



Supporting Document 1-8

Cultural Heritage Resources Existing Conditions Report

Eastern Ontario Waste Handling Facility Future
Development Environmental Assessment

GFL Environmental Inc.

Moose Creek, Ontario

March 2, 2022

Prepared by:

ASI
528 Bathurst Street
Toronto, ON M5S 2P9



Acknowledgements

This Report has been prepared by:

ASI
528 Bathurst Street
Toronto, ON M5S 2P9



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**CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT:
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES**

EXISTING CONDITIONS REPORT

**EASTERN ONTARIO WASTE HANDLING FACILITY FUTURE DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

**TOWNSHIP OF NORTH STORMONT
UNITED COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY ONTARIO**

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

HDR Corporation (Richmond Hill)
100 York Blvd, Suite 300
Richmond Hill, ON L4B 1J8

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ASI Providing Archaeological &
Cultural Heritage Services

528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S2P9
416-966-1069 F416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

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UNITED COUNTY OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY, ONTARIO**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by HDR Corporation, on behalf of GFL Environmental Inc., to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment as part of the Eastern Ontario Waste Handling Facility (EOWHF) Future Development Environmental Assessment (EA). The project involves the development of additional landfill disposal capacity of approximately 15.1 million cubic metres over a planning period of twenty years. The EOWHF study area consists of the existing facility as well as the planned development lands to the east (on-site study area) and 1 km buffer zone around the on-site study area (off-site study area). For the purposes of this report references to the 'study area' will refer to the larger, off-site study area, to encompass planned works as well as the proposed buffer zone. The EOWHF on-site study is bound by Moose Creek to the west, Concession Road 7 to the north, Lafleche Road to the south, and Highway 138 to the east. The existing facility and a 1 km buffer surrounding it was the subject of a previous Cultural Heritage Assessment conducted in 2016 (ASI 2016).

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, revealed a study area with a rural land use history dating back to the late-nineteenth century. A review of federal registers and municipal and provincial inventories revealed that there are no protected heritage properties within the EOWHF study area. A 2016 assessment identified one feature of potential cultural heritage value (ASI 2016). An additional two potential cultural heritage landscapes were identified during fieldwork conducted for this assessment.

Based on the results of this assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Once a preferred alternative or detailed designs of the proposed work are available, an Effects Assessment Report will be generated with a confirmation of impacts of the undertaking on the cultural heritage landscapes identified within/or adjacent to the study area and will recommend appropriate mitigation measures. It is recommended that the Effects Assessment Report be sent to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries for review. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, completing a property-specific heritage impact assessment or documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard,



provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.

2. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.



PROJECT PERSONNEL

Senior Project Manager:	Lindsay Graves, MA, CAHP Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist Senior Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division
Project Coordinator:	Katrina Thatch, Hon. BA Archaeologist Project Coordinator - Environmental Assessment Division
Project Manager:	Johanna Kelly, MSc Cultural Heritage Associate Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division
Field Review:	Johanna Kelly
Report Production:	Victoria Mance, Hon. BA Survey Technician – Cultural Heritage Division Johanna Kelly
Graphics Production:	Andrew Clish Senior Archaeologist Senior Field Director, Laboratory and Fieldwork Services, Operations Division Robin Latour, BA, MPhil Archaeologist Geomatics Specialist - Operations Division
Report Reviewer(s):	Michael Wilcox, PhD Cultural Heritage Assistant - Cultural Heritage Division Lindsay Graves



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

ASI was contracted by HDR Corporation, on behalf of GFL Environmental Inc., to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment as part of the Eastern Ontario Waste Handling Facility (EOWHF) Future Development Environmental Assessment (EA). The project involves the development of additional landfill disposal capacity of approximately 15.1 million cubic metres over a planning period of twenty years. The EOWHF study area consists of the existing facility as well as the planned development lands to the east (on-site study area) and a 1 km buffer zone around the on-site study area (off-site study area). For the purposes of this report references to the 'study area' will refer to the larger, off-site study area, to encompass planned works as well as the proposed buffer zone. The EOWHF on-site study is bound by Moose Creek to the west, Concession Road 7 to the north, Lafleche Road to the south, and Highway 138 to the east (Figure 1). The existing facility and a 1 km buffer surrounding it was the subject of a previous Cultural Heritage Assessment conducted in 2016 (ASI 2016).

The purpose of this report is to describe the existing conditions of the study area and present an inventory of known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. This research was conducted by Victoria Mance, Survey Technician, and Johanna Kelly, Cultural Heritage Associate, under the senior project management of Lindsay Graves, Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, all of ASI.



Figure 1: Location of the study area

Base Map: ©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)

2.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legislation and Policy Context

The analysis throughout the study process addresses cultural heritage resources under various pieces of legislation and their supporting guidelines. This cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specific areas, pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act* (EAA). The EAA (1990) provides for the protection, conservation and management of Ontario's environment. Under the EAA, "environment" is defined in Subsection 1(c) to include:

- cultural conditions that influence the life of man or a community, and;
- any building, structure, machine, or other device or thing made by man.

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2017; now administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries) gives the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) the responsibility for the conservation, protection, and preservation of Ontario's cultural heritage resources. The MHSTCI is charged under Section 2.0 of the OHA with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities, and programs for the conservation, protection, and preservation of the heritage of Ontario and has published two guidelines to assist in assessing cultural heritage resources as part of an environmental assessment: *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (Ministry of Culture and Communications 1992; now administered by the MHSTCI), and *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (Ministry of Culture and Recreation 1980; now administered by the MHSTCI). Accordingly, both guidelines have been utilized in this assessment process.

