

A black and white photograph of the Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge. The bridge is a concrete structure with a series of vertical slats or railings along its length. It spans a river, and the water is visible in the foreground. The background shows some trees and a clear sky.

# Cultural Heritage **EVALUATION** Report

Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge,  
Village of Norwood,  
Township of Asphodel-Norwood

Date:  
**May 2022**

Prepared for:  
**Township of Asphodel-Norwood**

Prepared by:  
**MacNaughton Hermsen Britton  
Clarkson Planning Limited (MHBC)**

200-540 Bingemans Centre Drive

Kitchener, ON N2B 3X9

T: 519 576 3650

F: 519 576 0121

Our File: '1239 E'

The logo for MHBC, featuring a stylized 'M' composed of three vertical bars of increasing height.

**MHBC**  
PLANNING  
URBAN DESIGN  
& LANDSCAPE  
ARCHITECTURE

# Table of Contents

Project Personnel .....	iii
Acknowledgement of Indigenous Nations .....	iv
Glossary of Abbreviations .....	v
1.0 Executive Summary .....	1
2.0 Introduction .....	3
2.1 Location of Study Area and Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge .....	4
2.1.1 Study Area .....	4
2.1.2 Description of the Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge (Bridge No. 6) .....	5
2.2 Heritage status .....	7
2.3 Adjacent cultural heritage resources .....	7
3.0 Policy context .....	9
3.1 Planning Act and Provincial Policy Statement .....	9
3.2 Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.18 .....	10
3.3 Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18 .....	12
3.4 Guiding documents .....	12
3.5 County of Peterborough Official Plan .....	14
4.0 Background Research and Historical Context .....	15
4.1 Peterborough County history .....	15
4.2 Township of Asphodel-Norwood .....	17
4.3 Alma Street Ouse river crossing .....	19
5.0 Cultural heritage evaluation .....	22
5.1 Methodology .....	22
5.2 Criteria for evaluation .....	22
5.2.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06 .....	22

5.2.2 Cultural heritage landscapes .....	23
5.3 Evaluation of Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge .....	24
5.3.1 Design/Physical Value .....	24
5.3.2 Historical/Associative Value.....	25
5.3.3 Contextual Value.....	25
5.3.4 Evaluation summary .....	25
5.5 Cultural heritage landscape evaluation .....	26
5.6 Summary of heritage evaluation .....	27
6.0 Conclusion and recommendations.....	28
7.0 References.....	30
Appendix <b>A</b> – Checklist for the Non-Specialist (2016) .....	32
Appendix <b>B</b> – Cultural, Heritage and Archaeological Resources Assessment Checklist .....	33
Appendix <b>C</b> – Curriculum Vitae .....	34

## Project Personnel

Dan Currie, MA, MCIP, RPP,  
CAHP

*Managing Director of Cultural  
Heritage*

Project Manager

Nicholas P. Bogaert, BES,  
MCIP, RPP, CAHP

*Senior Heritage Planner*

Researcher, Author, Field  
Analysis

## Acknowledgement of Indigenous Nations

This Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report acknowledges that the Village of Norwood is situated within the territory of the Anishinabewaki ᐱᓂᓴᓇᑦᑎᐅᐃ Nation. These lands are acknowledged as being associated with the following treaty:

- *Treaty 20 – Rice Lake Treaty (1818)*

This study takes into consideration the cultural heritage of Indigenous Nations, including their oral traditions and history when available and related to the scope of work.

## Glossary of Abbreviations

EA	<i>Environmental Assessment</i>
EAA	<i>Environmental Assessment Act</i>
CHL	<i>Cultural Heritage Landscape</i>
CHER	<i>Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report</i>
HIA	<i>Heritage Impact Assessment</i>
MHBC	<i>MacNaughton Hermesen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited</i>
MHSTCI	<i>Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries</i>
OHA	<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>
OHBG	<i>Ontario Heritage Bridge Guidelines</i>
Toolkit	<i>Ontario Heritage Toolkit</i>
O-REG 9/06	<i>Ontario Regulation 9/06 for determining cultural heritage significance</i>
PPS	<i>Provincial Policy Statement (2020)</i>

# 1.0 Executive Summary

MHBC was retained by the Township of Asphodel-Norwood to prepare a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report for the Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge (“the bridge”), located in the Village of Norwood, in the Township of Asphodel-Norwood. The assessment may support a future Municipal Class Environmental Assessment initiated by the Township of Asphodel-Norwood (the “Township”), for the reconstruction / replacement of the Alma Street pedestrian bridge (Bridge No. 6).

The purpose of this report is to identify and evaluate the existing bridge to determine if the structure has cultural heritage value, and whether or not it is part of a significant cultural heritage landscape. The results of this evaluation will determine whether or not a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is warranted, as the project proceeds through the Environmental Assessment process.

A Municipal Class Environmental Assessment must consider a variety of issues which includes natural, social, cultural, as well as economic environments. This CHER is required as part of an EA Class assessment in order to identify, evaluate, and protect significant cultural heritage resources.

The existing Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge, which is the subject of this CHER has been evaluated under the legislated criteria of *Ontario Regulation 9/06*. Additionally, the lands located adjacent to the bridge were evaluated for their potential as a significant cultural heritage landscape or part thereof.

This Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report has concluded that the Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge (Bridge No. 6) meets the criteria under *Ontario Regulation 9/06* for identifying cultural heritage value or interest. The bridge is not part of a significant cultural heritage landscape. The bridge has:

- Design / physical value as it is a representative example of the period of construction.
- The bridge is not considered rare, or unique, and does not have significant historical/associative value.
- The bridge has contextual value for its physical and functional relationship, as it provides a pedestrian crossing over the Ouse River.

The contextual, functional, and physical relationship between the bridge, the Ouse River, and Alma Street would remain with any new bridge provided that it allows for a crossing over the Ouse River and does not interrupt the scenic character of the area.

As the Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge meets the criteria for identifying cultural heritage value or interest under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, replacement will result in potential impacts to cultural heritage resources. Therefore, an HIA is recommended as part of the Environmental Assessment process. The HIA will assess the impact of the reconstruction / replacement of the bridge, recommend mitigative measures or alternative development approaches, and conclude regarding overall impact. The study should be completed during the EA process, so that it can inform and be considered during the later design phase.



## 2.0 Introduction

MHBC was retained by the Township in 2021 to prepare a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report for the Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge (Bridge No. 6) located in the Village of Norwood. The bridge provides a pedestrian connection across the Ouse River at Alma Street. The bridge is located immediately adjacent to another concrete bridge, which provides for vehicular traffic over the Ouse River.

The assessment may support a future Municipal Class Environmental Assessment initiated by the Township of Asphodel-Norwood for the reconstruction / replacement of the Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge. The purpose of this report is to identify and evaluate the existing bridge under *Ontario Regulation 9/06* and determine whether or not it is part of a significant cultural heritage landscape.

A Municipal Class Environmental Assessment must consider a variety of issues which includes natural, social, cultural, as well as economic environments. This CHER is required as part of an EA Class assessment in order to identify, evaluate, and protect significant cultural heritage resources. In addition, the County's Official Plan considers heritage resources in all works or projects of the County of Peterborough which are subject to the assessment requirements of the Environmental Assessment Act and directs that any heritage resources that are affected by such works, are to be protected where feasible.

