submit a heritage assessment report to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, consisting of,

(a) a summary of the qualifications and experience of the persons who conducted the assessment and prepared the report;

(b) a summary of the process followed in each applicable step of the heritage assessment and the conclusions reached at the end of each step;

(c) a description of any documents used to conduct the assessment;

(d) a statement of cultural heritage value or interest for each confirmed heritage resource, including a description of the heritage attributes;

(e) maps or diagrams depicting the project location, the renewable energy generation facility and any heritage resources and protected properties identified as a result of assessment; and

(f) the recommendations of the persons who conducted the assessment for measures to avoid, eliminate or mitigate the impact on heritage resources. O. Reg. 195/12, s. 15 (1); O. Reg. 127/26, s. 13 (1).

(3) As part of an application for the issue of a renewable energy approval, a person to whom this section applies shall submit,

(a) written comments provided by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism in respect of any heritage assessment conducted under this section; and

(b) any heritage assessment reports prepared under this section. O. Reg. 359/09, s. 23 (3); O. Reg. 195/12, s. 15 (2, 3); O. Reg. 127/26, s. 13.

The investigation required by O.Reg. 359/09, section 29, (1)1, was conducted in accordance with *Cultural Heritage Resources; An Information Bulletin for Projects Subject to Ontario Regulation 359/09 – Renewable Energy Approvals* (2012), Part 2: Guidance for Conducting the Heritage Assessment.

1.4.1 Site Visit

A site visit and photography of the Study Area was conducted by Natalie Anderson Rathwell, MA, CAHP, Senior Architectural Historian and Heritage Consultant, Matrix Heritage, on July 15, 2026. Additional photographs of pasture conditions were taken by Em Miller, BA, Field Director, Matrix Heritage, on July 13, 2026. Photographs of the site visit are included in section 12.0 Figures. The site visit included a complete visual and photographic survey of the buildings and landscape within the study area, and windshield survey of immediately adjacent properties.

2.0 Legislation and Policy Context

2.1 Ontario Regulation 359/09 – Renewable Energy Approvals Under Part V.0.1 of the Act

Sections 19 and 23 of O.Reg. 359/09, under *Protected Properties, Archaeological and Heritage Resources*, pertain to built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Section 19, Protected Properties, defines protected properties. Section 23, Heritage Assessment, provides specific guidance on the execution of the heritage assessment.

2.2 Ontario Heritage Act

The Ontario Heritage Act[1] (OHA) gives municipal and provincial authorities powers to identify and conserve individual properties and districts of cultural heritage value or interest.

2.2.1 Part IV

Part IV of the OHA pertains to the conservation of individual properties. Section 27 pertains to the establishment and maintenance of a municipal heritage register. Properties listed on the heritage register include properties fully designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the OHA, and non-designated properties, often referred to as “listed” properties, under Section 27, where the council of the municipality believes the property to be of cultural heritage value or interest, and the property meets the prescribed criteria.

2.2.1.1 O.Reg. 9/06

The *Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* for properties designated or listed under Part IV of the OHA are Ontario Regulation 9/06 (O.Reg. 9/06). A property may be listed on the heritage register if it meets one or more of the following criteria, and may be fully designated with an individual by-law under Part IV, Section 29 of the OHA if it meets two or more of the following criteria:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
2. The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
3. The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
4. The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
5. The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.

[1] The Ontario Heritage Act is available online at https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90o18 - BK32.

6. The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
7. The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.
8. The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.
9. The property has contextual value because it is a landmark. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

2.2.2 Part V

Part V of the OHA pertains to Heritage Conservation Districts.

2.2.2.1 O.Reg. 10/06

O.Reg. 10/06 provides the *Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of Provincial Significance*.

2.3 Provincial Planning Statement

The Provincial Planning Statement, 2024 (PPS), "provides policy direction on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development." Section 4.6 pertains to Cultural Heritage and Archaeology and provides the following policies:

1. *Protected heritage property*, which may contain *built heritage resources* or *cultural heritage landscapes*, shall be *conserved*.

2. Planning authorities shall not permit *development* and *site alteration* on lands containing *archaeological resources* or *areas of archaeological potential* unless the *significant archaeological resources* have been *conserved*.

3. Planning authorities shall not permit *development* and *site alteration* on *adjacent lands* to *protected heritage property* unless the *heritage attributes* of the *protected heritage property* will be *conserved*.

4. Planning authorities are encouraged to develop and implement:

    a) archaeological management plans for conserving *archaeological resources*; and
    b) proactive strategies for conserving *significant built heritage resources* and *cultural heritage landscapes*.
5. Planning authorities shall engage early with Indigenous communities and ensure their interests are considered when identifying, protecting and managing *archaeological resources*, *built heritage resources* and *cultural heritage landscapes*.

Section 6.2 of the PPS explains that a "coordinated, integrated and comprehensive approach should be used when dealing with planning matters," including the management of CHRs.

The PPS provides the following definitions:

> **Built heritage resource:** means a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property's cultural

heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community.

Cultural heritage landscape: means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association.

Conserved: means the identification, protection, management and use of *built heritage resources*, *cultural heritage landscapes* and *archaeological resources* in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by the relevant planning authority and/or decision-maker. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches should be included in these plans and assessments.

2.4 Lanark County Official Plan

The *Lanark County Sustainable Communities Official Plan* (2016) offers a series of theme statements, including Theme 3: History and Heritage:

> *Our community acknowledges, appreciates and shares the rich history and heritage of our region.*

In the section, *Vision, Goals and Objectives; Our Vision* the Official Plan states:

> Lanark County is proud of its heritage and cherishes its small-town character, rural way of life, sense of community and distinctive natural features. We want to strengthen and diversify the economy effectively manage growth, protect the environment, preserve our heritage and maintain our unique character for future generations.

From section 8.2.11 Heritage Conservation:

> The heritage resources policies of this plan shall apply when:
>
> 1. Conserving built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources that are under municipal ownership and\or stewardship;
>
> 2. Conserving and mitigating impacts to all significant cultural heritage resources, when undertaking public works;
>
> 3. Respecting heritage resources identified, recognized or designated by federal and provincial agencies.
>
> Local Official Plans may permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.

A heritage impact assessment may be required if there are any adverse impacts to any significant cultural heritage resources resulting from development proposals. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches may be required for the conservation of heritage attributes of a protected heritage property. The Ontario Heritage Act may be utilized to conserve, protect and enhance any significant cultural heritage resources located in a municipality.

2.5 Township of Drummond / North Elmsley Official Plan

The following sections of the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley Official Plan (2012) are relevant to the study area:

2.3 Objectives of the Plan

Within the context of implementing the Provincial Planning Statement and the Lanark County Sustainable Communities Official Plan, the guiding objectives of this Plan are:

…

2.3.7 To protect, conserve, restore, maintain and enhance cultural heritage resources including buildings, structures, archaeological sites, cultural landscapes, Rideau Canal/Tay Canal and areas of historical interest and value;

Section 3.6 Cultural Heritage pertains to Archaeological Resources and Built Resources, and Public Works, as they pertain to cultural heritage. Excerpts from subsection 3.6.2 Built Resources, relevant to the study area include the following:

3. The Ontario Heritage Act will be implemented to conserve, protect and enhance the heritage of the Township, including its rural character, pursuant to the policies of Section 3.21, through the designation of individual properties and/or areas of architectural and historical significance. Where a heritage conservation district has been designated under the Act, plans for the area or areas will be prepared in accordance with the Guidelines established by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport [now Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism].

5. Council, in consultation with the owner and the MHC, may designate properties by by-law passed under the Ontario Heritage Act for the conservation of properties of cultural 14 Official Plan of the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley - OPA No. 9 – April 2024 SECTION 3 GENERAL PROVISIONS heritage value or interest such as buildings, heritage conservation districts, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological sites. Thereafter, the provisions of the Act with regard to the alteration of the designated properties or the demolition of buildings or structures situated on the properties shall apply.

6. Council shall maintain a register of all properties which are designated pursuant to the above policy. Where development or site alteration is proposed within 30 m of a designated property, Council may require the applicant to undertake Heritage Impact Assessment, in accordance with the

Ontario Heritage Act, prior to approval of any such development or site alteration. In addition, where a property is located within 30 m of the Rideau Canal, including the Tay Canal, or to abutting land which is owned by Parks Canada, a Heritage Impact Assessment may be required, prior to the approval of any development or site alteration.

3.0 History

3.1 First Nations History

Archaeological information suggests that ancestral Algonquin people lived in the region for at least 8,000 years before the Europeans arrived in North America. This traditional territory is generally considered to encompass the Ottawa Valley on both sides of the river, in Ontario and Quebec, from the Rideau Lakes to the headwaters of the Ottawa River. The region is dominated by the Canadian Shield which is characterized by low rolling land of Boreal Forest, rock outcrops and muskeg with innumerable lakes, ponds, and rivers. This environment dictated much of the traditional culture and lifestyle of the Algonquin peoples. At the time of European contact, the Algonquin territory was bounded on the east by the Montagnais people, to the west by the Nipissing and Ojibwa, to the north by the Cree, and to the south by the lands of the Iroquois.

3.2 Settlement Era

The study area is located within the unceded traditional territory of the Anishinabe Algonquin peoples, and part of the lands of the Crawford Purchase.