The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (Section 1.0) states the following:

When speaking of man-made heritage, we are concerned with the works of man and the effects of his activities in the environment rather than with movable human artifacts or those environments that are natural and completely undisturbed by man.

In addition, environment may be interpreted to include the combination and interrelationships of human artifacts with all other aspects of the physical environment, as well as with the social, economic, and cultural conditions that influence the life of the people and communities in Ontario. The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* distinguish between two basic ways of visually experiencing this heritage in the environment, namely as cultural heritage landscapes and as cultural features.

The Ministry of Tourism and Culture also published *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (2010; now administered by the MHSTCI) (hereinafter "*Standards and Guidelines*"). These *Standards and Guidelines* apply to properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest. The *Standards and Guidelines* provide a series of guidelines that apply to provincial heritage properties in the areas of identification and evaluation; protection; maintenance; use; and disposal. For the purpose of this CHRA, the *Standards and Guidelines* provide points of reference to aid in determining heritage significance in the evaluation of these properties.



Similarly, the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* (Ministry of Culture 2006a; now administered by the MHSTCI) provides a guide to evaluate heritage properties. To conserve a cultural heritage resource, the Ontario Heritage Toolkit states that a municipality or approval authority may require a heritage impact assessment and/or a conservation plan to guide the approval, modification, or denial of a proposed development.

Additionally, the *Planning Act* (1990) and related *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)* (2014), make a number of provisions relating to heritage conservation. One of the general purposes of the *Planning Act* is to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions. In order to inform all those involved in planning activities of the scope of these matters of provincial interest, Section 2 of the *Planning Act* provides an extensive listing. These matters of provincial interest shall be regarded when certain authorities, including the council of a municipality, carry out their responsibilities under the *Act*. One of these provincial interests is directly concerned with:

- 2.(d) the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest

Part 4.7 of the *PPS* states that:

The official plan is the most important vehicle for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement. Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through official plans.

Official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. To determine the significance of some natural heritage features and other resources, evaluation may be required.

Those policies of relevance for the conservation of heritage features are contained in Section 2- Wise Use and Management of Resources, wherein Subsection 2.6 - Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources, makes the following provisions:

- 2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.

In addition, significance is also more generally defined. It is assigned a specific meaning according to the subject matter or policy context, such as wetlands or ecologically important areas. With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, resources of significance are those that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014).

Criteria for determining significance for the resources are recommended by the Province, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used. While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014).



Accordingly, the foregoing guidelines and relevant policy statement were used to guide the scope and methodology of the cultural heritage assessment.

2.2 Municipal Heritage Policies

The study area is located within the Township of North Stormont, in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. Policies relating to cultural heritage resources were reviewed from the following source:

- United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry *Official Plan* (2018)

3.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

This cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the EAA. This assessment addresses above-ground cultural heritage resources over 40 years old. Use of a 40-year-old threshold is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources. While identification of a resource that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this threshold provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is slightly younger than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from retaining heritage value (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2016; now administered by the MHSTCI).

For the purposes of this assessment, the term ‘cultural heritage resources’ is used to describe both cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources.

A built heritage resource is defined as the following (MHSTCI 2010:25):

...a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community”

A cultural heritage landscape is defined as the following (MHSTCI 2010:25):

...a defined geographical area that human activity has modified and that has cultural heritage value. Such an area involves one or more groupings of individual heritage features, such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites, and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form distinct from that of its constituent elements or parts. Heritage conservation districts designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trails, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value are some examples.



3.1 Data Collection

In the course of the cultural heritage assessment, all potentially affected cultural heritage resources are subject to inventory. Generally, when conducting an identification of cultural heritage resources within a study area, three stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for and existence of cultural heritage resources in a geographic area; background research, field review, and identification.

Background historical research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary source research and historical mapping, is undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study area. This stage in the data collection process enables the researcher to determine the presence of sensitive heritage areas that correspond to nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement and development patterns. To augment data collected during this stage of the research process, federal, provincial, and municipal databases and/or agencies are consulted to obtain information about specific properties that have been previously identified and/or designated as retaining cultural heritage value. Typically, resources identified during these stages of the research process are reflective of particular architectural styles, associated with an important person, place, or event, and contribute to the contextual facets of a particular place, neighbourhood, or intersection.

A field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified cultural heritage resources. The field review is also used to identify cultural heritage resources that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases.

Several investigative criteria are utilized during the field review to appropriately identify new cultural heritage resources. These investigative criteria are derived from provincial guidelines, definitions, and experience. During the environmental assessment, a built structure or landscape is identified as a cultural heritage resource if it is 40 years or older, and if the resource has potential to meet at least one of the following criteria:

Design/Physical Value:

- It is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
- It displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
- It demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
- The site and/or structure retains original stylistic features and has not been irreversibly altered so as to destroy its integrity.
- It demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.

Historical/Associative Value:

- It has a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to: the Township of North Stormont; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.



- It yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of the history of: the Township of North Stormont; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to: the Township of North Stormont; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.
- It demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.
- It has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.
- It has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.