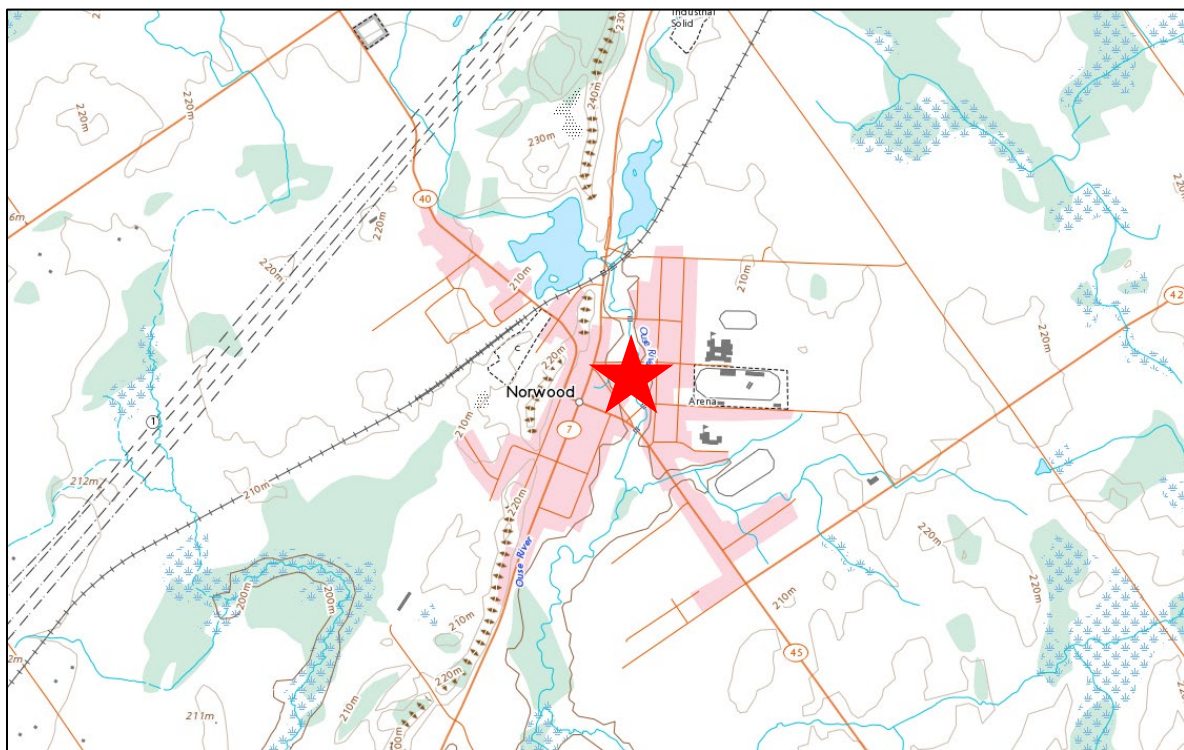
The existing Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge, which is the subject of this CHER, was evaluated. Additionally, the lands located within the immediate vicinity of the bridge were also evaluated for potential as a cultural heritage landscape or part thereof. This CHER will determine if the bridge is of cultural heritage significance and if its reconstruction/replacement will result in any adverse impacts. This CHER does not provide for the identification or evaluation of buried archaeological deposits which may be present within the context of the study area.

## 2.1 Location of Study Area and Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge

### 2.1.1 Study Area

The study area is located within the County of Peterborough, in the Township of Asphodel-Norwood. The bridge is situated approximately one block east of Highway 7 as it winds through Norwood, near the intersection of Victoria Street and Alma Street (see **Figure 1 below**). For the purpose of this CHER, the 'study area' is limited to the area immediately surrounding the bridge. The rationale for the study area boundary is such that it includes the bridge which was flagged for potential cultural heritage value or interest as well as the lands adjacent (contiguous) to the bridge.

The study area resides within the broader context of the County of Peterborough, which includes small rural communities with a mixture of uses, agricultural lands and various creeks / rivers. The immediate study area resides within the Village of Norwood, which is located along Highway 7 at its intersection with County Road 45. The bridge provides for pedestrian access over the Ouse River, which flows into Rice Lake. The area is under the jurisdiction of the Otonabee Region Conservation Authority.



**Figure 1:** Location of Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge within village of Norwood. Approximate location of bridge noted with red star. (source: Natural Resources Canada, 2022)

## 2.1.2 Description of the Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge (Bridge No. 6)

The Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge (Bridge No. 6) is a single span, cast-in-place concrete bridge, with a concrete deck and asphalt surface. The bridge is of a T-beam construction and also features a concrete railing and steel balusters. The bridge has a span length of approximately 8.9 metres, a deck width of approximately 2.6 metres, and a deck area of approximately 24.2 m<sup>2</sup>. The bridge is owned and maintained by the Township of Asphodel-Norwood.

According to the most recent Municipal Bridge Appraisal (OSIM) Report (September 2020), the bridge was constructed in 1920, although the date has been noted as approximate. The report noted various repairs that should be considered for the bridge.

A site visit was undertaken by MHBC in April 2022 in order to document the current condition of the bridge and surrounding area (see photos below).



**Photo 1:** View of south side of the Alma Street Bridge looking east, (Source: MHBC, 2022)





**Photo 2:** View of north side of the Alma Street Bridge looking west, (Source: MHBC, 2022)



**Photos 3 & 4:** View of railing form (left) and wing wall with additional railing (right) (Source: MHBC, 2022)





**Photos 5 & 6:** Views of railing details (Source: MHBC, 2022)



**Photos 7 & 8:** View of bridge approach from west (left) and east (right) (Source: MHBC, 2022)

## 2.2 Heritage status

The Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge is not designated or listed under the *Ontario Heritage Act* as per a review of available information. The bridge has also not been identified as part of a significant cultural heritage landscape and is not part of a Canadian Heritage River System.

## 2.3 Adjacent cultural heritage resources

A review has been conducted in order to identify cultural heritage resources on adjacent lands to the Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge. Neither the County of Peterborough nor the Township of Asphodel-Norwood Official Plan define “adjacent” as it relates specifically to cultural heritage

resources. Therefore, the guidance contained within the 2020 PPS is referred to in determining what is determined to be 'adjacent'. The PPS defines adjacent as follows:

*Adjacent lands: means*

*d) for the purposes of policy 2.6.3, those lands contiguous to a protected heritage property or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan.*

No properties contiguous to the bridge are identified as being a protected heritage property. Therefore, the Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge is not adjacent to any identified cultural heritage resources.

## 3.0 Policy context

### 3.1 Planning Act and Provincial Policy Statement

The *Planning Act* makes a number of provisions respecting cultural heritage, either directly in Section 2 of the Act or Section 3 respecting policy statements and provincial plans. In Section 2, the *Planning Act* outlines 18 spheres of provincial interest that must be considered by appropriate authorities in the planning process. One of the intentions of *The Planning Act* is to “encourage the co-operation and co-ordination among the various interests”. Regarding cultural heritage, Subsection 2(d) of the Act provides that:

*The Minister, the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board and the Municipal Board, in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act, shall have regard to, among other matters, matters of provincial interest such as, ...*

*(d) the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest;*

The *Planning Act* therefore provides for the overall broad consideration of cultural heritage resources through the land use planning process.

In support of the provincial interest identified in Subsection 2 (d) of the *Planning Act*, and as provided for in Section 3, the Province has refined policy guidance for land use planning and development matters in the *Provincial Policy Statement, 2020* (PPS). The PPS is “intended to be read in its entirety and the relevant policy areas are to be applied in each situation”. This provides a weighting and balancing of issues within the planning process. When addressing cultural heritage planning, the PPS provides for the following:

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

*2.6.3 Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.*

The following terms are defined by the PPS (2020) as follows,

**Significant:** e) in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the Ontario Heritage Act.

**Built heritage resource:** 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. Built heritage resources are located on property that may be designated under Parts IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act, or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers.

**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. Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the Ontario Heritage Act or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms.

**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 or decision maker. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments

## 3.2 Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.18

The *Environmental Assessment Act* (EAA) applies to municipal infrastructure projects in Ontario, including roads, water, wastewater and transit projects. The purpose of the *Environmental Assessment Act* (R.S.O 1990) is to provide for:

*"...the betterment of the people of the whole or any part of Ontario by providing for the protection, conservation and wise management in Ontario of the environment."*



Part I (Interpretation and Application) of the *Environmental Assessment Act* provides that the environment means (including, but not limited to),

*(c) the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of humans or a community*

As such, the Province recognizes that culture is an important aspect of the environment and is therefore an integral part of an Environmental Assessment (EA).

The Municipal Class EA applies to municipal infrastructure projects in Ontario, including roads, water, wastewater and transit projects. The purpose of the *Ontario Environmental Assessment Act* (R.S.O 1990) is to provide for:

*"...the betterment of the people of the whole or any part of Ontario by providing for the protection, conservation and wise management in Ontario of the environment."*

Environment is defined in a broad manner in the *Environmental Assessment Act* to mean the "natural, social, cultural, built and economic environments".

The *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* (amended 2007, 2011 and 2015) provides the following definitions under "Cultural Environment"

**Built heritage resources** means one or more significant buildings, structures, monuments, installations or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic or military history and identified as being important to a community. These resources may be identified through designation or heritage conservation easement under the Ontario Heritage Act, or listed by local, provincial or federal jurisdictions.

**Cultural heritage landscape** means a defined geographical area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community. It involves grouping(s) of individual heritage features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites, and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the Ontario Heritage Act; and villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, railways and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.

### 3.3 Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18 remains the guiding legislation for the conservation of significant cultural heritage resources in Ontario. This Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) has been guided using the criteria provided in *Regulation 9/06* of the *Ontario Heritage Act* which outlines the mechanism for determining cultural heritage value or interest. The regulation sets forth categories of criteria and several sub-criteria.