The unceded Anishinabe Algonquin territories encompass nine million acres of land across much of Eastern Ontario. Treaty negotiations between the Algonquin Anishinaabeg (collectively represented by the Algonquins of Ontario) and the Crown (Ontario and Canada), reached an Agreement-in-Principle in 2016. The Agreement-in Principle is a key step toward a Final Agreement clarifying the rights of all parties and demonstrates a building of respect between the Crown and the Indigenous communities

The Crawford Purchase of 1783 was negotiated between the Crown and the Michi Saagiig living east and west of present-day Kingston. It resulted in opening a large area along the north shore of the upper St. Lawrence River and the eastern end of Lake Ontario (the greater Kingston area) for settlement by Loyalists and Indigenous peoples who fought for and supported Britain during the American Revolution. However, much controversy surrounds this agreement. No formal contract has survived, and any contract may have never been signed. The wording of the agreement is only known from a couple of letters between the Crown negotiators. Notably, these lands are also the traditional territory of the Algonquin Anishinabe, who were not party to the Crawford Purchase, never ceded title or rights, and have continuing ownership of the Ontario portions of the Ottawa and Mattawa River watersheds and their natural resources.

3.2.1 Lanark County

The area that is now Lanark County was originally part of the Johnstown District, which was formed in 1798 when the new Parliament of Upper Canada subdivided the territory of the Eastern District. In 1822, the Johnstown District territory was reduced with the creation of the Bathurst District, the northernmost portion of the former district. The Bathurst district contained Carleton County and in 1824, Lanark County was created from part of Carleton County, which

originally comprised ten townships and the remainder of unsurveyed lands within the Bathurst District including what would become Renfrew County. In 1838, Carleton County was withdrawn to create the Dalhousie District, and the Bathurst District was reorganized. Renfrew County was removed from the remaining portion of Lanark County, but the two remained united for electoral purposes. In 1850, the Bathurst District was abolished, and the "United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew" replaced it for municipal and judicial purposes. The United Counties were dissolved in 1866.[2]

Most European settlement in the county began in 1816 when Drummond, Beckwith, and Bathurst Townships were first surveyed in advance of significant settlement by soldiers of the War of 1812 and their families.

3.2.2 Drummond / North Elmsley

Drummond Concession 1, the north edge of the study area, forms the boundary between the former Townships of Drummond to the north and North Elmsley to the south. Drummond Township was amalgamated with that of North Elmsley on January 1, 1998. The town of Perth, formerly within Drummond Township, approximately 6.5 km (or 1.5 hours walk) to the west of the study area, and Port Elmsley, within North Elmsley, to 7.3 km to the south of the study area, were the principal nearby settlements and transportation hubs.

The Perth Military Settlement, which eventually became the town of Perth, as well as Drummond Township, were named in honour of acting Governor-General Sir Gordon Drummond, whose ancestral home was in Perthshire, Scotland. By 1816 Perth was comprised of twenty to thirty houses, a storehouse, a nearly complete sawmill, a tavern, and a general store.[3] In 1823, Perth became the judicial seat for all of Lanark, Renfrew, and part of Carleton Counties and was perhaps the most influential settlement within the Ottawa Valley until the settlement of Bytown in 1826.[4] By the late 1820s, Perth had seven general stores, several churches (including Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Methodist), practicing lawyers, and the first newspaper in Eastern Ontario, the Bathurst Independent Examiner.

The opening of the Tay Canal in 1834 had a major economic effect on Perth and the population reached 1,000 in 1836. By that time the town had eight taverns, seven general stores, and three distilleries and breweries.[5] Throughout the mid 1800s Perth continued to flourish becoming a separate municipality in 1851 and incorporated as a town on January 1st, 1854. In 1859, the Brockville and Ottawa Railway reached Perth but a through line was not constructed until 1884 with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The town experienced another economic boom in the 1880s as the second Tay Canal was being built. New businesses from this time included several more sawmills, gristmills, churches, a town hall, taverns, and schools. Perth's population exceeded 3,000 by the 1890s. Electricity was introduced to the town in 1887 followed by telephones only a few months later.[6]

Originally known as Barbadoes, the village of Port Elmsley developed in the 1820s and 1830s around Samuel Weatherhead's sawmill and dam, Pike's Falls, and the Tay Canal. The

[2] W. E. Smallfield and Rev. Robert Campbell, *The Story of Renfrew, From the Coming of the First Settlers about 1820 to 1928* (Boston, Ma.: Pinkham Press, 1914), 191.
[3] McGill, *A Pioneer History of the County of Lanark*, 42.
[4] McGill, A Pioneer History of the County of Lanark, 60.
[5] "History of Perth," Beautiful Perth, 2022, https://www.beautifulperth.com/history.html.
[6] "History of Perth."

settlement was associated with milling, warehousing, and the transshipment of goods between Perth and Montreal, reflecting the role of waterpower and canal transportation in the early development of this part of the township.[7] The construction of the Second Tay Canal between 1882 and 1891 bypassed Port Elmsley by creating a cut to Beveridge's Bay on Lower Rideau Lake. This reduced the settlement's commercial role but contributed to the wider region's later recreational and tourism development.[8] Within this broader historical context, the study area remained part of the rural concession landscape of North Elmsley, shaped by nineteenth-century land division, agricultural settlement, and its proximity to Perth, and the Tay/Rideau transportation corridor.

3.3 Study Area Specific History

Much of the following information is also provided in the Stage 1 Archaeological Report (Matrix Heritage, 2026; PIF P1032-0076-2026).

The study area is located south of the intersection of Drummond Concession Road 1 and Ebert Road, on the northern portions of Lots 16 and 17, Concession 10, in the Geographic Township of North Elmsley, Lanark County. The study area falls mainly within the northeastern portion of Lot 17 and the northwestern portion of Lot 16.

Lot 16

The Crown patent for all 200 acres of the lot was granted to John Baptiste Fournier Jr. in 1820.[9] Vital records show there have been multiple generations of people named John Baptiste Fournier who lived in Lanark County. Based on birth date, it is likely the man who was granted the property was the John Baptiste Fournier who was born in Louiseville, Quebec in 1793 and had both a father and son of the same name.[10] Within only a few years, Fournier sold the eastern 100 acres of the lot to Alexander Morrison in 1822, and the western 100 acres to James Scott in 1826.[11] John Baptiste Fournier died in Lanark County in 1832 at the age of 38.[12]

East Half Lot 16

Born in Scotland in 1794,[13] Alexander Morrison is listed in the 1851 census as a 57-year-old farmer living with his wife Mary and nine children aged two to 28 in a log shanty.[14] Little had changed by the time of the 1861 census as all the Morrison children still lived at home.[15] This census lists Alexander and Mary's marriage as having taken place in 1822, which corresponds with the same year Alexander acquired the property to start his own farm. Historic mapping from 1863 shows A. Morrison living on the eastern side of the lot with a house depicted in the northeastern corner along the road, in approximately the location of the present stone house at

[7] Perth & District Historical Society, "From Barbadoes to Port Elmsley: Pike Falls' Storied Past," (2009). https://www.dnetownship.ca/images/documents/history/PikeFallsBrochure.pdf
[8] Perth & District Historical Society, "From Barbadoes to Port Elmsley: Pike Falls' Storied Past," (2009). https://www.dnetownship.ca/images/documents/history/PikeFallsBrochure.pdf
9 LRO (027), "Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0."
10 Find a Grave, "Find a Grave."
11 LRO (027), "Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0."
12 Find a Grave, "Find a Grave."
13 Find a Grave, "Find a Grave."
14 Statistics Canada, "Census of Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia."
15 Statistics Canada, "Census of Canada," 1861.

1161 Drummond Concession 1 (Map 3). The 1871 census shows that by that time only four of the children still lived at home, plus Francis, aged five, who is likely a grandchild.[16] Alexander Morrison died in North Elmsley in 1879 at the age of 83.[17] Following his death, Alexander's will passed the property to his family in 1879.[18] Two decades later, in 1900, Peter Morrison, son of Alexander and Mary, deeded the property to William R. Acheson.[19] In 1921, Peter was listed as an 87-year-old widower in the census records living in the town of Perth with his widowed sister Margaret Stevens, and his niece Jessie.[20]

Census records from 1901 list William Acheson, aged 32, living with his wife Margaret, H. Jackson a 12-year-old domestic worker, and 31-year-old Annie Devlin the local schoolteacher.[21] The young domestic worker living the Acheson family is listed in the census as having recently arrived in Canada from England, suggesting he could be a home child. Between the 1860s and the 1940s, over 100,000 British children who were orphans or from poor families were brought to Canada to work as farm labourers or domestic servants through charitable organizations with the aim of giving the children a better life with greater opportunities in a new country with vast potential.[22] Perhaps this young boy, H. Jackson, was able to start a new life with the Acheson family. By the time of the census records from 1911 and 1921, William and Margaret are shown living alone,[23] and by the time of the 1931 census, the couple, by then in their sixties, was living with a farm labourer.[24] William Acheson died in 1939 at the age of 71,[25] and his land was passed to his wife Margaret. Following Margaret's death in late 1941,[26] the property was deeded to George S. Richmond in 1942.[27]

In 1948, Richmond sold the land to Murial E. McConnell.[28] A decade later, in 1958, a Murial E. Dewar (presumably the married name of Murial McConnell), sold the property to Francis and Jean Malloy.[29] The Malloys sold the property to Oliver and Sarah Loten in 2000.[30] With over 30 years of pasture-based sheep production, Oliver & Sarah Loten manage 500+ sheep at *Drover's Way Farm* using adaptive multi-paddock grazing, using strategic grazing to regenerate marginal land while maintaining flock productivity.[31]

