

APPENDIX C
AGENCY CONSULTATION

August 2, 2013

‘Agency’

**RE: Municipality of Bluewater – Community of Bayfield
Class EA to Develop a Stormwater Servicing Master Plan**

The Municipality of Bluewater has initiated a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) process to develop a Stormwater Servicing Master Plan for the Bayfield Settlement area. The Master Plan will inventory and evaluate existing stormwater facilities within Bayfield and investigate the most cost effective and efficient manner to provide additional stormwater servicing, where required, within established and future development areas of the community.

When completed, the Master Plan will recommend a stormwater servicing strategy that could be implemented in phases within the established areas of Bayfield, as well as recommending best practices and strategies for addressing stormwater servicing within future development areas of the community.

The investigation is being planned as a Master Plan project under the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment document. Master Plan projects incorporate a screening process that involves consultation with the public, government review agencies and affected property owners. The purpose of the screening process is to identify any potential environmental impacts associated with the proposal and to plan for appropriate mitigation of any impacts.

Your organization has been identified as possibly having an interest in the project and we are soliciting your input. Please forward your response to our office by September 27, 2013. If you have any questions or require further information, please contact the undersigned.

Yours very truly

B. M. ROSS AND ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Per _____
Kelly Vader, MCIP, RPP
Environmental Planner

KV:
c.c. Dave Kester
Encl.

MUNICIPALITY OF BLUEWATER
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA TO DEVELOP A
STORM WATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN
REVIEW AGENCY CIRCULATION LIST

REVIEW AGENCY	INVOLVEMENT
Ministry of the Environment (London) - EA Coordinator	Mandatory Contact
Ministry of Natural Resources (Guelph)	Potential Impact on Natural Features
Ministry of Culture (Toronto)	Potential Impact to Heritage Features
Ministry of Agriculture and Food (Clinton)	General Information
County of Huron - Administration Department - Planning & Development Department - Huron County Health Unit - Highways Department	General Information
Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority	Potential Impact on Natural Features
Municipality of Central Huron	Adjacent Municipality
Bayfield Ratepayers Association	General Information
Bayfield and Area Chamber of Commerce	General Information

August 6, 2013

‘Aboriginal Community’

**RE: Municipality of Bluewater – Community of Bayfield
Class EA to Develop a Stormwater Servicing Master Plan**

The Municipality of Bluewater has initiated a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) process to develop a Stormwater Servicing Master Plan for the Bayfield Settlement area. The Master Plan will inventory and evaluate existing stormwater facilities within Bayfield and investigate the most cost effective and efficient manner to provide additional stormwater servicing, where required, within established and future development areas of the community.

When completed, the Master Plan will recommend a stormwater servicing strategy that could be implemented in phases within the established areas of Bayfield, as well as recommending best practices and strategies for addressing stormwater servicing within future development areas of the community.

The investigation is being planned as a Master Plan project under the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment document. Master Plan projects incorporate a screening process that involves consultation with the public, government review agencies and affected property owners. The purpose of the screening process is to identify any potential environmental impacts associated with the proposal and to plan for appropriate mitigation of any impacts.

Your community has been identified as possibly having an interest in this project. For your convenience, a response form is enclosed along with a self-addressed stamped envelope. Please return by September 27, 2013. If you have any questions on this matter or require further information, please contact the undersigned at 519-524-2641 or by e-mail at kvader@bmross.net.

Yours very truly

B. M. ROSS AND ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Per _____
Kelly Vader, MCIP, RPP
Environmental Planner

KV:es
Encl.
c.c. Dave Kester

MUNICIPALITY OF BLUEWATER
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA TO DEVELOP A
STORM WATER SERVICING MASTER PLAN
ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CIRCULATION LIST

Chief Thomas Bressette
Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point First Nation
6247 Indian Lane, R. R. 2
Forest, ON N0N 1J0

Chief Christopher Plain
Aamjiwnaang First Nation
978 Tashmoo Avenue
Sarnia, ON N7T 7H5

Chief Joseph Gilbert
Bkejwanong Territory
Walpole Island Heritage Centre
R.R. #3 Wallaceburg, ON
N8A 4K9