### 3.4 Guiding documents

Guidelines for undertaking the assessment of cultural heritage resources are provided by various government ministries, including the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI), which administers the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and is ultimately responsible for the conservation, protection, and preservation of cultural heritage, and the Ministry of Transportation (MTO).

The MHSTCI has issued guidelines to assist in the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources as part of the environmental assessment process. These guidelines include: the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit: Heritage Property Evaluation – A Guide to Listing, Researching and Evaluating Cultural Heritage Property in Ontario Communities*. This guide is one of several published by the MTCS as part of the Ontario Heritage Toolkit. It is designed to help municipal Councils, municipal staff, Municipal Heritage Committees, land use planners, heritage professionals, heritage organizations, property owners, and others understand the heritage conservation process in Ontario. The Ministry has also provided guiding a document called the information sheet series, which is intended to provide guidance and information regarding cultural heritage and archaeological resource conservation in land use planning. The document *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process* has been referenced in the preparation of this CHER, specifically InfoSheet #1 (Built Heritage Resources), InfoSheet #2 (Cultural Heritage Landscapes), and InfoSheet #5 (Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans).

The Province has also issued checklists intended to help proponents determine whether their project could affect known or potential cultural heritage resources. The most current Provincial checklist is called the *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes – A Checklist for the Non-Specialist*. A completed copy of this checklist can be found in **Appendix A**.

The MTO has issued a guiding document entitled, *Ontario Heritage Bridge Guidelines for Provincially Owned Bridges (January 11, 2008)*. The Ontario Heritage Bridge Guidelines (OHBG) are designed to provide direction on the conservation of provincially owned heritage road bridges by:

- *Establishing a process for their identification, evaluation and listing at an early stage of the planning process,*
- *Identifying conservation options to be considered when planning for any rehabilitation, widening or replacement that may be required,*
- *Identifying the methods and principles for defining heritage values and assessing project alternatives in the Environmental Assessment process, and*
- *Ensuring the management of heritage bridges conforms to the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA), the Environmental Assessment Act and its regulations, as well as Ontario Regulation 104/97.*

The Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge is not a provincially-owned bridge; however, the OHBG have still been referenced in the preparation of this CHER. This was done in order to ensure a clear process was utilized for identifying heritage road bridges in a systematic and comprehensive fashion.

In addition, the Province previously released a Discussion Paper by the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks entitled: Modernizing Ontario's Environmental Assessment Program. The Municipal Engineers Association (MEA) has developed proposed draft amendments for the document which were planned to be implemented in 2019. One of the reforms is a proposed new checklist for heritage bridges, which would give Project Managers some new flexibility to determine the heritage value of bridge components. Although the Draft Municipal Heritage Bridges Cultural, Heritage and Archaeological Resources Assessment Checklist was previously released (revised April, 2019), the 2014 revised version of the Municipal Heritage Bridges Cultural, Heritage and Archaeological Resources Assessment Checklist remains the current bridge checklist that will be used to assist with determining the requirements to comply with the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. A completed checklist can be found in **Appendix B**.

This CHER has had regard for the above cultural heritage policy considerations and guiding documents.

## 3.5 County of Peterborough Official Plan

The County of Peterborough Official Plan sets the land use and planning framework for local Official Plans and decision-making throughout the County. Its policies are broad and meant to guide local Townships in creating detailed policies in their own Official Plans. The County Official Plan applies to all types of development in the County and all decisions and development must conform to the policies of the County of Peterborough Official Plan.

The County Official Plan supports the protection of cultural heritage resources with the goal “to ensure the heritage resources in the County of Peterborough are managed in a manner which perpetuates their existence and maintains their heritage value and benefits to the municipality” through *“the prevention of the demolition, destruction, inappropriate alteration or use of heritage resources”*. Section 5 of the Official Plan provides a framework for the conservation of historic resources with Peterborough County.

This CHER was prepared in order to evaluate the potential cultural heritage value or interest of the subject bridge, and conclude on whether the bridge should be identified as a potential cultural heritage resource with conservation interventions. Furthermore, this CHER was prepared in conformity with the Official Plan’s goal to ensure that any heritage resources in the County are managed in a manner which perpetuates their existence and maintains their heritage value and benefits to the municipality.

## 4.0 Background Research and Historical Context

This section of the report focuses on the historical development of the study area post-European contact, and does not discuss pre-contact aboriginal history or archaeology. This report is primarily concerned with the impacts of the proposed work on the existing built cultural heritage resources of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### 4.1 Peterborough County history

The Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge is located within the Village of Norwood, which is part of the County of Peterborough. Peterborough County was originally part of the Newcastle District, which was a historic district in the province of Upper Canada that existed until 1849.



**Figure 2:** 1818 map of Province of Upper Canada depicting settlements and Townships. Newcastle District is shown in red (source: Smith, D.W. Sir, 1818)

In 1838 / 1839, the Townships surrounding the town of Peterborough were formed into a new District. In 1841, the new District was named the Colborne District. The Colborne District included what is now part of the border counties, and new council was elected in 1841, forming around what is now the City of Peterborough. In 1851, Peterborough County was divided into the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and in 1862, the County was separated into Peterborough



County, Haliburton County, and Victoria County (now the City of Kawartha Lakes) (Mulvany, C. P. and Robinson, C. B., 1884; and Peterborough County, 2017).