16 Statistics Canada, "Census of Canada," 1871.
17 Find a Grave, "Find a Grave."
18 LRO (027), "Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0."
19 LRO (027), "Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0."
20 Statistics Canada, "Census of Canada," 1921.
21 Statistics Canada, "Census of Canada," 1901.
22 Bagnell, "British Home Children in Canada."
23 Statistics Canada, "Census of Canada," 1911; Statistics Canada, "Census of Canada," 1921.
24 Statistics Canada, "Census of Canada," 1931.
25 Find a Grave, "Find a Grave."
26 Find a Grave, "Find a Grave.",
27 LRO (027), "Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0."
28 LRO (027), "Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0."
29 LRO (027), "Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0."
30 LRO (027), "Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0."
31 OSCIA, "Adaptive Multi-Paddock Grazing Field Tour," (30 May 2026). https://membership.ontariosoilcrop.org/event/adaptive-multi-paddock-grazing-field-tour/

West Half Lot 16

As mentioned above, James Scott acquired the western portion of Lot 16 in 1826.[32] Scott was born in 1787 in the Borders in Scotland.[33] Census records from 1851 list James as a 65-year-old farmer living with this wife Jane and seven of their children, aged 17 to 33, in a log house (no longer extant).[34] By the time of the 1861 census the family had only three of the adult children living at home and the local schoolteacher, Neil Robertson aged 21, was a boarder at their house.[35] Historic mapping from 1863 shows J. and W. Scott living on the western side of the lot with a house depicted on the south side of the road (Map 3). School house number 4 (no longer extant) is depicted on neighbouring Lot 15 showing why the schoolteacher lived with the Scott family. This schoolhouse is visible in aerial photos of the study area until 1966 (Figure 31, Figure 32). James Scott died in 1868 at the age of 81,[36] and his will passed the property to his widow Jane and their children in 1870.[37] Census records from 1871 list Jane as an 81-year-old widow living with three of her children aged 39 to 51.[38] A few years later, in 1873, the Scott family sold the land to George H. Couch.[39]

George Couch was born across the road in nearby Drummond Township in 1850 and married his wife Janet in 1872[40] showing he was young and just starting out in life when he acquired the subject property in 1873. In 1879, only six years later, Couch sold the land to John Chevallier, moving to Manitoba.[41]

Jean Baptiste “John” Chevallier was born in Quebec in 1809.[42] The first census after Chevallier’s acquisition of the lot in 1879 was in 1881 and lists John as 76 years old and living with his wife Mary in the household of his son Joseph, aged 30, and his wife Catherine, as well as the local school mistress Isabella May, aged 30.[43] Perhaps Chevallier purchased the property for his son and then moved in with him. John Chevallier died in 1887[44] and his will passed the property to his son Joseph, and by 1889 Joseph sold the property to Michael McKian.[45] McKian held the land for only a short time before he sold it to Alexander Cunningham in 1891.[46]

Alexander Cunningham was born around 1865 in North Elmsley Township.[47] In 1891 Alexander acquired the subject property, and in the 1901 census he is listed as a single 33-year-old living next door to his family home where he had grown up.[48] By 1911, Alexander is listed in census records as living with his wife Annie and their young son, with his parents and some siblings still

32 LRO (027), “Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0.”
33 Find a Grave, “Find a Grave.”
34 Statistics Canada, “Census of Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.”
35 Statistics Canada, “Census of Canada,” 1861.
36 Find a Grave, “Find a Grave.”
37 LRO (027), “Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0.”
38 Statistics Canada, “Census of Canada,” 1871.
39 LRO (027), “Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0.”
40 Find a Grave, “Find a Grave.”
41 LRO (027), “Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0.”
42 Find a Grave, “Find a Grave.”
43 Statistics Canada, “Census of Canada,” 1881.
44 Find a Grave, “Find a Grave.
45 LRO (027), “Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0.”
46 LRO (027), “Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0.”
47 Find a Grave, “Find a Grave.”
48 Statistics Canada, “Census of Canada,” 1901.

living next door, and his brother Robert on his own farm nearby.[49] By 1921 a second child had been added to the family,[50] and by 1931 the household included a boarder, schoolteacher Isabelle Charles, aged 25.[51] Alexander Cunningham died in 1948,[52] and his estate deeded the land to his son, James W. Cunningham.[53] James held the land for two decades before he sold it to Francis and Jean Malloy in 1969.[54] The Malloys sold the property to Oliver and Sarah Loten in 2000.[55]

Lot 17

The Crown patent for all 200 acres of Lot 17 was granted to William Marshall in 1820.[56] The next transaction listed in the land registry records is the passing of the property through the will of John Cameron to his heirs in 1836.[57] It is unclear in the available records how the property came to be in the ownership of Cameron. Two households of the Cameron family are listed in the census records for the township in 1851 and 1871 headed by brothers Charles and Hugh.[58] In 1849, Thomas Cameron sold the eastern portion of the land to John Cameron, presumably a younger relative to the original patent grantee John, who sold the land that same year to Thomas M. Radenhurst.[59] Only a few years later, in 1853, Charles Cameron sold the western portion of the property to Peter McKindley.[60] Historic mapping from 1863 lists the owner of the eastern side of the lot as T. Cameron which could represent a lag in the information on the map, or perhaps he continued to live on the property (Map 3). The house associated with T. Cameron in the 1863 mapping no longer exists.

East Half Lot 17

Thomas Mabon Radenhurst, who had acquired the eastern portion of the lot in 1849, was born in Quebec in 1803.[61] He had been elected to the Legislative Assembly for Upper Canada as a representative for Carleton County in 1828.[62] Census records from 1851 show Thomas as a 49-year-old “barrister at law” living with his wife and 10 children between the ages of one and 16 in a stone house in the village of Perth.[63] Radenhurst had seemingly purchased the subject property purely as an investment rather than to live and farm there. Thomas died in 1854 with his properties passing to his heirs.[64]

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49 Statistics Canada, “Census of Canada,” 1911.
50 Statistics Canada, “Census of Canada,” 1921.
51 Statistics Canada, “Census of Canada,” 1931.
52 Find a Grave, “Find a Grave.”
53 LRO (027), “Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0.”
54 LRO (027), “Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0.”
55 LRO (027), “Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0.”
56 LRO (027), “Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0.”
57 LRO (027), “Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0.”
58 Statistics Canada, “Census of Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia”; Statistics Canada, “Census of Canada,” 1871.
59 LRO (027), “Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0.”
60 LRO (027), “Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0.”
61 Find a Grave, “Find a Grave.”
62 Find a Grave, “Find a Grave.”
63 Statistics Canada, “Census of Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.”
64 Find a Grave, “Find a Grave.”

Thomas Radenhurst's son William Horatio Radenhurst was born in 1835 while the family was living in Toronto.[65] Throughout his career the younger Radenhurst practiced law in Ottawa and Perth, was the Treasurer to the County of Lanark, mayor of Perth, and Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.[66] A contemporary biography describes him as "a man of much influence in all matters of public interest, as well as a gentleman of the highest standing both socially and professionally".[67] William Radenhurst died unmarried in 1894 of pneumonia at the age of 57.[68]

Over three and a half decades after Thomas Radenhurst had acquired the property from John Cameron, his son William quit his claim on the property in preference to Evan Cameron in 1885 suggesting a possible familial connection between these two families.[69] That same year, Evan Cameron deeded the property to David Nagel.[70]

David and Jane Nagle, both born in Ireland, are listed as living in Bathurst Township in the 1881 census records.[71] Both were in their 60s at that time and are listed living with two sons, both in their 20s.[72] In 1892, David and Jane deeded the property to their son Samuel Nagel.[73] The census records from 1891 show that by that time Samuel was living with his wife Mary and their young daughter in North Elmsley Township.[74] Sameul Nagle died of a sudden heart attack in 1911 at the age of 54.[75] Census records from that year show Mary as a widow, aged 46, living with her five children aged 10 to 21.[76] In 1916, the property was sold by Samuel Nagel's estate to David Ferguson.[77]

A few years later, in 1922, Ferguson's estate granted the property to John W. Ferguson.[78] Decades later in 1969, John Ferguson deeded the property to the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Directorate of Ontario (ARDDO).[79] The ARDDO was a provincial body tasked with running research programs and rural development projects aimed at the efficient economic use of lands, creation of rural employment, improvement of living standards, and soil/water conservation for agricultural purposes. In 1977, the ARDDO sold the land to Herman Ribbink.[80] The property passed through the Ribbink family including Mildred, Daniel, Frances, and Elizabeth until it was sold to George Black and Barbara Armstrong in 2000.[81]

65 Belden, Historical Atlas of the Lanark & Renfrew Counties.
66 Find a Grave, "Find a Grave."
67 Belden, *Historical Atlas of the Lanark & Renfrew Counties*.
68 Find a Grave, "Find a Grave."
69 LRO (027), "Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0."
70 LRO (027), "Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0."
71 Statistics Canada, "Census of Canada," 1881.
72 Statistics Canada, "Census of Canada," 1881.
73 LRO (027), "Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0."
74 Statistics Canada, "Census of Canada," 1891.
75 Find a Grave, "Find a Grave."
76 Statistics Canada, "Census of Canada," 1911.
77 LRO (027), "Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0."
78 LRO (027), "Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0."
79 LRO (027), "Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0."
80 LRO (027), "Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0."
81 LRO (027), "Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0."