Contextual Value:

- It is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area.
- It is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings.
- It is a landmark.
- It illustrates a significant phase in the development of the community or a major change or turning point in the community's history.
- The landscape contains a structure other than a building (fencing, culvert, public art, statue, etc.) that is associated with the history or daily life of that area or region.
- There is evidence of previous historic and/or existing agricultural practices (e.g. terracing, deforestation, complex water canalization, apple orchards, vineyards, etc.)
- It is of aesthetic, visual or contextual important to the province.

If a resource has potential to meet one of these criteria it will be identified as a cultural heritage resource in this report.

For the purpose of this CHRA, the following summarizes the tasks that were undertaken:

- The identification of major historical themes and activities within the study area through background research and review of available historical mapping (Section 4.0);
- A review to identify properties within and/or adjacent to the study area that have been listed on a Municipal heritage register or inventory; designated under Part IV or V of the OHA; or included on a Federal inventory (Section 5.1);
- Consultation with heritage stakeholders with knowledge regarding the community in general or potential cultural heritage resources (Section 5.2);
- A field review to confirm the location and condition of previously identified cultural heritage resources and to identify any new potential cultural heritage resources (Section 5.4);
- Mapping of all cultural heritage resource locations (Section 11.0); and
- Preparation of the Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment report.



4.0 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

This section provides a brief summary of historical research and a description of identified above-ground cultural heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed undertaking.

A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of physiography, Indigenous land use, and Euro-Canadian settlement.

4.1 Physiography

The study area falls within the Winchester Clay Plain region of Ontario. The Winchester Clay Plain region comprises a total of approximately 930 km² between the Glengarry Till Plain and the sand plains of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell (United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry 2018; Chapman and Putnam 1984). The Winchester Clay Plain is a generally flat area located almost entirely within the drainage basin of the South Nation River. Clay plains are dominant however there are a number of places with low drumlins, areas of shallow soil over bedrock, and several thousand acres of bog. The study area is partially located in the Moose Creek Bog, bisected by the Fraser Drain.

In terms of soils, the study area contains Bearbrook clay, which is poorly-drained, and its topography ranges from level and flat to gently undulating. The surface soil of the cultivated fields in the area is low in humus and characterized as plastic when wet and very hard when dry. Very little uncleared land remains but original vegetation was of the swamp-forest type, primarily red maple, elm, white and black ash, with other species present depending on drainage. The Winchester Clay Plain is considered to be one of the better agricultural districts in Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:204). The physiographic context surrounding the study area is an ideal location for its current use as a landfill. Clay soil is less prone to erosion and the study area is far enough away from waterways, such as the minor tributary of the Ottawa River to the west.

4.2 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago. The land now encompassed by the Township of North Stormont has a cultural history which begins approximately 10,000 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a general summary of the history of Indigenous land use and settlement of the area.¹

¹ While many types of information can inform the precontact settlement of the Township of North Stormont, this summary table provides information drawn from archaeological research conducted in southern Ontario over the last century. As such, the terminology used in this review related to standard archaeological terminology for the province rather than relating to specific historical events within the region. The chronological ordering of this summary is made with respect to two temporal referents: BCE – before Common Era and CE – Common Era.



Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Indigenous History and Lifeways

Period	Archaeological/Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BCE	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BCE	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BCE	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanley, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BCE	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BCE	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND PERIOD			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BCE	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BCE-CE 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	CE 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	CE 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	CE 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
POST-CONTACT PERIOD			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	CE 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa Euro-Canadian	CE 1650-1800s CE 1800-present	European settlement

The study area is within the land covered by the Crawford Purchases of 1783. The Crawford Purchases were agreements for large land surrenders along the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, negotiated between the Mississaugas and William Crawford representing the Crown at Carleton Island. Although the land in question was occupied by Algonquin people, they were not included in the negotiations (Huitema n.d.). The Algonquin challenged the treaty in 1836 however no action was taken to recognize the treaty lands as within their traditional territory (ASI and Geomatics International Inc. 1999; Ministry of Indigenous Affairs 2018; Hessel 1987). This area is part of the current Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) land claim (Algonquins of Ontario 2013). A historic Agreement-in-Principle was signed in 2016 by the AOO and the Governments of Ontario and Canada representing a major step towards continued negotiations of a modern-day treaty and outlined the main elements of a potential settlement.

4.3 Historical Euro-Canadian Township Survey and Settlement

Historically, the study area is located in the Township of Roxborough, County of Stormont; the Township of Cambridge, County of Russell; and the Township of Plantagenet, County of Prescott, located on the following lots and concessions:

Within the historical Township of Roxborough:

- In 1862:
 - Lots 16-21, Concession IX; and
 - Lots 13-23, Concession X.
- In 1879:



- Lots 10-20, Concession IX;
- Lots 10-20, Concession X; and
- The Gore (later part of the historical Township of Cambridge).

Within the historical Township of Plantagenet (both 1862 and 1879):

- Lots 18-23, Concession 20;
- The Gore (later part of the historical Township of Cambridge).

Between 1784 and 1788 much of eastern Ontario was part of the District of Montreal. In 1788 Lord Dorchester divided the future Province of Upper Canada into four new districts, the most easterly named Lunenburg, after the town in Hanover, Germany. In 1791 the primarily English-speaking Upper Canada was divided from the primarily French speaking Lower Canada by the Constitutional Act, and in 1798, a number of counties began to be separated. In 1816 the Counties of Prescott and Russell were separated, leaving only the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. In 1849 these remaining counties, all that was left of the Eastern District, were officially replaced by the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry (SDG Economic Development 2020).