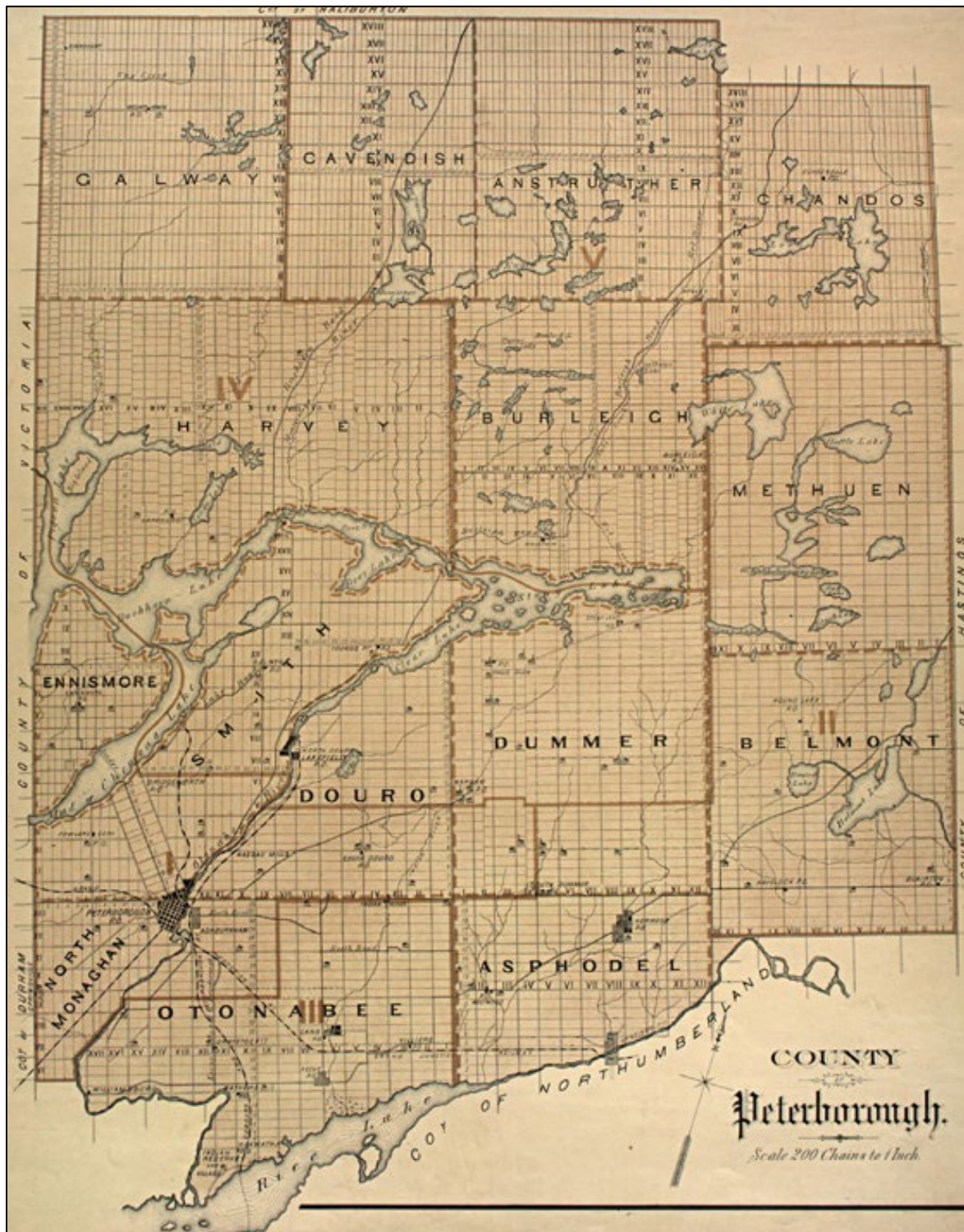
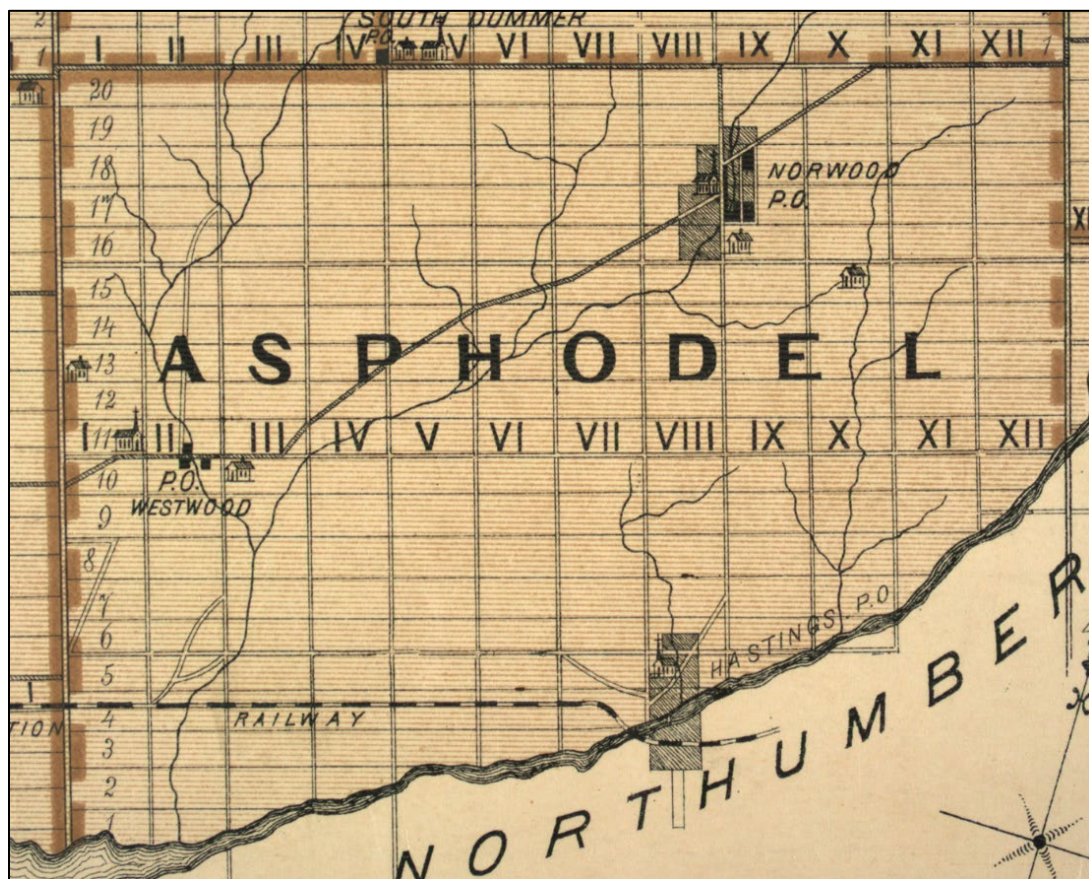


Figure 3: Historic Atlas map depicting Peterborough County (source: McGill University, 2001)



## 4.2 Township of Asphodel-Norwood

The Township of Asphodel-Norwood was first surveyed in 1820 by Richard Birdsall. However, settlers did not arrive until some years later due to the remoteness from markets and mills. The first family to arrive in the Township was John and Jeannett Beckett, who settled on Lot 7, Concession 2. The Township grew slowly in the first 10 years following the arrival of the first settlers, with a total population of 428 people clustered mostly in Hastings, Norwood and Westwood by 1835 (Dean, 1963). The Township, in its current form, was created through the unification of the village of Norwood with the surrounding Township of Asphodel in 1998.



**Figure 4:** Historic Atlas map depicting the Township of Asphodel in 1884 (source: McGill University, 2001)

The site that would become Norwood was settled in 1822, by Joseph A. Keeler, who was granted a total of 500 acres of land for services rendered to the Crown. The Village of Norwood name is said to have several possible sources: named because it was in the 'North Woods', or named after a town in England, or named by one of Joseph Keeler's daughters as she rode into town. A mill was established by Keeler in 1824, and then in 1825 the settlement received a further increase by the addition of thirty-seven families. Norwood was incorporated as a village in 1878 (Mulvany, C. P. and Robinson, C. B., 1884).



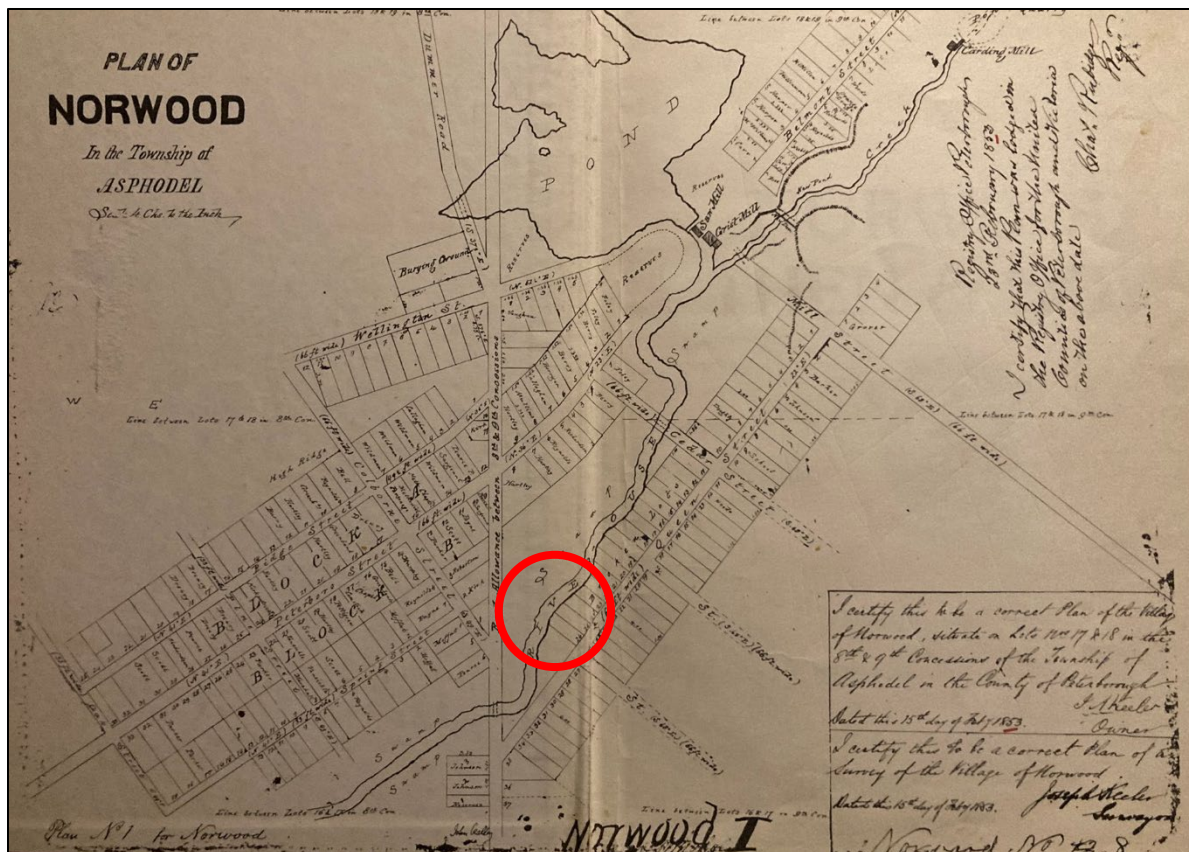


Figure 5: 1895 Village map of Norwood (source: McGill University, 2001)



## 4.3 Alma Street Ouse river crossing

There is a long history of river crossings in the Village of Norwood, dating from the early establishment and growth of the village. From a review of the 1853 Plan of Norwood (see below), river crossings were constructed at Mill Street, Cedar Street, and Colborne Streets. However, crossings were not yet established at Elm Street or Alma Street (which are not yet named).