West Half Lot 17

Peter McKindley acquired the western half of the lot in 1853.[82] Census records from 1851 list McKindley, aged 65, living in North Elmsley Township with his wife Sarah, their 24-year-old daughter Mary, and a 15-year-old farm worker John House.[83] Less than a decade after he acquired the property, McKindley sold the land to Archibald Cunningham in 1861.[84]

The Cunningham family is detailed above in reference to the western portion of Lot 16, although they are not depicted on historic mapping (Map 3). Archibald Cunningham was the patriarch of the family with Alexander and Robert being two of his grandsons. Robert is listed in the census records from 1891 and 1901 living with his parents Walter and Jane and his siblings.[85] Census records from 1911 and 1921 list Robert as living alone on his own property.[86] In 1922, sixty years after Archibald Cunningham acquired the property, members of his family officially granted the property to his grandson Robert E. Cunningham.[87] It is likely, based on the census records, that Robert had already been living on the subject property before formally being granted ownership. Census records from 1931 show that Robert had moved in as a lodger and farm hand with Mrs. Normal Oliver, a 44-year-old widow with two young children.[88] In 1936, Cunningham sold the subject land to neighbour Ewart A. MacTavish.[89]

Decades later, in 1987, MacTavish sold the property to William and Jacqueline Riley, who transferred it to William Raymond Riley only a year later in 1988, who sold it that same year to Andres and Margaret Treimstra.[90] In 1993, the Treimstras sold the property to David Brown and Mary McDonald.[91]

[82] LRO (027), “Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0.”
83 Statistics Canada, “Census of Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.”
84 LRO (027), “Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0.”
85 Statistics Canada, “Census of Canada,” 1891; Statistics Canada, “Census of Canada,” 1901.
86 Statistics Canada, “Census of Canada,” 1911; Statistics Canada, “Census of Canada,” 1921.
87 LRO (027), “Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0.”
88 Statistics Canada, “Census of Canada,” 1931
89 LRO (027), “Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0.”
90 LRO (027), “Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0.”.
91 LRO (027), “Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (LRO 027), North Elmsley, Book 0.”.

4.0 Current Conditions

The study area is located within a rural area of the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley, Lanark County, Ontario, Lots 16 and 17, Concession 10, in the Geographic Township of Elmsley. The lands are situated north of Moore Road and generally southeast of the intersection of Drummond Concession 1 and Ebert Road. The study area consists of an irregularly shaped rural property or group of properties proposed for the Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Project.

The study area is characterized by a combination of agricultural fields, wooded areas, hedgerows, and drainage features to the south of Drummond Concession 1, with rural residential properties along Drummond Concession 1. The northern and central portions of the property include open agricultural lands divided by treed field boundaries and linear vegetation. The southern and southeastern portions of the study area include larger wooded areas and less open land. Aerial mapping indicates that the property forms part of a broader rural landscape composed of farm parcels, woodlots, rural residences, and local roads.

The surrounding area is low-density and rural in character. To the north and northwest, along Drummond Concession 1 and Ebert Road, the landscape includes agricultural fields, rural residential properties, farm buildings, and treed areas. To the east and northeast, the surrounding lands continue as agricultural and wooded properties. To the south and southeast, the area becomes more heavily wooded, with rural lands extending toward Moore Road. To the west and southwest, the landscape includes additional agricultural parcels, scattered rural dwellings, and tree-lined field boundaries.

The existing built form in the vicinity of the study area is dispersed and generally associated with rural residential and agricultural use. Nearby properties include farmsteads, detached rural dwellings, agricultural outbuildings, and modern rural residences.

5.0 Summary of Engagement

On October 15, 2026, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism provided Wesley Reibeling, Engagement Specialist, Dillon Consulting Ltd., confirmation that, “this project location is not in a protected property identified in section 19 of O. Reg. 359/09 and does not abut a protected property as described in section 23 of regulation.”

The Township of Drummond / North Elmsley responded to a request from Giulia Santocono, Junior Heritage Consultant, Matrix Heritage, to confirm properties on the heritage register on August 19, 2026. No properties listed on the heritage register or fully designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act are within the study area or adjacent to it.

Indigenous Engagement was conducted as part of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Matrix Heritage, 2026; PIF: P1032-0076-2026) concurrent to this report, and included the seven Williams Treaties First Nations of Alderville First Nation, Beausoleil First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation, Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, and the Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation, as well as the Nation Wendat, the Kawartha Nishnawbe First Nation, the Algonquins of Ontario, and the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan. Communities for engagement for the project were determined by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP). Indigenous liaisons from the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan and the Algonquins of Ontario were present on-site during all field work for the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

A final draft of this report will be shared with Indigenous communities for review.

6.0 Cultural Heritage Resources

6.1 Identification of Known, Previously Identified, and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Table 2 summarizes the known, previously identified, and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the Study Area. The results provided are based on data collection from the site visit, research, and engagement, application of Ontario Regulations 9/06, screening using the *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, now Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2016), application of the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* (2025), *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 2010), *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, Second Edition (Parks Canada, 2016), and *Working with Cultural Landscapes* (National Capital Commission, 2023).

6.1.1 Known Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes / Existing Heritage Designations

The following resources were searched or queried for existing heritage designations:

Federal
- Parks Canada, Canadian Register of Historic Places
- Parks Canada, Directory of Federal Heritage Designations

Provincial
- Ontario Heritage Trust, *Ontario Heritage Act Register*
- Ontario List of Provincial Heritage Properties

Municipal
- Township of North Elmsley Heritage Register

Using the checklist of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (former Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries) *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (see Appendix B), the Consultant used online inventories to confirm that there are no CHRs in the relevant categories of:

- Heritage properties designated fully (Provincial or Municipal) or registered only under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act;
- Heritage properties designated as a Heritage Conservation District under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act;
- a National Historic Site (or part of);
- designated under the Heritage Railway Station Protection Act;
- identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO);
- located within a United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site.

Using O.Reg. 359/09, Section 19, Protected Properties, Archaeological and Heritage Resources, the consultant confirmed there are no properties described in Column 1, including:

1. A property that is the subject of an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under clause 10 (1) (b) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
2. A property in respect of which a notice of intention to designate the property to be of cultural heritage value or interest has been given in accordance with section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. A property designated by a municipal by-law made under section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a property of cultural heritage value or interest.
4. A property designated by order of the Minister of Culture made under section 34.5 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a property of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance.
5. A property in respect of which a notice of intention to designate the property as property of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance has been given in accordance with section 34.6 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
6. A property that is the subject of an easement or a covenant entered into under section 37 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
7. A property that is part of an area designated by a municipal by-law made under section 41 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a heritage conservation district.
8. A property designated as a historic site under Regulation 880 of the Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1990 (Historic Sites) made under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

No Federal or Provincial heritage properties were identified within the study area.

No properties designated under Part IV or Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act, listed on the Heritage Register for the Township of Drummond / North Elmsley or Lanark County, or identified as a Protected Property in accordance with O.Reg. 359/09, Section 19, Table Column 1, were identified within the study area.

6.1.2 Properties with Potential for Built Heritage Resources

The Golden Leaf Solar Project study area contains one (1) property with buildings or structures over 40 years old (see Figure 32), a minimum threshold for identifying properties with potential cultural heritage value or interest, as listed in the table below.

Table 1. Properties with Potential for Built Heritage Resources

Property Type	Street Address / Property Parcel	Potential BHR and Construction Era[92]	Image
Agricultural / Residential	1161 Drummond Concession 1	Stone Farmhouse – After 1851, likely before 1861.	

6.1.3 Potential Cultural Heritage Landscapes

No discrete cultural heritage landscape of municipal, provincial or national significance has been identified within the study area. The study area forms part of a rural agricultural landscape associated with the former Township of North Elmsley. While the lot and concession patterns are still visible in this location due to its use to pasture animals, and a few instances of buck-and-rail fencing of indeterminate age, lot and concession patterns are visible across much of rural Eastern Ontario as common features of the landscape and in this instance do not rise of the level of a cultural heritage landscape. The National Capital Commission's publication, *Working with Cultural Landscapes* (2023) which gives the following definition developed by Julian Smith and Julie Harris, "A cultural landscape is a set of ideas and practices embedded in a place. The 'ideas and practices' are what make it cultural; the 'place' is what makes it a landscape."[93] While various forms of agriculture have been practised within the study area since the 1820s, it is the opinion of the consultant based on her experience in producing cultural landscape studies that there is a not sufficient continuity of practice and ideas within the study area beyond that which is true for much of rural Ontario. While all landscapes and places have a history, not all landscapes are cultural heritage landscapes.

6.1.4 Views

Views from Drummond Concession 1 toward the project area are limited by treed property boundaries, and roadside vegetation. These intervening features reduce the extent of open views from the public road corridor toward the proposed solar development area. No significant views have been identified within the study area.

[92] Approximate construction dates have been determined based on stylistic and mapping evidence from both Google Streetview and the collection of the National Air Photo Library.

[93] NCC, Working with Cultural Landscapes (2023): 5.

Table 2. Identification of Known, Previously Identified, and Potential Built Heritage Resources or Cultural Heritage Landscapes

CHR Ref. No.	Type of Property	Location / Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential CHVI	Images
BHR-1	Residential / agricultural	1161 Drummond Concession 1 Drover's Way Farm	None; Identified on field review	**See** section 7.1	

7.0 Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Resources

The criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are set out in Ontario Regulation 9/06. For municipal designations, a property may be designated under section 29 of the Act if it meets two or more of the criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest.

7.1 1161 Drummond Concession 1 – Stone Farmhouse at Drover's Way Farm

Table 3. Heritage Evaluation of 1161 Drummond Concession 1 using O. Reg. 9/06: Criteria For Determining Cultural Heritage Value Or Interest, under section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act

DESIGN VALUE **The property has design value or physical value because it:**	
i. Is rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method	**Yes**, 1161 Drummond Concession 1, Drover's Way Farm, is a representative example of a roughly-coursed fieldstone farmhouse.
ii. Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.	**No**, while its simple massing and ornamentation is suitable for use as a sturdy family farmhouse, and the coursing of the fieldstones is well executed, 1161 the farmhouse is unelaborated and otherwise typical in its level of craftsmanship.
iii. Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	**No**, both the farmhouse uses typical materials and methods in its construction.
HISTORICAL VALUE **The property has historical value or associative value because it:**	
iv. Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community.	**No**, while the farmhouse has some association with the settlement patterns of the area, it does not demonstrate direct associations with any theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is specifically significant to the community.
v. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.	**No**, the farmhouse does not have the potential to yield any information that contributes to a community or culture through its material presence that could not be obtained from other sources. .
vi. Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community.	**No**, no named architect or engineer has been identified in association with the construction of the farmhouse.
CONTEXTUAL VALUE **The property has contextual value because it,**	
vii. Is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area.	**Yes**, the farmhouse is important in maintaining the character of the area. As the only structure of its date and construction type within its immediate surroundings on Drummond Concession 1 and Churchill Road, both of which are undergoing gradual redevelopment, the farmhouse attests to the mid-nineteenth-century character of the area and ties it to the concentration of a variety of stone building types in Perth.

viii. Is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings.	**Yes.** The farmhouse is physically and historically linked to its surroundings as its typology is closely associated with Ontario farm properties, and local fieldstone and quarried stone is use in its construction.
ix. Is a landmark.	**No**, the farmhouse is not visible from outside the property.