4.3.1 Township of Roxborough, County of Stormont

The land within Roxborough Township was settled by Scottish Loyalists arriving from the adjoining Glengarry County between 1800 and 1810. After the arrival of these early pioneers, settlement of the township slowed until after the War of 1812 when a large influx of settlers arrived into the northern townships. In the 1880s the arrival of both the Canadian Pacific and the Ottawa and New York Central Railways brought moderate prosperity. Farm products as well as harvested trees, such as the white pine, were transported widely. Farming was and continues to be the major industry in the township. Prior to World War II, dairy farms, as well as hay, corn, and fodder crops, were the domain of family farms. Since then this has given way to larger business farms. The population of Roxborough was just under 3,000 in 1980. In 1998 the townships of Finch and Roxborough were officially amalgamated, creating the Municipality of North Stormont (Mika and Mika 1983; Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Historical Society 2005). The population of North Stormont was over 6,800 in 2016 (Statistics Canada 2017).

4.3.2 Township of Cambridge, Russell County

The Township of Cambridge was established in 1798 and named after the Duke of Cambridge, son of King George III. Donald McGillis, the first pioneer, arrived years later in 1837 and the only other inhabitant at that time was a squatter named “Kennedy.” A number of ex-officers of the War of 1812 also took up residence in the township shortly after and, by 1844, a dam and sawmill were in operation. This began a considerable lumber industry for the area. The majority of the population is of French-Canadian origin, as a result of French settlers arriving in the area beginning in the 1870s. French settlers arriving to Canada at this time found a shortage of land in Quebec and as a result began to settle in Eastern Ontario and New England. By 1975 the township had 3,488 inhabitants (Mika and Mika 1977). The Township became part of the Nation Municipality in 1998 (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2018).



4.3.3 Township of Plantagenet, Prescott County

The land within the Township of Plantagenet is primarily flat except for a chain of hills which traverse it from east to west. The Nation River and the Scotch River which flow through the township aid in producing fair agricultural soil in the area. Agriculture and dairy farming are the main industries in the township. The first post office was opened in 1815 in Riceville. In 1851 the township was divided into two separate municipalities, North and South Plantagenet. In 1854 there were only 84 inhabitants of South Plantagenet (Mika and Mika 1983). The Township became part of the Nation Municipality in 1998 (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2018).

4.4 Review of Historical Mapping

The 1862 *Map of the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott and Russell* (Walling and Gray 1862), the 1879 *Illustrated Atlas of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Counties* (H. Belden & Co. 1879), and the 1881 *Illustrated Atlas Supplement for Prescott and Russell Counties* (H. Belden & Co. 1881) were examined to determine the presence of historical features within the study area during the nineteenth century (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases. For instance, they were often financed by subscription limiting the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases. The use of historical map sources to reconstruct or predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally begins by using common reference points between the various sources. The historical maps are geo-referenced to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on a modern map. The results of this exercise can often be imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources.

Historically the study area is located on Lots 10-20, Concession 9 and 10, in The Gore in the Township of Roxborough, County of Stormont; and Lots 18-23, Concession 20 in the Township of Plantagenet, County of Prescott. Details of historical property owners and historical features in the study area are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical feature(s)

1862 Map of the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott and Russell				1879 and 1881 Illustrated Atlas mapping			
Con. #	Lot #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Con. #	Lot #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
Township of Roxborough							
IX	16	n/a	n/a	IX	13	Canada Company	n/a
	17	n/a	n/a		14	Canada Company	n/a
	18	n/a	n/a		15	Canada Company	n/a
	19	n/a	n/a		16	Canada Company	n/a
	20	n/a	n/a		17	Canada Company	n/a
	21	n/a	n/a		18	Canada Company	n/a
X	13	n/a	n/a	X	10	D. McKeracher	Homestead



1862 Map of the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott and Russell				1879 and 1881 Illustrated Atlas mapping			
Con. #	Lot #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Con. #	Lot #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
	14	n/a	n/a		11	J. McCrimmon	Homestead
	15	n/a	n/a		12	Donald McLeod	Homestead
	16	n/a	n/a		13	Hosea R. Smith	n/a
	17	n/a	n/a		14	Government Land	n/a
	18	n/a	n/a		15	Government Land	n/a
	19	n/a	n/a		16	Government Land	n/a
	20	n/a	n/a		17	Government Land	n/a
	21	n/a	n/a		18	Government Land	n/a
	22	n/a	n/a		19	Patrick Denny	n/a
	23	n/a	n/a		20	Henry Bredin	n/a
Township of Plantagenet							
XX	18	n/a	n/a	XX	18	n/a	n/a
	19	n/a	n/a		19	n/a	n/a
	20	n/a	n/a		20	n/a	n/a
	21	n/a	n/a		21	n/a	n/a
	22	n/a	n/a		22	n/a	n/a
	23	n/a	n/a		23	n/a	n/a

The 1862 *Map of the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott and Russell* shows no historical features within the study area. In the Township of Roxborough both Concession Road 7 and Lafleche Road appear to be surveyed at this time, but not yet cleared, as indicated by dashed lines (Figure 2). The 1879 *Illustrated Atlas of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Counties* labels most of the area within the on-site study area as Government Land (Figure 3). A number of structures are shown within the east end of the off-site study area, along present day Allaire Road. No structures are illustrated on the 1881 mapping of Plantagenet Township (Figure 3).