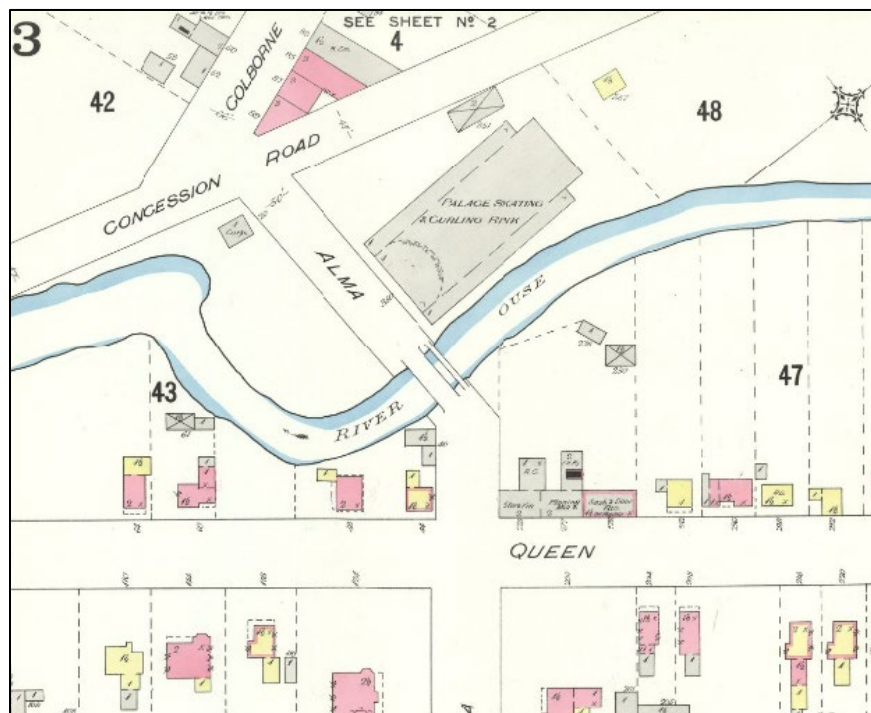
**Figure 6:** 1853 Village of Norwood plan, with Alma Street crossing circled in red (source: McGill University, 2001)

By the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, however, the Village had continued to grow and develop. Additional river crossings were established, and from a closer review of the 1895 Village Plan for Norwood, a crossing is now established at Alma Street (see **Figure 7** on the following page). From the manner in which the crossing is depicted on the map, which is different from other Ouse River crossings, it appears that a separate pedestrian crossing was established separate from a vehicular crossing.



**Figure 7:** 1853 Village of Norwood plan, with Alma Street crossing circled in red ([source: McGill University, 2001](#))

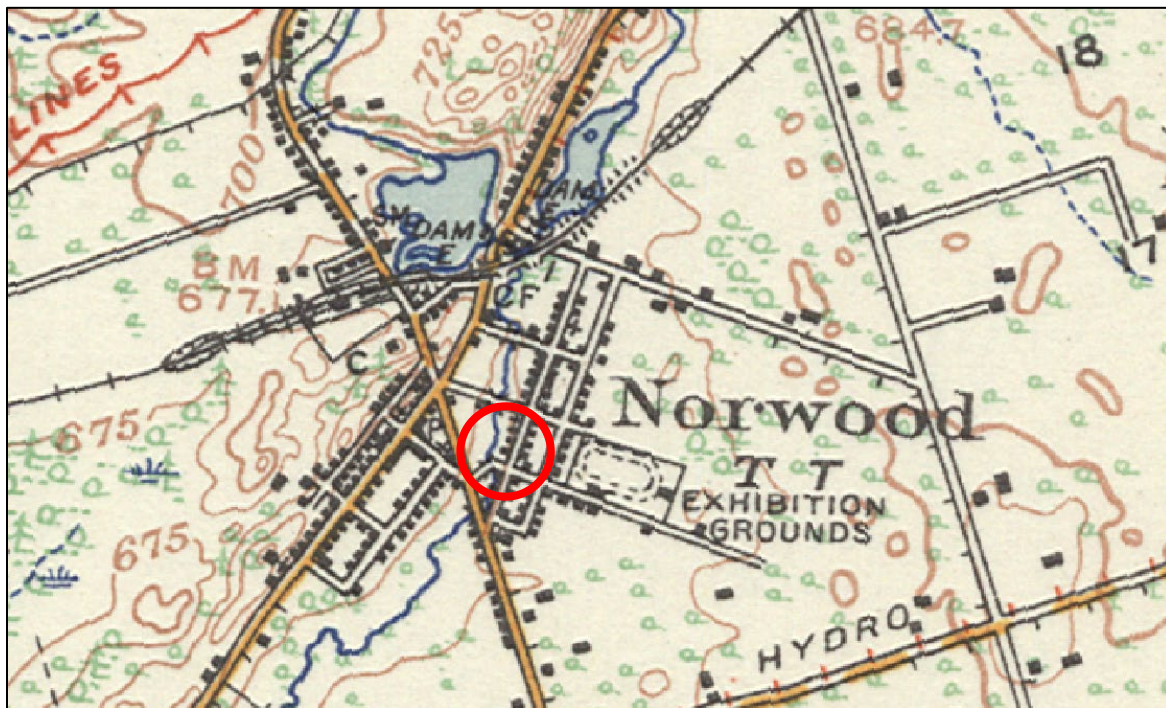
The 1900 Fire Insurance Plan for the Village of Norwood also depicts a crossing at Alma Street, which appears to separate pedestrian traffic from vehicular traffic (see **Figure 8** below).



**Figure 8:** Excerpt from 1900 Fire Insurance Plan ([source: McGill University, 2001](#))



The 1941 topographic map of Campbellford and surrounding area continues to depict the bridge crossing, as does the 1954 aerial photo produced by the Hunting Surveying Corporation.



**Figure 9:** Excerpt from 1941 Topographic map depicting Norwood (*source: Natural Resources Canada*)



**Figure 10:** Excerpt from 1954 air photo of Norwood (*source: University of Toronto*)

# 5.0 Cultural heritage evaluation

## 5.1 Methodology

Potential cultural heritage resources were identified through a screening process where landscapes, resources, and features within the vicinity of the Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge which are older than 40 years were flagged for further review. The rolling 40-year threshold has been identified by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation as an accepted guideline for identifying potential cultural heritage resources (Ministry of Transportation, 2007). The 40-year old threshold is also cited as a criteria for screening for potential cultural heritage resources and landscapes as per the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries.

The study area as well as the broader context were screened through a review of historic maps, plans, documentation as well as aerial photographs in order to trace the development of the area over time. A field investigation was also undertaken in April 2022 in order to document the study area through photographs and identify potential cultural heritage resources.

## 5.2 Criteria for evaluation

### 5.2.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06

The following evaluation of potential built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes for this project is conducted in accordance with *Ontario Regulation 9/06* under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as amended in 2005 and the guidelines presented in the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit*.

*Ontario Regulation 9/06* states the criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest under the OHA. The regulation states that a property must meet one or more of the following criteria to be considered of cultural heritage value or interest:

1. *The property has design or physical value because it:*
  - a. *Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,*
  - b. *Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or*

- c. Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.*
- 2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,*
  - a. Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,*
  - b. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or*
  - c. Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.*
- 3. The property has contextual value because it,*
  - a. Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,*
  - b. Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or*
  - c. Is a landmark.*

### 5.2.2 Cultural heritage landscapes

A cultural heritage landscape is defined by Provincial Policy Statement as outlined earlier in this report. According to the Ontario Heritage Trust (2012) and the Ontario Heritage Toolkit InfoSheet #2 (Cultural Heritage Landscapes), the approach of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to cultural landscapes recognizes three main categories:

#### **Designed Cultural Landscape**

This type of cultural landscape is clearly defined and was created intentionally by humans. These landscapes include garden and parkland landscapes, which are constructed for esthetic reasons, which are often but not always associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles.

#### **Evolved Cultural Landscape**

This type of cultural landscape results from an initial social, economic, administrative and/or religious imperative, and has developed its present form by association with, and in response to, its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features. They fall into two sub-categories:

A relict (or fossil) landscape is one in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period of time. Its significant distinguishing features, however, are still visible in material form.

Continuing landscape is one that retains an active social role in contemporary society, which is closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. At the same time, it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time.