7.1.1 Cultural Heritage Evaluation Statement

1161 Drummond Concession 1, known as Drover's Way Farm since 2000, demonstrates cultural heritage value in the categories of design/physical value and contextual value.

7.1.1.1 Draft Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

1161 Drummond Concession 1, also known as Drover's Way Farm since 2000, is a stone farmhouse built after 1851, likely before 1861. The property is significant for its design/physical value and contextual value within the Township of Drummond / North Elmsley.

Heritage Value

1161 Drummond Concession 1 has design/physical value as a representative example of a vernacular mid-nineteenth-century farmhouse using roughly-course fieldstone construction, with monumental stone lintels and quoining.

1161 Drummond Concession 1 has contextual value as it is important in maintaining the character of the area. As the only structure of its date and construction type within its immediate surroundings on Drummond Concession 1 and Churchill Road, both of which are undergoing gradual redevelopment, the farmhouse attests to the mid-nineteenth-century character of the area and ties it to the concentration of a variety of stone building types in Perth. The farmhouse is physically and historically linked to its surroundings as its typology is closely associated with Ontario farm properties, and local fieldstone and quarried stone is use in its construction.

Heritage Attributes

Heritage attributes that define the heritage value of 1161 Drummond Concession 1 include its:

- One-and-a-half storey elevation;
- Simple rectangular massing of the main body of the house, with a one storey addition (possibly a summer kitchen) extending from its south face;
- Gable roof;
- Roughly-coursed fieldstone construction;
- Monumental stone lintels over the doors and windows;
- Stone Quoining;
- Pair of beige-brick chimneys at;
- Transom windows over the entry doors into the main body of the house;
- Rectangular window openings;

- Six-over-six ground floor windows.

Note, doors are not original and not all windows are original and should de excluded from any designation.

8.0 Description of Proposed Development

Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Inc., a 50/50 partnership between the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation and Compass Greenfield Development Inc., is proposing the development of the Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Project. The proposed site is located on private land in the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley, Lanark County. The site spans two privately owned parcels generally bounded by Drummond Concession 1 and Churchill Road.

If approved, the facility would be a Class 3 ground-mounted solar facility with a capacity of up to 13.2 megawatts alternating current (MW AC) (see Appendix A). The project area includes pastureland currently used for sheep grazing. The project is being designed using an agrivoltaics approach, which would incorporate sheep grazing as a natural vegetation management strategy. This approach would allow the land to continue supporting agricultural use while also generating clean electricity.

The proposed development will include the additions of 21,195 solar modules, three (3) inverter blocks, and a transformer substation within the project area, on land currently used as pasture (see Appendix A). Some treed areas, including some trees and vegetation dividing fields will be cut down and become managed vegetation. All the fenced area will remain in the existing vegetation buffer layer. Proper vegetation will be added where it is required. In other words, trees and vegetation screening the project area from residential properties along Drummond Concession 1 will be maintained, as will the largest treed area at the south end of Lots 16 and 17. There is a 20m setback from the property line to the solar panels and a minimum of 30m setback from wetlands, watercourses, and water bodies. A temporary laydown area will be established within Lot 16 for the duration of construction activities. An access road into the project area will be established to the west of 1161 Drummond Concession 1.

9.0 Analysis of the Impact of Proposed Development

9.1 General Impacts

The establishment of the Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics project on part of Lots 16 and 17, Concession 10, Drummond/North Elmsley, Lanark County, ON will add 21,195 solar modules, three (3) inverter blocks, and a transformer substation to land that was previously entirely agricultural. The project area will be visually separated from BHR-1, the stone house at 1161 Drummond Concession 1, and the anticipated development will generally conform to the existing organization of lots.

The project will allow the continued use of the property for sheep grazing, which has been its primary use since at least the year 2000 with the current ownership, as a next phase within the agricultural tradition of the site established in 1820.

9.2 Adverse Heritage Impacts

A temporary laydown area for construction activities and permanent array of solar module will be established in a pasture of 1161 Drummond Concession 1. This area is separate from the farmhouse by barns, another pasture, and a row of trees.

No direct or indirect adverse heritage impacts are anticipated from the proposed development. The project area is at a significant distance from BHR-1, the stone house at 1161 Drummond Concession 1. No alterations to the house are anticipated from the proposed project, and the property is **not** at risk of:

- Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes;
- Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance of the heritage resource;
- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden;
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship;
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features;
- A change in land use that affects the property's heritage value; or
- Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils and drainage patterns that adversely affect a heritage resource.

The partial change in land use from pasture to combine pasture and solar modules is not anticipated affect the property’s heritage value in this case.

9.3 Positive Heritage Impacts

As no alterations to the house are anticipated from the proposed project no specifically positive heritage impacts are anticipated from the proposed development.

10.0 Alternatives and Mitigation Strategies

As no direct or indirect adverse heritage impacts are anticipated from the proposed development no alternatives are recommended in relation to cultural heritage.

It is recommended that the Township of Drummond / North Elmsley consider the designation of BHR-1 under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for its design/physical value, and contextual value.

Table 4. Identification of Potential Project-Specific Impacts and Mitigation Measures

CHR Ref. No. and Type of Property	Location / Address	Heritage Recognition	Type and Description of Potential / Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Measures
BHR-1 Residential / agricultural **Stone farmhouse**	1161 Drummond Concession 1 Drover's Way Farm	None; Identified on field review	A temporary laydown area for construction activities and permanent array of solar module will be established in a pasture of 1161 Drummond Concession 1. This area is separate from the farmhouse by barns, another pasture and a row of trees. No direct or indirect adverse impacts are anticipated for the stone farmhouse. No positive heritage impacts are anticipated for the stone farmhouse.	As no direct or indirect adverse heritage impacts are anticipated from the proposed development no alternatives are recommended in relation to cultural heritage. It is recommended that the Township of Drummond / North Elmsley consider the designation of BHR-1 under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for its design/physical value, and contextual value.

11.0 Conclusion

No Federal or Provincial heritage properties were identified within the study area.

No properties designated under Part IV or Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act, listed on the Heritage Register for the Township of Drummond / North Elmsley or Lanark County, or identified as a Protected Property in accordance with O.Reg. 359/09, Section 19, Table Column 1, were identified within the study area.

One BHR, BHR-1 – the stone house at 1161 Drummond Concession 1, has been identified in the study area but outside of the project area.

No direct or indirect adverse heritage impacts, or positive heritage impacts to BHR-1 are anticipated from the proposed development.

As no direct or indirect adverse heritage impacts are anticipated from the proposed development no alternatives or mitigation measures are recommended in relation to cultural heritage for the proposed project.

It is recommended that the Township of Drummond / North Elmsley consider the designation of BHR-1 under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for its design/physical value, and contextual value.

12.0 Figures



Figure 1. View looking south-west on Drummond Concession 1 from south-west of Ebert Rd. Matrix Heritage, 15 July 2026.



Figure 2. View looking north-east on Drummond Concession 1 toward the Daniel Crain Dr. intersection. Matrix Heritage, 15 July 2026.



Figure 3. Driveway of Drover's Way equestrian path located at 1161 Drummond Concession 1. Matrix Heritage, 15 July 2026.



Figure 4. Equestrian path. 1161 Drummond Concession 1. Matrix Heritage, 15 July 2026.



Figure 5. Stone farmhouse at 1161 Drummond Concession 1, Drover's Way Farm. Matrix Heritage, 15 July 2026.



Figure 6. 1161 Drummond Concession 1, Drover's Way Farm. Matrix Heritage, 15 July 2026.



Figure 7. 1161 Drummond Concession 1, Drover's Way Farm. Matrix Heritage, 15 July 2026.



Figure 8. 1161 Drummond Concession 1, Drover's Way Farm. Matrix Heritage, 15 July 2026.



Figure 9. Barns at 1161 Drummond Concession 1, Drover's Way Farm. Matrix Heritage, 15 July 2026.



Figure 10. View looking north towards Drummond Concession 1 from Drover's Way equestrian path. Matrix Heritage, 15 July 2026.



Figure 11. Buck-and-rail fencing 1161 Drummond Concession 1, Drover's Way Farm. Matrix Heritage, 15 July 2026.



Figure 12. Driveway, 1161 Drummond Concession 1, Drover's Way Farm. Matrix Heritage, 15 July 2026.



Figure 13. Pasture conditions within the study area. Matrix Heritage, 15 July 2026.



Figure 14. Pasture conditions. Matrix Heritage, 15 July 2026.



Figure 15. View looking north-west toward a modern development called Fellinger's Mill Estates on Daniel Crain Dr., at intersection of Drummond Concession 1. Matrix Heritage, 15 July 2026.



Figure 16. View from Churchill Road looking west towards 1161 Drummond Concession 1, Drover's Way Farm. Matrix Heritage, 15 July 2026.