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historical topographic mapping and aerial photographs from the twentieth century were examined. This report presents maps and aerial photographs from 1927, 1954, 1976, and 1983 (Figure 4 to Figure 7).

The 1927 topographic map illustrates the study area within a rural agricultural context, with residential structures along the roadways to the north and east. This agricultural context continues throughout the twentieth century and minimal change are evident into the late-twentieth century. Residences and farmscapes within the study area are visible on mid-twentieth century aerial photography and late-twentieth century topographic mapping.





Figure 2: The study area overlaid on the 1862 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Stormont and Dundas*

Base Map: (Walling and Gray 1862)

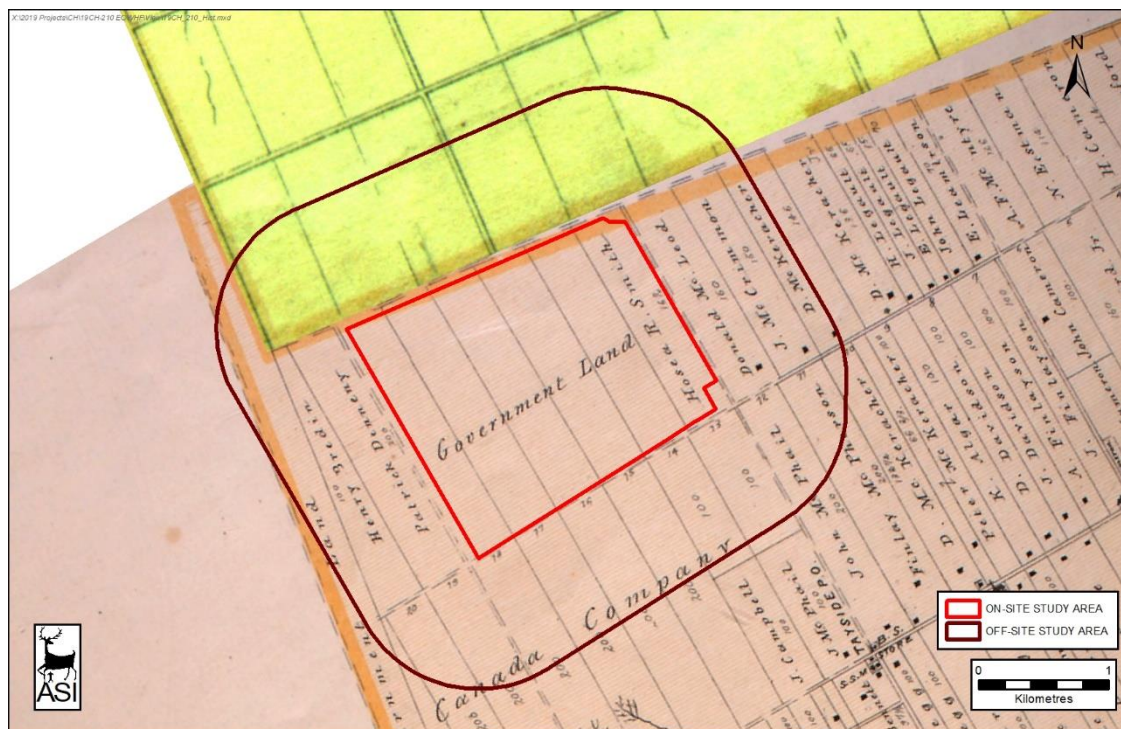


Figure 3: The study area overlaid on 1879 *Illustrated Atlas Supplement for Prescott and Russell Counties* and the 1881 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Counties*

Base Map: (H. Belden & Co. 1879; H. Belden & Co. 1881)