### **Associative Cultural Landscape**

The inclusion of such landscapes on UNESCO's World Heritage List is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element, rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent.

Cultural heritage landscapes are also identified and evaluated based on their associative/historical value, such as with themes or events, the identification of a grouping of heritage resources within a defined area, and its value as determined by a community based on local histories and public consultations.

Section 4.1 of the Parks Canada Standards and Guidelines also provides guidance on the identification of cultural landscapes. Here, the Standards and Guidelines identify that a cultural landscape can demonstrate certain processes or features including evidence of land use, evidence of traditional practices, land patterns, spatial organization, visual relationships, circulation, ecological features, vegetation, landforms, water features, as well as built features.

*PPS 2020* identifies that the significance of a cultural heritage resource is identified through the evaluation criteria provided under *Ontario Regulation 9/06*. Therefore, whether or not a landscape is considered significant is determined by an evaluation of the design/physical, historical/associative and contextual value of a property. This includes spatial relationships between built and natural features and the inter-relationship of these components.

## **5.3 Evaluation of Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge**

### **5.3.1 Design/Physical Value**

The Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge (Bridge No. 6) is a single span, cast-in-place concrete bridge, with a concrete deck and asphalt surface. The bridge is of a T-beam construction and also features a concrete railing and steel balusters. Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge has design / physical value as a bridge which is representative of early 20-century concrete bridge construction. The bridge is somewhat unique because it has adopted early concrete-forming skills to a smaller-scale structure. Notable elements of the bridge include the railing design, specifically the steel columns and concrete top and bottom rails. The wing walls and span are typical of other



concrete bridges and are not unique in their design. The bridge does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

### 5.3.2 Historical/Associative Value

The information provided in this report does not provide evidence that the Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge is directly associated with a theme, event, belief, activity, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to the community. It is unlikely that the bridge would have the opportunity to yield further information that would contribute to the understanding of the community.

### 5.3.3 Contextual Value

The Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge is important in providing for a physical and functional link to its surroundings. The bridge does not define the character of the area, however. The existing bridge (as well as the abutting bridge) provide a historic crossing over the Ouse River, which has existed since the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A review of historical maps and plans identifies that a bridge was available in this location by 1895, and was constructed as the Village of Norwood continued to grow thereby necessitating additional river crossings.

The historic physical and functional relationship remains today. However, it should be noted that this relationship could be continued with any new bridge provided that it allows for a pedestrian crossing over the Ouse River. The existing Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge does not include prominent features above the bridge deck which could be seen from a distance.

### 5.3.4 Evaluation summary

The following provides a summary of the evaluation of the bridge as per *Ontario Regulation 9/06*.

Design/Physical Value	
Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, and material or construction method.	Yes. The Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge is representative of an early 20 <sup>th</sup> -century concrete bridge. The bridge is notable because of the use of concrete forming for a pedestrian bridge.
Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.	No. The Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge does not display a high degree of craftsmanship beyond normal construction practices.
Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	No. The Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge does not display a high degree of scientific or technical achievement as it is not considered a prototype, or the first of its kind.

Historical/Associative Value	
Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.	No. The Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge is not directly associated with a theme, event, belief, activity, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to the community.
Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.	No. The Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge is not likely to yield further information that would contribute to the understanding of the community.
Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	No. There is no evidence to suggest that it reflects the work or ideas of a person who is significant to the local community.
Contextual Value	
Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.	No. The Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge is not important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of the area.
Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.	Yes. The bridge is important in its physical and functional link to its surroundings. The existing bridge (as well as the abutting bridge) provide a historic crossing over the Ouse River, which has existed since the latter part of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
Is a landmark.	No. The Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge has not been identified as a cultural heritage feature or landmark of the local community.

Given the above evaluation, the Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge is a structure which has cultural heritage value or interest. The bridge has design or physical value as an early example of a concrete bridge structure and has contextual value for the role in maintaining a crossing over the Ouse River.

In addition, the 2014 Cultural, Heritage and Archaeological Resources Assessment Checklist provided by the Municipal Engineers Association has been completed to assist with determining the requirements to comply with the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (**Appendix B**).

## 5.5 Cultural heritage landscape evaluation

The following sub-sections of this report evaluate whether or not the Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge is part of a cultural heritage landscape within its broader context.



Transportation routes and waterways were included as features to be screened for their potential cultural heritage value or interest. The historical review of the Ouse River and Alma Street identifies that they are features of the mid- to late- 19<sup>th</sup> century of the Village or Norwood and Township of Asphodel. The Alma Street crossing, and specifically a pedestrian crossing is clearly visible on maps dating from the late 1800's and early 1900's. The Village of Norwood was continuing to evolve at this time, and Alma Street was one of the later crossings developed over the Ouse River.

The presence of the Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge provided an additional crossing over the Ouse River, further connecting the community of Norwood. This functional relationship between the bridge and its context is typical of its context. The surrounding settlement patterns are not rare or unique. Instead, the relationship between the bridge and its surrounding context forms a representative pattern of settlement, where bridges were constructed over river crossings to facilitate connections within communities. There is no evidence to suggest that this relationship is significant, or different from other landscapes which have also included bridges in settlement areas. The study area does not represent a significant cultural heritage landscape.

## 5.6 Summary of heritage evaluation

Based on the evaluation undertaken, the following heritage attributes have been developed for the Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge:

- Location over the Ouse River adjacent to larger bridge designed for vehicular traffic;
- Concrete abutments and wing walls;
- Single-span, t-beam construction;
- Concrete top and bottom railing; and
- Steel baluster configuration with patten of large- and small- diameter posts.

Based on the evaluation undertaken, the study area is not a significant cultural heritage landscape.

## 6.0 Conclusion and recommendations

This Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report provided a historical and planning context for the Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge and evaluated its potential cultural heritage value and interest. The Alma Street Bridge can be described a single span, cast-in-place concrete bridge, with a concrete deck and asphalt surface. The bridge is of a T-beam construction and also features a concrete railing and steel balusters. The evaluation undertaken has determined that the Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge in the Village of Norwood meets the criteria under *Ontario Regulation 9/06* for identifying cultural heritage value or interest. More specifically:

- The bridge has design / physical value as a bridge which is representative of early 20-century concrete bridge construction. The bridge is notable because it has adopted early concrete-forming skills to a smaller-scale structure. Notable elements of the bridge include the railing design, specifically the steel columns and concrete top and bottom rails.
- The bridge does not have historical / associative value.
- The Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge is important for its physical and functional link to the surroundings.
- The existing bridge (as well as the abutting vehicular bridge) provide a historic crossing over the Ouse River, which has existed since the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It should be noted that this relationship could be continued with any new bridge provided that it allows for a pedestrian crossing over the Ouse River. The existing Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge does not include prominent features above the bridge deck which could be seen from a distance.

The area surrounding the Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge does not meet the criteria to be considered a significant cultural heritage landscape.

According to the 2016 screening material from the Province (Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes – A Checklist for the Non-Specialist), a Heritage Impact Assessment is required if the property is determined to be of cultural heritage value and there are alterations or development proposed. The Ontario Heritage Toolkit (InfoSheet

#5) from the Province provides a description of potential negative impacts to be examined as part of an HIA:

- Destruction of any, or part of any, heritage attributes or features.
- Alteration that is not sympathetic or is incompatible with the historic fabric or appearance.
- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the visibility 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.
- Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource.

As the Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge meets the criteria for identifying cultural heritage value or interest under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, a Heritage Impact Assessment is recommended as part of the Environmental Assessment process.

## 7.0 References

- Barber & Young, Bridge Structural Engineers. (1910). *Types of modern highway bridges*. Toronto: Barber & Young.
- Bevers, C. (n.d.). Ontario Highway 7 History - The King's Highways of Ontario. Online resource accessed April 2022: <http://www.thekingshighway.ca/Highway7.htm>
- County of Peterborough. (1994). County of Peterborough Official Plan 1994 - with amendments consolidated to March 2020. Corporation of the County of Peterborough. Online resource accessed April 2022: <https://www.ptbocounty.ca/en/resourcesGeneral/Documents/planning-County-OP.pdf>
- County of Peterborough. (2017). *About County of Peterborough: Brief History*. Corporation of the County of Peterborough. Online resource accessed April 2022: <https://www.ptbocounty.ca/en/exploring/brief-history.aspx>
- Cuming, D. J. (1983). *Discovering Heritage Bridges on Ontario's Roads*. Erin, Ontario: The Boston Mills Press.
- Cuming, D. J. (1984). Ontario's heritage bridge program. *Canadian Journal of Civil Engineering*, 11(2), 239-244.
- Dean, R.A (1966). *The Friendly Town: 1821-1968, Canada*.
- Graham, Jean Lancaster (1978). *Asphodel – A Tale of a Township*. Township of Asphodel.
- Hunting Survey Corporation Limited. Digital Aerial Photographs, Southern Ontario. Online resource accessed April 2022: <https://mdl.library.utoronto.ca/collections/air-photos/1954-air-photos-southern-ontario/index>
- Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries. InfoSheet#5 Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans, 2006
- Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Provincial Policy Statement, May 2020.
- Ministry of Transportation, Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes. Environmental Standards and Practices User Guide. Province of Ontario, 2006.
- Ministry of Transportation, Environmental Guide for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes. Province of Ontario, 2006.
- Mulvany, C. P. and Robinson C. B. (1884). *History of the County of Peterborough, Ontario*. Harvard College Library from the Francis Parkman Memorial Fund for Canadian History Established 1908.