Figure 17. View from Churchill Road looking west towards 1161 Drummond Concession 1, Drover's Way Farm. Matrix Heritage, 15 July 2026.



Figure 18. Pasture conditions within the study area. Matrix Heritage, 13 July 2026.



Figure 19. Pasture Conditions. Matrix Heritage, 13 July 2026.



Figure 20. Active pasture with livestock (sheep). Matrix Heritage, 13 July 2026



Figure 21. Pasture conditions within the study area. Matrix Heritage, 13 July 2026.



Figure 22. Pasture conditions within the study area. Matrix Heritage, 13 July 2026.



Figure 23. Treed field division with fieldstones. Matrix Heritage, 13 July 2026.



Figure 24. Deteriorated split rail fence, treed field division, fieldstones, and modern fencing. Matrix Heritage, 13 July 2026.



Figure 25. Treed conditions at edge of pasture. Matrix Heritage, 13 July 2026.



Figure 26. Treed conditions. Matrix Heritage, 13 July 2026.



Figure 27. Pile of fieldstones. Matrix Heritage, 13 July 2026.



Figure 28. Buck-and-rail fence and treed pasture border. Matrix Heritage, 13 July 2026.



Figure 29. View looking towards livestock paddock gate. Matrix Heritage, 13 July 2026.



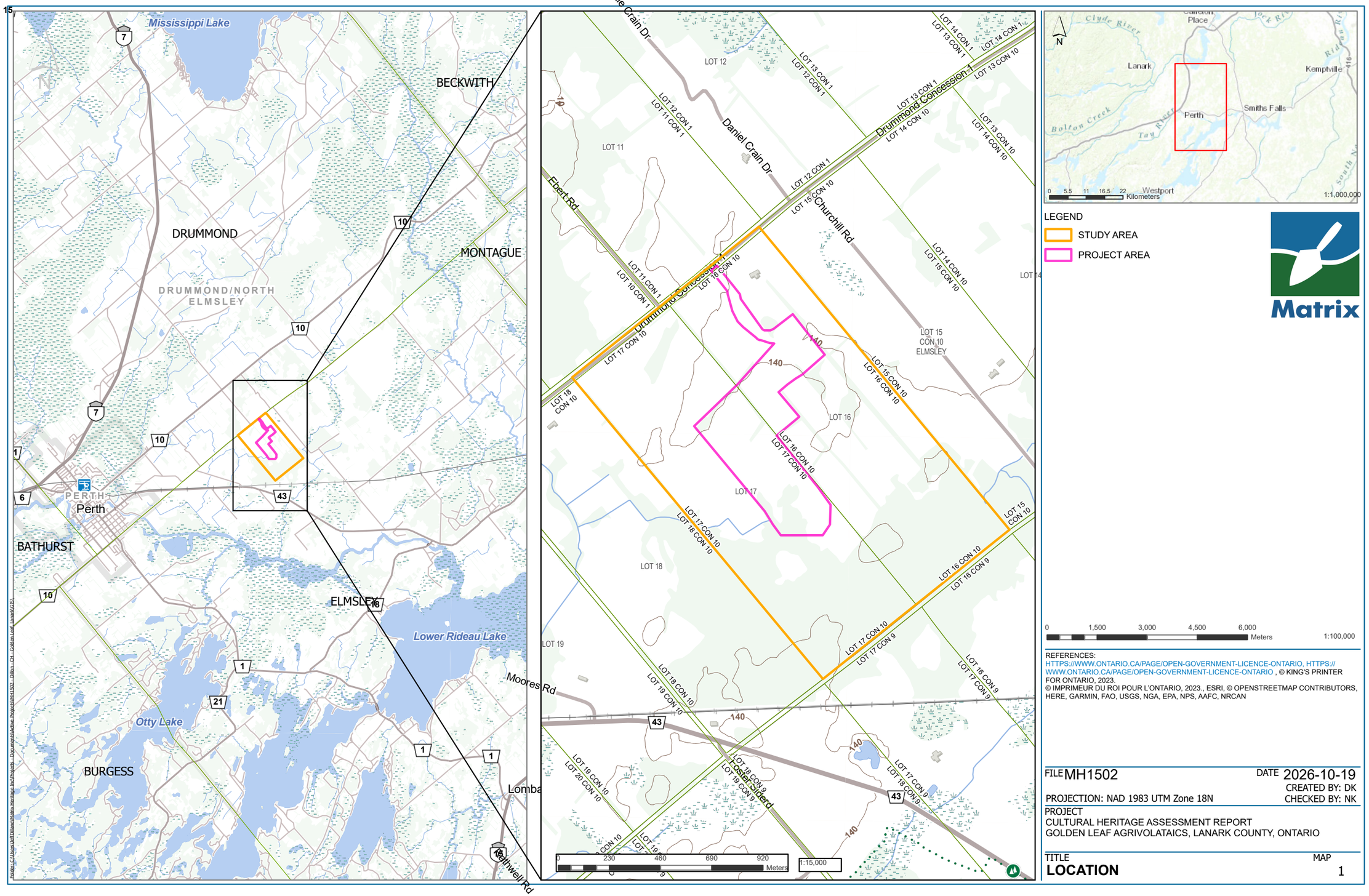
Figure 30. 1947, detail, aerial photograph of the study area. Corner of Drummond Concession 1 and Churchill Road at top right. The stone house and part of the barn at 1161 Drummond Concession 1 are the only buildings of the few in the photograph within the study area that remain today. National Air Photo Library, 8 July 1947, A11361_015, Roll No. A11361, Sequence ID 1138919. https://www.eodms-sgdot.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/wes/getObject?FeatureID=SERVICE-NAPL_0001-000000000000000000-1138918&ObjectType=Thumbview&collectionId=NAPL&Scale=false



Figure 31. 1966, detail, aerial photograph including the north end of lots 15 and 16. The stone house at 1161 Drummond Concession 1 is visible on the left, and Schoolhouse 4 is visible towards the corner of Churchill Road. National Air Photo Library, 27 June 1966, RR2680-VH_1612, Roll No. RR2680, Sequence ID 2124260. https://www.eodms-sgdot.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/wes/getObject?FeatureID=SERVICE-NAPL_0001-000000000000000000-2124260&ObjectType=Thumbview&collectionId=NAPL&Scale=false



Figure 32. 1985, detail, aerial photograph of the study area, showing that with the exception of the stone house and barn at 1161 Drummond Concession 1 all buildings and structures within the study area are less than 40 years old. (The red brick house on lot 17 visible here burned down in 2023). National Air Photo Library, 21 June 1985, A31402_171, Roll No. A31402, Sequence ID 3367556. https://www.eodms-sgdot.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/wes/getObject?FeatureID=SERVICE-NAPL_0001-000000000000000000-3367556&ObjectType=Thumbview&collectionId=NAPL&Scale=false



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HTTPS://WWW.ONTARIO.CA/PAGE/OPEN-GOVERNMENT-LICENCE-ONTARIO, HTTPS://WWW.ONTARIO.CA/PAGE/OPEN-GOVERNMENT-LICENCE-ONTARIO , © KING'S PRINTER FOR ONTARIO, 2023.
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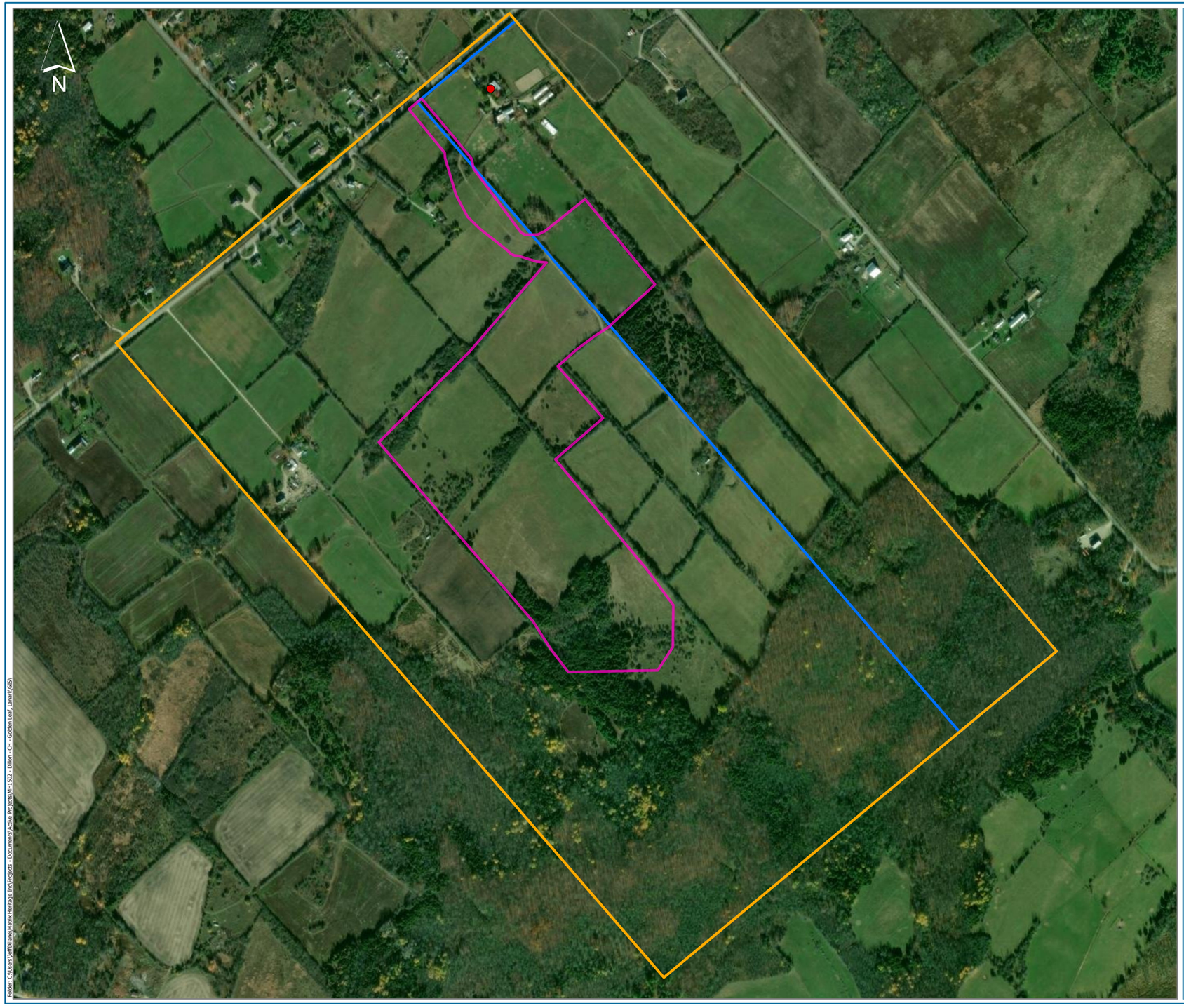
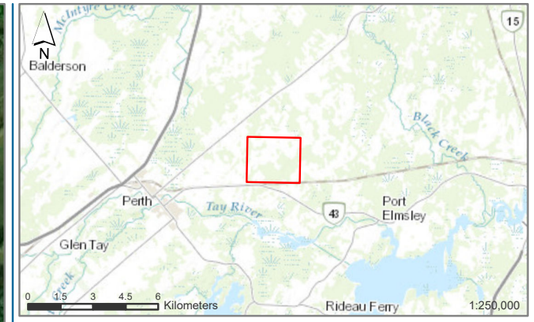
FILE MH1502 DATE 2026-10-19
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: DK
CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT
GOLDEN LEAF AGRIVOLATAICS, LANARK COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
LOCATION