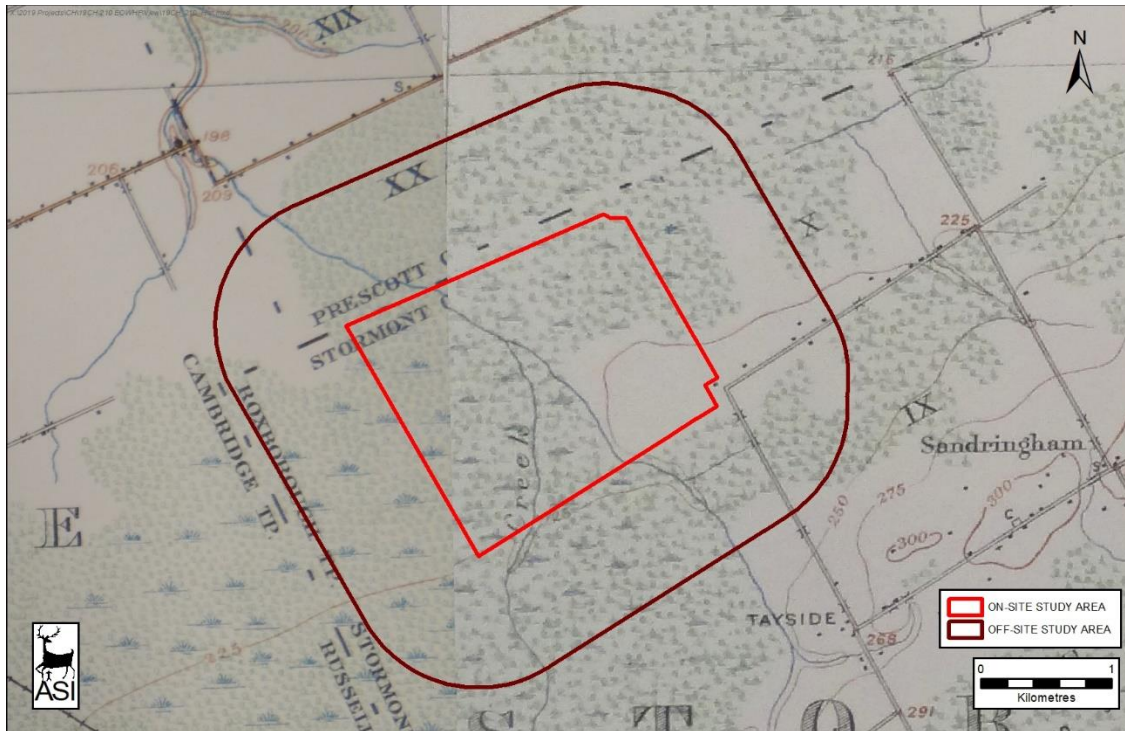


Figure 4: The study area overlaid on 1927 topographic maps
Base Map: (Department of National Defence 1927a; Department of National Defence 1927b)



Figure 5: The study area overlaid on 1954 aerial photograph
Base Map: (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited 1954)



Figure 6: The study area overlaid on 1976 NTS mapping
 Base Map: (Department of National Defence 1976; Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1976)

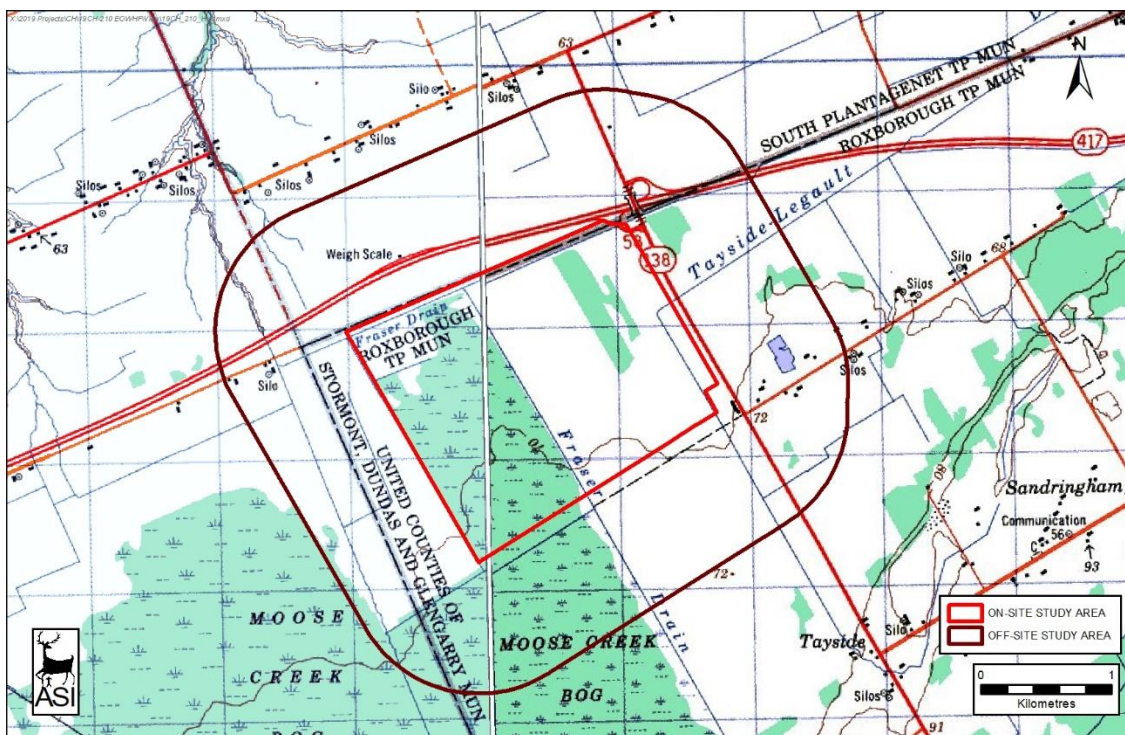


Figure 7: Study area overlaid on 1983 NTS maps
 Base Map: Energy, Mines and Resources Canada 1983a; Energy, Mines and Resources Canada 1983b

5.0 IDENTIFICATION OF KNOWN AND POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

5.1 Review of Existing Heritage Inventories

A number of resources were consulted in order to identify existing cultural heritage resources within or adjacent to the study area.² These resources include:

- The Township of North Stormont *Heritage List* (The Township of North Stormont 2020);
- Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions Report for Lafleche Environmental Inc. Eastern Ontario Waste Handling Facility Landfill Expansion (ASI 2016);
- The *Ontario Heritage Act Register* (Ontario Heritage Trust n.d.);
- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements (Ontario Heritage Trust n.d.);
- The *Places of Worship Inventory* (Ontario Heritage Trust n.d.);
- *Ontario Heritage Plaque Database* (Ontario Heritage Trust n.d.);
- *Ontario's Historical Plaques* website (Brown 2019);
- Database of known cemeteries/burial sites curated by the Ontario Genealogical Society (Ontario Genealogical Society n.d.);
- *Canada's Historic Places* website (Parks Canada n.d.);
- *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations* (Parks Canada n.d.);
- Canadian Heritage River System (Canadian Heritage Rivers Board and Technical Planning Committee n.d.); and,
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites (UNESCO World Heritage Centre n.d.).