- Municipal Engineers Association. (2013). Municipal Heritage Bridges Cultural, Heritage and Archaeological Resources Assessment Checklist, Revised April 11, 2014. Online resource accessed April 2022:  
<https://www.municipalclassea.ca/files/Clarifications/Bridges%20Check%20List%20april%202014.pdf>
- Natural Resources Canada. The Atlas of Canada (Toporama). Online resource accessed April 2022:  
<https://atlas.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html>
- Norwood Centennial Committee (1967). *Norwood Then & Now*. Peterborough: Maxwell Review Limited.
- Ontario Council of University Libraries. (2014). Historical topographic map digitization project - Preserving Ontario's Past. Online resource accessed April 2022:  
<https://ocul.on.ca/topomaps/collection/>
- Ontario Heritage Trust. (2012). Cultural Heritage Landscapes – An Introduction. Ontario Heritage Trust. Online resource accessed April 2022:  
[https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/user\\_assets/documents/HIS-020-Cultural-heritage-landscapes-An-introduction-ENG.pdf](https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/user_assets/documents/HIS-020-Cultural-heritage-landscapes-An-introduction-ENG.pdf)
- Ontario. Ministry of Culture Communications. (1991). *Ontario Heritage Bridge Program - Ministry of Transportation and Ministry of Culture and Communications*. 1991.
- Parks Canada. Canadian Register of Historic Places. Online resource accessed April 2022:  
<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/register-repertoire.aspx>
- Queen's Printer for Ontario. Ontario Heritage Toolkit, 2006.
- Queen's Printer for Ontario. *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O 1990.
- Township of Asphodel-Norwood. Municipal Bridge Appraisal – Norwood Pedestrian Bridge, September 2020.
- University of Toronto – Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, Plan of the town plot of Norwood in the Township of Asphodel, Colborne District, on the property of J.A. Keeler, Esq. Online resource accessed April 2022:  
[https://mdlcollections.library.utoronto.ca/islandora/object/fishermaps%3AG3524\\_N684\\_1854](https://mdlcollections.library.utoronto.ca/islandora/object/fishermaps%3AG3524_N684_1854)
- Whose Land – Territories by Land. Online resource accessed April 2022:  
<https://www.whose.land/en/>
- Wilson, Peter (2009). *Illustrated historical atlas of Peterborough County, 1825-1875*. Peterborough Historical Atlas Foundation. Sterling: Fifth Line Press.

## Appendix **A** – Checklist for the Non-Specialist (2016)

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

## A Checklist for the Non-Specialist

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

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

**Processes covered** under this checklist, such as:

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

### Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

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

The CHER will help you:

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

### Other checklists

Please use a separate checklist for your project, if:

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

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

Project or Property Name

Alma Street Pedestrian Bridge Repair/Replacement

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

Village of Norwood, County of Peterborough

Proponent Name

Township of Asphodel-Norwood

Proponent Contact Information

Peter Deshane, Manager of Public Works & Environmental Services | Tel: (705) 837-2046

### Screening Questions

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

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

If No, continue to Question 2.

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

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

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

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

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

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

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

If No, continue to Question 3.

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

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

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

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

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

If No, continue to Question 4.



## Part B: Screening for Potential Cultural Heritage Value

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

## Part C: Other Considerations

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

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

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

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

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

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

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

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

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

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

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

## Instructions

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

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

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

In this context, the following definitions apply:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Individual Designation – Part IV

A property that is designated:

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

## Heritage Conservation District – Part V

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

For more information on Parts IV and V, contact:

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

---

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

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

The primary purpose of the agreement is to:

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

For more information, contact:

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

---

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

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

Registers include:

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

For more information, contact:

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

---

### iv. subject to a notice of:

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

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

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

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

For more information, contact:

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

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

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

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

For more information, contact the MTCS Registrar at [registrar@ontario.ca](mailto:registrar@ontario.ca).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Part B: Screening for potential Cultural Heritage Value**

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

Heritage resources are often recognized with formal plaques or markers.

Plaques are prepared by:

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



For more information, contact:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- your conservation authority
- municipal staff

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

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

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

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

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

A building or structure can include:

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

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

## Part C: Other Considerations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An internet search may find helpful resources, including:

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

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

## Appendix **B** – Cultural, Heritage and Archaeological Resources Assessment Checklist

## 2014 Cultural, Heritage and Archaeological Resources Assessment Checklist

### *Part A - Municipal Class EA Activity Selection*

Description	Yes	No
Will the proposed project involve or result in construction of new water crossings? This includes ferry docks.	<input type="checkbox"/> Schedule B or C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next
Will the proposed project involve or result in construction of new grade separation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Schedule B or C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next
Will the proposed project involve or result in construction of new underpasses or overpasses for pedestrian recreational or agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/> Schedule B or C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next
Will the proposed project involve or result in construction of new interchanges between any two roadways, including a grade separation and ramps to connect the two roadways?	<input type="checkbox"/> Schedule B or C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next
Will the proposed project involve or result in reconstruction of a water crossing where the structure is less than 40 years old and the reconstructed facility will be for the same purpose, use, capacity and at the same location? (Capacity refers to either hydraulic or road capacity.) This include ferry docks.	<input type="checkbox"/> Schedule A +	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next
Will the proposed project involve or result in reconstruction of a water crossing, where the reconstructed facility will not be for the same purpose, use, capacity or at the same location? (Capacity refers to either hydraulic or road capacity). This includes ferry docks.	<input type="checkbox"/> Schedule B or C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next
Will the proposed project involve or result in reconstruction or alteration of a structure or the grading adjacent to it when the structure is over 40 years old where the proposed work will alter the basic structural system, overall configuration or appearance of the structure?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next	<input type="checkbox"/> Assess Archaeological Resources

### *Part B - Cultural Heritage Assessment*

Description	Yes	No
Does the proposed project involve a bridge construction in or after 1956?	<input type="checkbox"/> Next	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prepare CHER Undertake HIA
Does the project involve one of these four bridge types?	<input type="checkbox"/> Rigid Frame <input type="checkbox"/> Precast with Concrete Deck	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prepare CHER Undertake HIA



	<input type="checkbox"/> Culvert or Simple Span <input type="checkbox"/> Steel Beam/ Concrete Deck	
Does the bridge or study area contain a parcel of land that is subject of a covenant or agreement between the owner of the property and a conservation body or level of government?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare CHER Undertake HIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next
Does the bridge or study area contain a parcel of land that is listed on a register or inventory of heritage properties maintained by the municipality?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare CHER Undertake HIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next
Does the bridge or study area contain a parcel of land that is designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare CHER Undertake HIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next
Does the bridge or study area contain a parcel of land that is subject to a notice of intention to designate issued by a municipality?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare CHER Undertake HIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next
Does the bridge or study area contain a parcel of land that is located within a designated Heritage Conservation District?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare CHER Undertake HIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next
Does the bridge or study area contain a parcel of land that is subject to a Heritage Conservation District study area by-law?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare CHER Undertake HIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next
Does the bridge or study area contain a parcel of land that is included in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's list of provincial heritage properties?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare CHER Undertake HIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next
Does the bridge or study area contain a parcel of land that is part of a National Historic Site?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare CHER Undertake HIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next
Does the bridge or study area contain a parcel of land that is part of a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare CHER Undertake HIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next
Does the bridge or study area contain a parcel of land that is designated under the Heritage Railway Station Protection Act?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare CHER Undertake HIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next
Does the bridge or study area contain a parcel of land that is identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Building Review Office (FHBRO)	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare CHER Undertake HIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next
Does the bridge or study area contain a parcel of land that is the subject of a	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare CHER Undertake HIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next

municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque that speaks to the Historical significance of the bridge?		
Does the bridge or study area contain a parcel of land that is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare CHER Undertake HIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next
Will the project impact any structures or sites (not bridges) that are over forty years old, or are important to defining the character of the area or that are considered a landmark in the local community?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare CHER Undertake HIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next
Is the bridge or study area adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare CHER Undertake HIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Next
Is the bridge considered a landmark or have a special association with a community, person or historical event in the local community?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare CHER Undertake HIA	<input type="checkbox"/> Next
Does the bridge or study area contain or is it part of a cultural heritage landscape?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prepare CHER Undertake HIA	<input type="checkbox"/> Assess Archaeological Resources
Does the Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report identify any Heritage Features on the project?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undertake HIA	<input type="checkbox"/> Part D – Archaeological Resources
Does the Heritage Impact Assessment determine that the proposed project will impact any of the Heritage Features that have been identified?	<input type="checkbox"/> Schedule B or C N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Part D – Archaeological Resources N/A