MAP
1





LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- PROJECT AREA
- PROPERTY PARCEL
- BHR - 1

Matrix

0 120 240 360 480 Meters
1:8,000

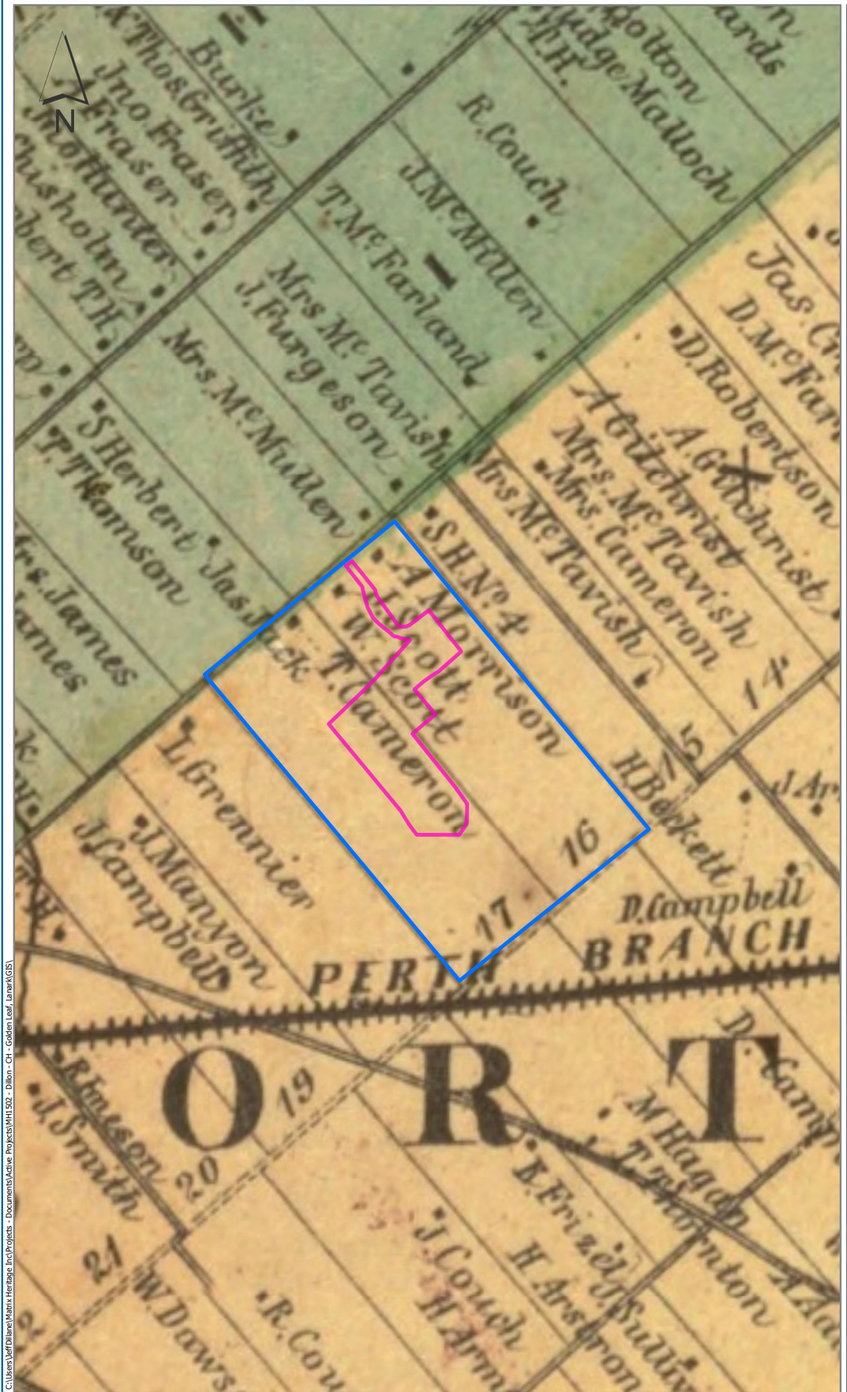
REFERENCES:
NEW YORK STATE, VANTOR, COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, ONTARIO BASE MAP, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN

FILE MH1502 DATE 2026-10-19
CREATED BY: DK
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT
GOLDEN LEAF AGRIVOLATAICS, LANARK COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
AERIAL

MAP
2


N
Burke
Jno Fraser
R.Couch
J.McMullen
T.McFarland
Mrs.McTavish
J.Furgeson
Mrs.McMullen
S.Herbert
T.Thomson
S.H.No.4
A.Morrison
W.Scott
T.Cameron
L.Brennier
J.Manyon
J.Campbell
D.Campbell
BRANCH
PERTH
O R T
J.Smith
W.Daws
R.Couson
J.Couch
H.Arm
B.Friz
J.Sulliv
M'Hagen
Thompson
Mrs.McTavish
Mrs.Cameron
A.Grichrist
D.Robertson
Jas.
D.McFar
H.Bekett
J.Ar
Mrs.McTavish
Mrs.McTavish
Mrs.James
Jas.Buck
Jno.Fraser
A.Thos.Griffith
Mrs.Mc.Tavish
J.Furgeson
Mrs.McMullen
T.Thomson

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Notes:

1- All the fenced area will remain in the existing vegetation buffer layer. Proper vegetation will be added where it is required.

2- Any tree clearing by the developer will ensure compliance with all applicable permits.

3- There is a 15m setback from the property line to the solar panels.

4- There is a minimum of 30m setback from wetlands, watercourses, and water bodies

AGRIVOLTAICS SYSTEM INFORMATION:

Primary Usage:	**Solar & Sheep Farming**

ELECTRICAL:

Solar Modules:	**660W**
Number of Modules per String:	**27**
Number of Strings:	**785**
Total Number of Modules :	**21,195**
Inverter:	**3.15 MW**
Total Number of Inverters:	**3**
DC Size:	**13.99 MW**
AC Size:	**9 MW**
DC/AC:	**1.55**

RACKING:

Pitch:	**6.75M**
5 String Rows:	**89**
4 String Rows:	**51**
3 String Rows:	**36**
2 String Rows:	**14**
Total:	**190**

SITE SPECIFICATIONS:

Total Fence Length	**2.5km**
Total Length of Access Roads:	**1.5km**
Total Length of Overhead Line:	**500m**
Total AC Trenches:	**1km**

COMPASS GREENFIELD DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT NAME:	Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics
AGRIVOLTAICS SYSTEM - PRELIMINARY LAYOUT	DATE: 2026-10-23
PROJECT LOCATION: 44° 55' 15"N 76° 11' 18"W	PROJECT MANAGER: Jonathan Cheszes
	PROJECT DESIGNER: Cameron McCullough
APPLICATION	Solar Agrivoltaics
RACKING	Single Axis Tracker
ARRAY	AC CAPACITY (MW) 9

Clear Form Print Form

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Programs & Services Branch
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7

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

A Checklist for the Non-Specialist

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

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

Processes covered under this checklist, such as:

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

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

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

The CHER will help you:

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

Other checklists

Please use a separate checklist for your project, if:

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

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

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Project or Property Name

Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics

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

Part Lots 16 and 17, Concession 10

Proponent Name

Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Inc. (Compass Greenfield Development Inc.)

Proponent Contact Information

Bhavin Mistry Senior Manager, Development 192 Spadina Ave. Suite 506 Toronto, ON M5T 2C2

Screening Questions

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

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?		✓

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 *Ontario Heritage Act* as being of cultural heritage value?		✓
b. a National Historic Site (or part of)?		✓
c. designated under the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act*?		✓
d. designated under the *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*?		✓
e. identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO)?		✓
f. located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?		✓

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?		✓
b. has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?		✓
c. is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?		✓
d. contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?	✓	

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?		✓
b. has a special association with a community, person or historical event?		✓
c. contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?		✓

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

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.]