5.2 Public Consultation

The following stakeholders were contacted to gather information on potential cultural heritage resources, active and inactive cemeteries, and areas of identified Indigenous interest within and/or adjacent to the study area:

- Mary McCuaig, Acting CAO/Clerk for the Township of North Stormont (email communication 29 and 30 January 2020). An excel spreadsheet containing a list of heritage sites for the Township was provided. A review of this spreadsheet confirmed that there are no cultural heritage resources in the study area that are listed on the municipal heritage register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. No additional heritage concerns regarding the study area were expressed.
- The MHSTCI (email communication 29 and 30 January 2020)³. A response from Karla Barboza, Team Lead, Heritage, confirmed that there are no additional previously identified heritage resources or concerns regarding the study area.
- The Ontario Heritage Trust (email communication 29 January and 6 February 2020). A response confirmed that there are no additional previously identified heritage resources or concerns regarding the study area.

² Reviewed 24, 28, and 30 January 2020

³ Contacted at registrar@ontario.ca.



5.3 Summary of Previously Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the review of available municipal, provincial, and federal data, and the results of public consultation, there is one previously identified resource within and/or adjacent to the Eastern Ontario Waste Handling Facility Future Development study area. One farmscape was identified during the 2016 cultural heritage assessment for the existing facility, located at 49 Concession Road 7 (ASI 2016).⁴

5.4 Field Review

A field review of the study area was undertaken by Johanna Kelly of ASI, on 4 February 2020 to document the existing conditions of the study area from existing rights-of-way. The existing conditions of the study area are described below and captured in Plate 1 to Plate 6. Photo locations are illustrated in Figure 8. Identified cultural heritage resources are discussed in Section 5.5 and are mapped in Section 11.0 of this report.

The study area comprises the existing EOWHF, an on-site study area of approximately 4.3 km², and an off-site study area, which consists of lands within 1 km of the on-site study area. The study area is oriented in a northeast-southwest direction. For ease of description the study area is described as oriented in a generally north-south direction.

The on-site study area is located on the north side of Lafleche Road, west of Highway 138 and south of Highway 417. The west half of the on-site study area is occupied by the existing EWOHF, located at 17125 Lafleche Road, at the end of Lafleche Road (Plate 1). The site includes non-hazardous waste disposal, composting, and recycling facilities as well as the GFL Environmental Inc. offices. Within the existing facility there are no natural landscape features evident, and all topography is thought to be the result of waste management operations. Large artificial berms surround the facility.

The land within the eastern half of the on-site study area is primarily a sod farm (Plate 2). A mushroom farm is located at the corner of Highway 138 and Lafleche Road. The landscape is flat within the eastern half of the on-site study area.

The off-site study area includes a much larger area bound generally by County Road 8 in the north, agricultural fields east of Highway 138 in the east, and agricultural fields to the west and south (Plate 3 to Plate 6). The off-site study area consists primarily of agricultural fields and associated residences in all cardinal directions. The landscape within the off-site study area consists of mostly flat topography.

⁴ Parcel data for the study area was unavailable in 2016, with parcel data available for this assessment the boundaries of the CHR identified in 2016 (CHR 1) have been updated in this report.





Plate 1: Looking northwest towards the existing facility (tree line and berms at the edge of the property are visible).



Plate 2: Looking northwest across the on-site study area towards the existing facility.



Plate 3: Allaire Road, looking west towards Highway 138.



Plate 4: Highway 138, looking south towards the on-site study area.



Plate 5: County Road 8 looking west across the edge of the off-site study area.



Plate 6: County Road 7 looking East across the edge of the off-site study area.

5.5 Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the results of the background research and field review, three potential cultural heritage resources⁵ were identified within and/or adjacent to the Eastern Ontario Waste Handling Facility Future Development study area (see Figure 8). Each potential cultural heritage resource has been assigned a cultural heritage resource number (CHR #) and is summarized in Table 3. A detailed inventory of these potential cultural heritage resources within the study area and contributing properties is presented in Section 10.0 and mapping of these features are provided in Section 11.0 of this report.

Table 3: Summary of potential cultural heritage resources within and/or adjacent to the study area

CHR #	Location/Name	Heritage Recognition	Description
CHR 1	Address unknown, located on the south side of Concession Road 7 between 37 and 49 Concession Road 7	Identified during 2016 assessment (CHL 1)	Farmscape
CHR 2	17423 Allaire Road	Identified during field review	Residence, former farmscape
CHR 3	1790 County Road 8	Identified during field review	Farmscape

6.0 SCREENING FOR POTENTIAL IMPACTS

6.1 Preliminary Impact Assessment Considerations

To assess the potential impacts of the project, identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes are considered against a range of possible negative impacts, based on the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 2006). These include:

Direct impacts:

- Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features; and
- Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance.

Indirect impacts:

- 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 such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces; and

⁵ For the purpose of this assessment, the term 'cultural heritage resource' is used to describe both cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources (see Section 3.0 for definitions).



- Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource.

Indirect impacts from construction-related vibration have the potential to negatively affect built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes depending on the type of construction methods and machinery selected for the project and proximity and composition of the identified resources. Potential vibration impacts are defined as having potential to affect an identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes where work is taking place within 50 metres of features on the property. A 50-metre buffer is applied in the absence of a project-specific defined vibration zone of influence based on existing secondary source literature and direction provided from the MHSTCI (Carman et al., 2012; Crispino & D'Apuzzo, 2001; P. Ellis, 1987; Rainer, 1982; Wiss, 1981). This buffer accommodates any additional or potential threat from collisions with heavy machinery or subsidence (Randl, 2001).