Historic Saugeen Metis
204 High Street, Box 1492
Southampton, ON N0H 2L0

Response Form

Project Name: _____ Bayfield Stormwater Servicing Master Plan _____

Project Description: ___ Class EA Master Plan process to develop a stormwater servicing plan for existing developed areas of Bayfield as well as future development lands _____

Project Location: __ Municipality of Bluewater, County of Huron, Former Village of Bayfield __

(Key Plan of Project Location attached)

Please Detach and Return in Envelope Provided

Name of Aboriginal Community: _____

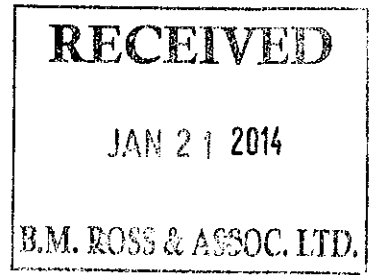
Please check appropriate box

Please send additional information on this project

We would like to meet with representatives of Sifto Canada Corporation

We have no concerns with this project and do not wish to be consulted further

Project Name: Bayfield SWM Master Plan **Location:** Bluewater (Bayfield) **Proponent:** Bluewater



January 14, 2014

File No. L.2.9.1

B.M. Ross and Associates Limited
62 North Street
Goderich, Ontario
N7A 2T4

Adelaide Metcalfe

Atten.: Ms. Kelly Vader, Environmental Planner

Bluewater

Dear Ms. Vader:

Central Huron

**Re: Class Environmental Assessment
Stormwater Servicing Master Plan
Community of Bayfield
Municipality of Bluewater
County of Huron
File Reference#: 17124**

Huron East

Lambton Shores

Lucan Biddulph

The Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority (ABCA) has received the Municipality of Bluewater's notice outlining the Class Environmental Assessment to develop a Stormwater Servicing Master Plan for the Community of Bayfield.

Middlesex Centre

North Middlesex

Thank you for taking the time to meet with Authority staff and discussing the Environmental Appraisal (EA). The ABCA shares the municipality's goals of maintaining and improving the quality of the water quality reaching Lake Huron and its contributing water courses. Treatment of urban runoff is a key component in achieving this goal. The Authority also understands and shares the Municipality's desire to preserve the unique characteristics of Bayfield.

Perth South

South Huron

To help achieve these objectives, the Authority has identified possibilities best described as falling within two key objectives. These are outlined below followed by several options which when implemented would help achieve the objective. As the Class EA process is in its infancy, the Authority's comments are preliminary in nature. This Authority would appreciate the opportunity to provide detailed input as the Class EA progresses.

Warwick

West Perth

Reduction of stormwater reaching the piped system.

Traditional stormwater collection and management practices should be discouraged. It is the opinion of the ABCA that the Community of Bayfield is best served by a series of accepted practices geared to reducing the amount of stormwater reaching a piped system.

Community residents are rightly proud of their Lake Huron shoreline, and water and beach quality. It is the Authority's opinion that the unique character of Bayfield has helped to contribute to the quality of the Lake Huron beach. This Authority is concerned that the application of traditional drainage techniques and storm sewer infrastructure may simply serve to exchange issues above the top of the lake bank for ones below it. In addition, treatment options in existing drainage features are limited and their effectiveness, and impacts are unknown.



It is recommended that goals be achieved through such treatment means as:

- targeting only problem areas needing upgrades
- maintain a rural road cross section where roadways are not presently curb and gutter
- utilize unopened road allowances for stormwater storage
- use of smaller design storm (i.e. maximum 2 year) for sizing of proposed storm sewers
- extensive and rigorous use of accepted Low Impact Development (LID) standards for new development or growth areas

Community Education and Stewardship

Widespread community acceptance of non traditional stormwater drainage is key to its successful implementation. Implementation of low impact design principles will come from a more informed residential and business community through the encouragement of community sponsored programs such as rain barrels, rain gardens, etc. Ongoing implementation of the Main Bayfield Watershed Plan provides for opportunities to have at source demonstration sites and community outreach programs.

The Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority would welcome the opportunity to meet from a Blue Flag and stormwater management outreach perspective. A working group comprised of staff from the Municipality of Bluewater, Huron County Health Unit and the ABCA exists and might be able to facilitate community education and stewardship.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment on this important initiative for the Municipality of Bluewater. Again, the Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority would appreciate being kept informed of its progress and to provide additional input and any needed expertise and experience.

If you have any questions, or require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly,
AUSABLE BAYFIELD CONSERVATION AUTHORITY



Geoffrey Cade
Supervisor of Water & Planning

Kelly Vader

From: Young, Penny (MTCS) [Penny.Young@ontario.ca]
Sent: January-20-14 4:15 PM
To: Kelly Vader (kvader@bmross.net)
Cc: d.kester@town.bluewater.on.ca
Subject: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment to develop a Stormwater Servicing Master Plan
Attachments: BH-CHL-Check.pdf

Dear Kelly Vader,

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) received information about the above project.

For such projects, it is the mandate of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS), under the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*, to conserve, protect and preserve the heritage of Ontario including:

- Archaeological resources;
- Built heritage (including bridges and monuments); and,
- Cultural heritage landscapes.

Under this review process, a determination of the undertaking's impact on these cultural heritage resources must be carried out, as below.

Archaeology

As you are aware, your project may impact archaeology and the MTCS screening document, comprising MTCS "*Criteria for Evaluating Archaeological Potential*" allows you to determine whether projects may impact archaeological resources. It can be found at http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/archaeology/archaeology_assessments.shtml#a1. In addition, MTCS archaeological sites data are available at archaeologysites@ontario.ca. If archaeological resources will be impacted, then an archaeological assessment (AA) by an OHA licensed archaeologist is recommended, and the AA report forwarded to MTCS for review.

Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

MTCS also provides a "*Screening for Impacts to Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes*" checklist to determine whether such projects may impact these cultural heritage resources (see attached): the clerk for the municipality encompassing your EA project can provide information on property registered or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. When projects such as yours may impact these cultural heritage resources, MTCS recommends that a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA – see MTCS *Info Sheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* at http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/publications/Heritage_PPS_infoSheet.pdf) be prepared by a qualified consultant. Completed HIAs are sent to MTCS and the local municipality for review, and we ask that they be made available to local heritage organizations with an interest, prior to project approvals.

Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment (ESA) Report Documentation

HIA and AA reports and their recommendations are to be addressed/incorporated into projects like yours. Determinations that no heritage resources are impacted and no technical studies are warranted should be documented and summarized as part of the study process, and incorporated in the final ESA report.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment, and please contact me for any questions or clarification.

Sincerely yours,
Penny Young

Penny M. Young, MA | **Heritage Planner**
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
Culture Division | Programs and Services Branch | Culture Services Unit
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto, Ontario M7A 0A7
Penny.Young@Ontario.ca | Tel. 416.212.4019 | Fax. 416.314.7175

Cc: Dave Kester, Manager of Public Works, Municipality of Bluewater

Kelly Vader

From: Kelly Vader [kvader@bmross.net]
Sent: March-11-14 10:21 AM
To: (saugeenmetisadmin@bmts.com)
Subject: Bayfield Stormwater Drainage Master Plan
Attachments: Public Meeting Presentation.pdf; Public Meeting 1 Boards landscaped.pdf; Public Meeting 1 Boards portrait.pdf

Hi Audrey:

You had expressed an interest in obtaining additional information on this project. Attached is the presentation material from a PIC which was recently held for the project.

We plan to finalize the Master Plan in about a month. At this point there are no plans to physically construct anything, as the Municipality lacks funding to move forward with implementation. Should funding become available, areas identified for construction would be screened for archaeological potential.

Please advise if you have any additional comments or questions after reviewing the presentation material.

Thanks.