## Appendix C – Curriculum Vitae

## CURRICULUM **VITAE**

### Nicholas P. Bogaert, BES, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

#### EDUCATION

2004  
Bachelor of Environmental Studies,  
Honours Urban and Regional  
Planning, University of Waterloo

Nicholas Bogaert joined MHBC as a Planner in 2004 after graduating from the University of Waterloo with a Bachelor of Environmental Studies Degree (Honours Planning – Co-operative Program).

Mr. Bogaert provides urban and rural planning, analysis for all aspects of the firm's activities. He has experience in providing planning consulting services to municipalities and private sector clients, aggregate site planning and licensing processes related to aggregate applications, and conducting aggregate production research for a variety of clients. He also has experience related to the approval and registration of plans of subdivision, the re-development of brownfield and greyfield sites, providing planning services to a rural municipality, and various projects related to cultural heritage planning matters.

Mr. Bogaert is a full member of the Canadian Institute of Planners and the Ontario Professional Planners Institute. He is also a Professional Member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.

Mr. Bogaert is a member of the Cultural Heritage Division of MHBC, and Chair of the Heritage Wilmot Advisory Committee.

#### PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Full Member, Canadian Institute of Planners  
Full Member, Ontario Professional Planners Institute  
Professional Member, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals

#### PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

2012-Present      Chairperson, Heritage Wilmot Advisory Committee  
2011-2012        Vice-Chair, Heritage Wilmot Advisory Committee

#### PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

Jan. 2019 - Present	Associate, MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited
Jan. 2004 – Jan. 2019	Planner / Senior Planner, MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited

#### CONTACT

540 Bingemans Centre Drive,  
Suite 200  
Kitchener, ON N2B 3X9  
T 519 576 3650 x719  
F 519 576 0121  
nbogaert@mhbcplan.com  
www.mhbcplan.com



## CURRICULUM **VITAE**

**Nicholas P. Bogaert**, BES, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

### SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE – CULTURAL HERITAGE

Involved in the preparation of Cultural Heritage Action Plan for the City of Guelph.

Involved in the preparation of an updated Heritage Conservation District Plan for the Port Credit Heritage Conservation District (City of Mississauga).

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment for the redevelopment of the Queenston Quarry (Niagara-on-the-Lake).

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment for the redevelopment of a portion of the Huronia Regional Centre (Orillia).

Involved in the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Survey for a proposed aggregate extraction operation in the Town of Caledon.

Involved in the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Study for a proposed aggregate extraction operation in Melancthon Township.

Involved in the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report for the 6<sup>th</sup> Line overpass in the Town of Innisfil.

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment for the redevelopment of a vacant property in the City of London.

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment for the redevelopment of a portion of Bob-lo Island in the Town of Amherstburg.

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan for Rondeau Provincial Park cottages (Municipality of Chatham-Kent).

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Master Plan and updated Heritage Conservation District Plans for the Town of Cobourg.

Involved in the preparation of an updated Heritage Conservation District Plan for the Village of Barriefield (City of Kingston).

### CONTACT

540 Bingemans Centre Drive,  
Suite 200  
Kitchener, ON N2B 3X9  
T 519 576 3650 x719  
F 519 576 0121  
nbogaert@mhbcplan.com  
www.mhbcplan.com

## CURRICULUM **VITAE**

### Nicholas P. Bogaert, BES, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment for a rural farmhouse in the City of Kitchener.

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Conservation District Study for the Victoria Square area (City of Markham).

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan for the Village of Bala (Township of Muskoka Lakes).

Involved in a pilot project to work on integrating heritage attributes into building inspection reports for provincially significant heritage properties (Infrastructure Ontario).

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan for the Garden District (City of Toronto).

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan for Downtown Meaford.

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Conservation District Plan for the Village of Port Stanley (Municipal of Central Elgin).

Involved in the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Study related to a proposed Sand and Gravel Pit (Manvers Township).

Involved in the preparation of a Background and Issues Identification Report and Management Plan for the Burlington Heights Heritage Lands (Hamilton / Burlington).

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan for Downtown Oakville.

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan for the Brooklyn and College Hill areas in the City of Guelph.

Involved in a Cultural Heritage Landscape Study for Rondeau Provincial Park.

Involved in the preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment for a rural farmstead in City of Cambridge.

Involved in a Commemorative Integrity Statement Workshop for Oil Heritage District, and assisted in preparation of Commemorative Integrity Statement (Lambton County).

#### CONTACT

540 Bingemans Centre Drive,  
Suite 200  
Kitchener, ON N2B 3X9  
T 519 576 3650 x719  
F 519 576 0121  
nbogaert@mhbcplan.com  
www.mhbcplan.com

## CURRICULUM **VITAE**

### Nicholas P. Bogaert, BES, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

Involved in an assessment of feasibility of acquiring Federal surplus land for development as affordable housing within a Heritage Conservation District (Kingston - Barriefield).

#### PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COURSES / CONFERENCES

2004	Course: 'Plain Language for Planners', Ontario Professional Planners Institute, Toronto.
2004	Conference: 'Leading Edge – The Working Biosphere', Niagara Escarpment Commission, Burlington.
2011	Conference: 'Ontario Heritage Conference – Creating the Will', Cobourg.
2012	Workshop: 'Heritage Conservation District Workshop', University of Waterloo Heritage Resources Centre, Stratford.
2012	Conference: 'Ontario Heritage Conference - Beyond Borders: Heritage Best Practices, Kingston.
2012	Conference: 'National Heritage Summit - Heritage Conservation in Canada: What's Working?; What's Not?; And What Needs to Change?', Heritage Canada Foundation, Montreal.
2012	Conference presentation: Heritage Conservation District Misconceptions, Heritage Canada Conference, Montreal.
2013	Course: 'Planner at the Ontario Municipal Board', Ontario Professional Planners Institute, Waterloo.
2013	Conference presentation: Ideas for Effective Community Engagement – Case Study: Downtown Oakville Heritage Conservation District, OPPI Conference, London.
2013	Conference: 'Regeneration – Heritage Leads the Way', Heritage Canada Foundation, Ottawa.
2013	Conference presentation: Rondeau Provincial Park: A Cultural Heritage Landscape?, Heritage Canada Conference, Ottawa (with Peter Stewart, George Robb Architect).

#### CONTACT

540 Bingemans Centre Drive,  
Suite 200  
Kitchener, ON N2B 3X9  
T 519 576 3650 x719  
F 519 576 0121  
nbogaert@mhbcplan.com  
www.mhbcplan.com

## CURRICULUM **VITAE**

### Nicholas P. Bogaert, BES, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| 2014 | Conference: 'Ontario Heritage Conference' – Bridging the Past, Crossing into the Future, Cornwall.  |
| 2015 | Conference: 'Ontario Heritage Conference' – Ontario Heritage: An Enriching Experience, Niagara-on-the-Lake.   |
| 2015 | Conference presentation: Heritage Conservation and Urban Design: Challenges, Success, Balance, OPPI Conference, Toronto (with Dan Currie and Lashia Jones, MHBC). |
| 2016 | Conference: 'Ontario Heritage Conference' – Preservation in a Changing World, Stratford-St. Marys.  |
| 2019 | Conference: 'Ontario Heritage Conference', Bluewater & Goderich.  |

#### CONTACT

540 Bingemans Centre Drive,  
Suite 200  
Kitchener, ON N2B 3X9  
T 519 576 3650 x719  
F 519 576 0121  
nbogaert@mhbcplan.com  
www.mhbcplan.com