Several additional factors are also considered when evaluating potential impacts on identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. These are outlined in a document set out by the Ministry of Culture and Communications (now Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries) and the Ministry of the Environment entitled *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (1992) and include:

- Magnitude: the amount of physical alteration or destruction which can be expected;
- Severity: the irreversibility or reversibility of an impact;
- Duration: the length of time an adverse impact persists;
- Frequency: the number of times an impact can be expected;
- Range: the spatial distribution, widespread or site specific, of an adverse impact; and
- Diversity: the number of different kinds of activities to affect a heritage resource.

The project should endeavor to avoid adversely affecting known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes and interventions should be managed in such a way that identified significant cultural heritage resources are conserved. When the nature of the project is such that adverse impacts are unavoidable, it may be necessary to implement alternative approaches or mitigation strategies that alleviate the negative effects on identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Mitigation is the process of lessening or negating anticipated adverse impacts to cultural heritage resources and may include, but are not limited to, such actions as avoidance, monitoring, protection, relocation, remedial landscaping, and documentation of the built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape if to be demolished or relocated.

Various works associated with infrastructure improvements have the potential to affect built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in a variety of ways, and as such, appropriate mitigation measures for the project need to be considered.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, revealed a study area with a rural land use history dating back to the late-nineteenth century. A review of federal registers and municipal and provincial inventories revealed that there are



no protected heritage properties within the EOWHF study area. A 2016 assessment identified one feature of potential cultural heritage value (ASI 2016). An additional two potential cultural heritage resources were identified during fieldwork conducted for this assessment.

Key Findings

- A total of three potential cultural heritage landscapes were identified within the study area.
- One potential cultural heritage landscapes was identified during the 2016 assessment (ASI 2016) and two were identified during the field review.
- Identified cultural heritage landscapes are historically and contextually associated with land use patterns in the Township of North Stormont and more specifically representative of the early settlement of the community.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Once a preferred alternative or detailed designs of the proposed work are available, an Effects Assessment Report will be generated with a confirmation of impacts of the undertaking on the cultural heritage landscapes identified within/or adjacent to the study area and will recommend appropriate mitigation measures. It is recommended that the Effects Assessment Report be sent to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries for review. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, completing a property-specific heritage impact assessment or documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.
2. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.



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10.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

Cultural Heritage Resource Number

CHR 1

Property Type

Farmscape

Address or Location

Address unknown, located on the south side of Concession Road 7, between numbers 37 and 49 Concession Road 7

Level of Heritage Recognition

Identified during 2016 assessment (CHL 1), confirmed during 2020 field review

Property Description

Historical:

- Farm structures and agricultural fields are visible on 1954 aerial photography (Figure 5) and a house and barn are illustrated on 1976 mapping (Figure 6).
- The house previously located at 37 Concession Road 7 was demolished between 2012 and 2016 and the property is separate from the agricultural fields and outbuildings.

Design:

- A barn is oriented parallel to the roadway and is visible on satellite imagery but is obscured from view from the street. Between the barn and County Road 7 are several silos and outbuildings.
- The property features several treelines, agricultural fields, and an established entrance drive.

Context:

- Located on the south side of County Road 7, a mid-twentieth century roadway.
- Contributes to the rural agricultural character of rural North Stormont.

Photos



Looking southeast towards industrial farm structures across agricultural fields towards the farmstead (ASI 2020).



Aerial view of the farmscape (Google Earth 2016).

Cultural Heritage Resource Number

CHR 2

Property Type

Residence, Former Farmscape

Address or Location

17423 Allaire Road

Level of Heritage Recognition

Identified during field review

Property Description

Historical:

- Farm structures and agricultural fields are visible on 1954 aerial photography (Figure 5) and a house and barn are illustrated on 1976 mapping (Figure 6).

Design:

- The property features a one-and-a-half storey Ontario Vernacular style cottage. The house is partially obscured from the road by vegetation.
- Agricultural fields and treelines occupy the east half of the property.
- The property also features a construction aggregate yard.

Context:

- Located on the north side of Allaire Road, a nineteenth century roadway.
- Contributes to the rural agricultural character of rural North Stormont.

Photos



Looking north towards the residence at 17423 Allaire Road (ASI 2019).



Aerial view of the property (Google Earth 2018)

Cultural Heritage Resource Number

CHR 3

Property Type

Farmstead

Address or Location

1790 County Road 8

Level of Heritage Recognition

Identified during field review

Property Description

Historical:

- Farm structures and agricultural fields are visible on 1954 aerial photography (Figure 5) and a house and barn are illustrated on 1976 mapping (Figure 6).

Design:

- The property features a two-storey, hipped roof residence with a square footprint and hipped roof. This style of residence was popular in the early-twentieth century.

Context:

- Located on the south side of County Road 8, a nineteenth-century roadway.
- Contributes to the rural agricultural character of rural North Stormont.

Photos



Looking southeast towards the residence at 1790 County Road 8 (ASI 2019).



Aerial view of the property at 1790 County Road 8 (Google Earth 2017)

11.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE LOCATION MAPPING



Figure 8: Location of Potential Cultural Heritage Resources and Photographic Plates in the EOWHF Study Area