***Kelly Vader, MCIP, RPP
B. M. Ross and Associates Limited
Engineers and Planners
62 North Street
Goderich, ON N7A 2T4***

**Ph: (519) 524-2641
Fax: (519) 524-4403
kvader@bmross.net
www.bmross.net**

Kelly Vader

From: David MacLaren [dmaclare@tcc.on.ca]
Sent: March-12-14 9:08 AM
To: Kelly Vader
Cc: Nellie Evans
Subject: Re: Built Heritage Impacts - Bayfield Stormwater Drainage Master Plan

Kelly on behalf of the Bluewater Heritage Advisory Committee, please be advised that the properties on Main Street in Bayfield Main Street Heritage District designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act and the properties in Bayfield designated under Part IV of the Act may be impacted by the Bayfield stormwater drainage plan, and as discussed we request additional study and evaluation of the impact on these properties when the detailed plan is completed.

The relevant designating by-laws can be found on the Municipal website at www.town.bluewater.on.ca under the Heritage Committee tab.

Regards,

Dave MacLaren
Chair, Municipality of Bluewater Heritage Advisory Committee
From: Kelly Vader
Sent: Tuesday, March 11, 2014 3:57 PM
To: <mailto:dmaclare@tcc.on.ca>
Subject: Built Heritage Impacts - Bayfield Stormwater Drainage Master Plan

Hi Dave:

As part of the Bayfield stormwater drainage Master Plan process, we have received input from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

They have asked us to screen the project for potential impacts to Built Cultural Heritage within Bayfield. Could you please advise, as part of the Bluewater Heritage Committee, what areas of Bayfield have Built Heritage value that you feel might be impacted by this project.

Thank you very much for your assistance with this.

Kelly Vader, MCIP, RPP
B. M. Ross and Associates Limited
Engineers and Planners
62 North Street
Goderich, ON N7A 2T4

Ph: (519) 524-2641
Fax: (519) 524-4403
kvader@bmross.net
www.bmross.net

August 12, 2013

Kelly Vader
B.M. Ross and Associates Ltd.
62 North Street
Goderich, ON N7A 2T4
kvader@bmross.net

Dear Ms. Vader,

Thank you for your e-mail of August 6, 2013 regarding your request for information held by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) on established or potential Aboriginal and treaty rights in the vicinity of stormwater servicing Master Plan project, for the Municipality of Bluewater, in Ontario.

Consulting with Canadians on matters of interest or concern to them is an important part of good governance, sound policy development and decision-making. In addition to good governance objectives, there may be statutory or contractual reasons for consulting, as well as the common law duty to consult with First Nations, Métis and Inuit when conduct that might adversely impact rights Aboriginal or treaty rights (established or potential) is contemplated.

It is important to note that much of the information provided in this response is contextual and may or may not pertain directly to Aboriginal or treaty rights. In most cases, the Aboriginal communities identified are best placed to explain their traditional use of land, their practices or their claims that may fall under section 35 of the *Constitution Act* of 1982.

The Consultation Information Service response

The Consultation Information Service (CIS) of the Consultation and Accommodation Unit responds to requests for information on established or potential Aboriginal and treaty rights known to AANDC. In preparing its responses, the CIS relies on AANDC's Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Information System (ATRIS), which brings together information regarding Aboriginal groups such as their location, related treaty information, claims (specific, comprehensive and special) and on the support of AANDC sectors and regions. The attached report consists of the following categories of information:

1. **Key Features of the Project Area** provides a synopsis of the key section 35 considerations that characterize the location in question and, where appropriate, CIS's methodology in identifying the information provided.
2. **Aboriginal Community Information** includes key contact information and any other information such as Tribal Council affiliation.
3. **Treaties** includes information on historic and modern treaties, which define established rights of the signatory Aboriginal groups.

4. **Claims** includes comprehensive, specific and special claims:
 - a) Comprehensive claims are those which, when accepted for negotiation, address broad assertions of Aboriginal rights and title and are intended to result in a modern treaty or agreement that defines and clarifies s. 35 rights within the treaty area.
 - b) Specific claims are claims made by a First Nation against the federal government related to outstanding lawful obligations, such as the administration of land and other First Nation assets, and to the fulfillment of Indian treaties, although the treaties themselves are not open to re-negotiation. Claims that are closed, settled or not land-related to lands or treaty obligations have been excluded from this response. As the claims progress regularly, it is recommended that the status of each claim be reviewed through the Reporting Centre on Specific Claims at: http://pse5-esd5.aic-inac.gc.ca/SCBRI_E/Main/ReportingCentre/External/externalreporting.aspx
 - c) Special claims, or claims of a third kind, are those that do not meet the definition of comprehensive or specific claims but deal with some form of historic obligations.
5. **Legal Proceedings** usually refer to litigation between the Aboriginal Group and the Crown, often pertaining to section 35 rights assertions or consultation matters. The groups in question may have various other matters being litigated, however, only those that are related to land or s.35 rights are included herein.
6. **Self-Government Agreements** may be part of comprehensive claims or stand-alone negotiations and may or may not be protected under section 35. Unless they form part of a treaty, they are not geographically defined and address such areas of responsibility as internal governance, education, culture and justice.
7. **Other Considerations** may also be included to make you aware of groups, rights assertions or consultation-related matters that may also be relevant.