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.

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.

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.

Ontario

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Programs and Services Branch
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7

REA Checklist: Consideration of Potential for Heritage Resources

Applies to: Applicants for a renewable energy approval (REA) under the *Environmental Protection Act* who opt to consider the potential for heritage resources under subsection 23(2) of O. Reg. 359/09.

Screening Question		
Is the project location situated on a parcel of land that:	**Yes**	**No**
1. Abuts any protected property as described in Column 1 of the Table in section 19?*	☐	☑
2. Is included on the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's list of provincial heritage properties?	☐	☑
3. Is listed on a register or inventory of heritage properties maintained by the municipality?	☐	☑
4. Is the subject of a municipal, provincial or federal plaque?	☐	☑
5. Is on or abutting a National Historic Site?	☐	☑
6. Is on or abutting a known burial site or cemetery?	☐	☑
7. Contains structures over forty years old? (Residential structures, farm buildings and outbuildings, industrial, commercial, institutional buildings and/or engineering works, etc.)	☑	☐
Is there Aboriginal or local knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that:	**Yes**	**No**
8. Contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape? (Aboriginal trail, park, Canadian Heritage River, designed garden, historic road or rail corridor, etc.)	☐	☑
9. Is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important to defining the character of the area?	☑	☐
10. Has special association with a community, person or historical event? (Aboriginal sacred site, traditional-use areas, battlefield, birthplace of an individual of importance to the community, etc.)	☐	☑

If **YES** to one or more of the above questions, there is potential for heritage resources at the project location.

If **uncertain** about the answer to one or more of the above questions, a heritage assessment is advised as additional research is required to determine whether there is potential for heritage resources at the project location.

If **NO** to all of the above questions, there is low potential for heritage resources at the project location. A summary of the information supporting the consideration of potential for heritage resources must be included in the design and operations report.

*If the project is located on a protected property, written authorization must be obtained from the appropriate body and submitted to the Ministry of the Environment as part of complete REA application under section 19 of O. Reg. 359/09.

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REA Checklist: Consideration of Potential for Heritage Resources
- Background -

Please refer to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) guide *Cultural Heritage Resources: An Information Bulletin for Projects Subject to Ontario Regulation 359/09 Renewable Energy Approvals* for further information.

Regulation 359/09 requires the proponent to consult with the public, municipalities, and Aboriginal communities regarding the proposed project. Heritage and archaeological sites are of critical importance to First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities and they should be involved in the assessment process. For further guidance on engaging Aboriginal communities please refer to the Ministry of the Environment's *Draft Aboriginal Consultation Guide for Preparing a Renewable Energy Approval (REA) Application.*

1. Is the project location situated on a parcel of land that abuts any protected property as described in Column 1 of the Table in section 19?

If there are protected properties that abut the project location, a heritage assessment is required to evaluate project impacts and propose mitigation strategies.

Information about protected properties may be obtained from the Registrar at the Ontario Heritage Trust, the Local Land Registry Office, or Municipal Clerk. Please consult column 2 of the Table in section 19 to determine which authority holds the necessary information.

2. Is the project location situated on a parcel of land that is included on 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 local or provincial cultural heritage value or interest. 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.

Information on provincial heritage properties can be obtained by contacting the Ministry's Registrar of Provincial Heritage Properties at registrar@mcl.gov.on.ca.

3. Is the project location situated on a parcel of land that is listed on a register or inventory of heritage properties maintained by the municipality?

Municipal registers are the official lists or record of cultural heritage properties that have been identified as being important to the community. Registers must include all properties that are designated under the Ontario Heritage Act (under Part IV or V). Municipal registers may also include properties that have not yet been formally designated, but that have been recognized by the community as having cultural heritage value or interest and may be considered for designation.

Check with the Municipal Clerk, or Heritage Planning staff to determine if a property is listed on a municipal register.

4. Is the project location situated on a parcel of land that is the subject of a municipal, provincial or federal plaque?

Heritage resources are often recognized with formal plaques or markers. Plaques may be erected by municipal, provincial or federal government, or by local non-government organizations. The municipality should be aware of whether there are any local plaque programs, or if there are any federal or provincial plaques near the project location.

Information on federal plaques can also be found on the Parks Canada website: www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/default_eng.aspx.

Information about provincial plaques is available online through the Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) Online Plaques Guide: www.heritagetrust.on.ca/Resources-and-Learning/Online-Plaque-Guide.aspx.

5. Is the project location situated on a parcel of land that is on or abutting a National Historic Site?

National Historic Sites are properties of national historic significance that are designated by the Federal Minister of the Environment, based on advice from the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

For more information on National Historic Sites: www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/default_eng.aspx.

6. Is the project location situated on a parcel of land that is on or abutting a known burial site or cemetery?

Information on known cemeteries and/or burial sites may be obtained from the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Consumer Services. The Cemeteries Regulation Unit maintains a database of registered cemeteries: www.consumerbeware.mgs.gov.on.ca/esearch/cemeterySearch.do?eformsId=0

The Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) has created a cemetery locator that includes records for all Ontario cemeteries, both existent and non-existent, cairns, family plots and burial registers, etc. This information is available on the OGS website: http://ogs.andornot.com/CemLocat.aspx

Early cemeteries may also be marked in historical atlases. Digital versions of historic atlases are available on the Canadian County Atlas Digital Project website: http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/SearchMapframes.php

7. Is the project location situated on a parcel of land that contains structures over forty years old?
(Residential structures, farm buildings and outbuildings, industrial, commercial, or institutional buildings, and/or engineering works, etc.)

A 40 year old threshold is commonly used as an indicator of potential when conducting a preliminary survey for identification of cultural heritage resources. While the presence of a built feature that is 40 or more years old does not automatically signify cultural heritage value, it does make it more likely that the property could have cultural heritage value or interest.

The property owner may have information on the age of any houses or structures on the property. The municipality or local land registry office may also have information on the history of the property or would be able to determine the approximate age of the home based on the history of the development of the area.

If these sources cannot provide an approximate age, more information on researching the age of buildings or properties can be found in MTCS' Ontario Heritage Tool Kit Guide *Heritage Property Evaluation*: http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/publications/HPE_Eng_large.pdf.

8. Is there Aboriginal or local knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?
(Aboriginal trail, park, Canadian Heritage River, designed garden, historic road or rail corridor, etc.)

Some landscapes may have cultural heritage value to a community. For instance, 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.

The Canadian Heritage Rivers System is a national river conservation program. It promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage. More information is available at http://www.chrs.ca/en/main.php. Questions regarding Canadian Heritage Rivers should be directed to the local Conservation Authority or municipal staff.

Information on cultural heritage landscapes could be requested during Aboriginal engagement and public and municipal consultation. Members of Aboriginal communities who hold traditional knowledge such as elders or community researchers may also have information on cultural heritage resources. Please note that Aboriginal traditional knowledge may be considered sensitive.

Municipal Heritage Committees (MHCs) or local heritage organizations may also be useful resources. A full list of MHCs is available on the MTCS website: http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/lacac.shtml. The Ontario Historical Society's “Heritage Directory” has a list of heritage societies and organizations in the province: www.ontariohistoricalsociety.ca/en/Start_Browsing_122.

A simple internet search should determine whether there is any accessible documentation available about the landscape; for instance, historical maps, a local recognition program, historical walking tour, municipal heritage management plan, cultural heritage landscape study, or municipal cultural plan that identifies the property in question. Information specific to trails may be obtained through http://www.ontariotrails.on.ca.

9. Is there Aboriginal or local knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important to defining the character of the area?

Potential landmarks, structures or sites may include: prominent buildings or landscape features, complexes of buildings, monuments, etc.

Information on landmarks could be requested during Aboriginal engagement and public and municipal consultation. Members of Aboriginal communities who hold traditional knowledge such as elders or community researchers may also have information on cultural heritage resources. Please note that Aboriginal traditional knowledge may be considered sensitive.

Municipal Heritage Committees (MHCs) or local heritage organizations may also be useful sources of information resources. A full list of MHCs is available on the MTCS website: http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/lacac.shtml. The Ontario Historical Society's “Heritage Directory” has a list of heritage societies and organizations in the province: www.ontariohistoricalsociety.ca/en/Start_Browsing_122.

A simple internet search should determine whether there is any accessible documentation available about local landmarks; for instance, a local recognition program, historical walking tour, municipal heritage management plan, cultural heritage landscape study, or municipal cultural plan that identifies the property in question.

10. Is there Aboriginal or local knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has special association with a community, person or historical event?
(Aboriginal sacred site, traditional-use areas, battlefield, birthplace of an individual of importance to the community, etc.)

Local 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 example: Aboriginal sacred site, traditional-use area, battlefield, birthplace of an individual of importance to the community, etc).

Information on sites with historical or community associations could be requested during Aboriginal engagement and public and municipal consultation. Members of Aboriginal communities who hold traditional knowledge such as elders or community researchers may also have information on cultural heritage resources. Please note that Aboriginal traditional knowledge may be considered sensitive.

Municipal Heritage Committees (MHCs) or local heritage organizations may also be useful resources. A full list of MHCs is available on the MTCS website: http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/lacac.shtml. The Ontario Historical Society's “Heritage Directory” has a list of heritage societies and organizations in the province: www.ontariohistoricalsociety.ca/en/Start_Browsing_122.

A simple internet search should determine whether there is any accessible documentation available about special historical associations with the property; for instance, historical maps, a local recognition program, historical walking tour, municipal heritage management plan, cultural heritage landscape study, or municipal cultural plan that identifies the property in question.