Should you require further assistance regarding the information provided, or if you have any questions and/or comments about the enclosed response, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Regards,

Allison Berman
Regional Subject Expert for Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario
Consultation and Accommodation Unit
Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
5H- 5th Floor, 10 Wellington
Gatineau, QC K1A 0H4
Tel: 819-934-1873

Disclaimer

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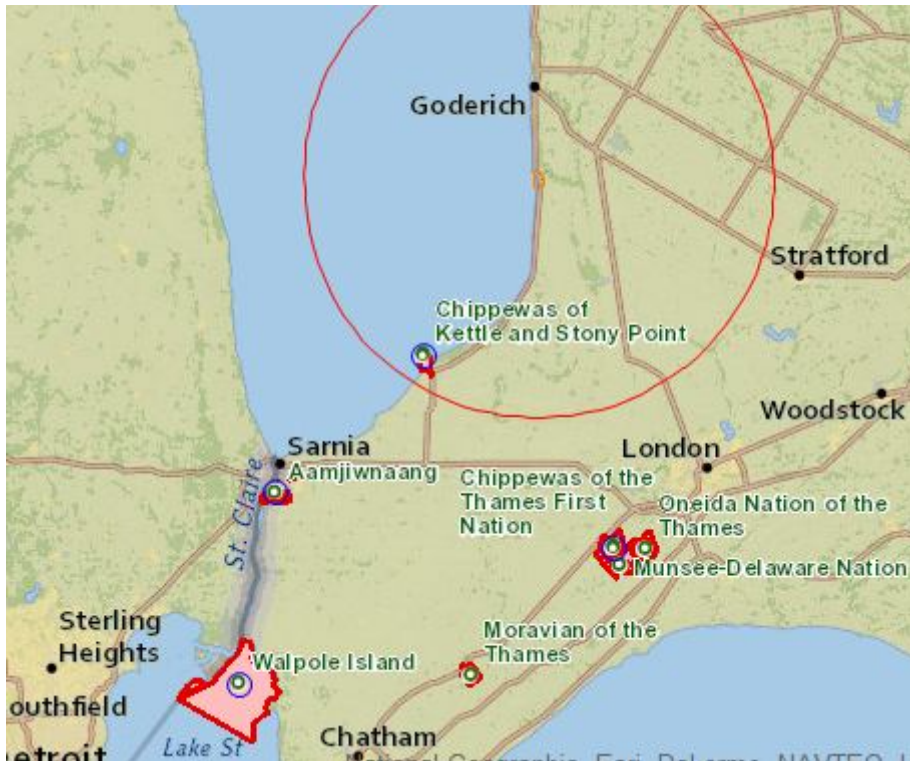
Consultation Information Service Response – August 2013
Stormwater servicing Master Plan project, for the Municipality of Bluewater, ON



On the map below, a 50 km radius around the project (red circle) is provided to reflect the proximity of other First Nation communities nearby.



Darker red shapes on the map below indicate reserve lands surrounding the project site. For further information on localized hunting, fishing, trapping activities which may be occurring contact the Ministry of Natural Resources.



Information for the following First Nations is provided in alphabetical order. Please contact the CIS if information is required for First Nations who are more distant to the project. As requested, information for Aamjiwnaang First Nation, Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point and Walpole Island First Nation is included. Information on other Aboriginal groups and/or the Métis is provided in the section “Other Considerations”.

Important Contextual Information Related to Section 35 Rights

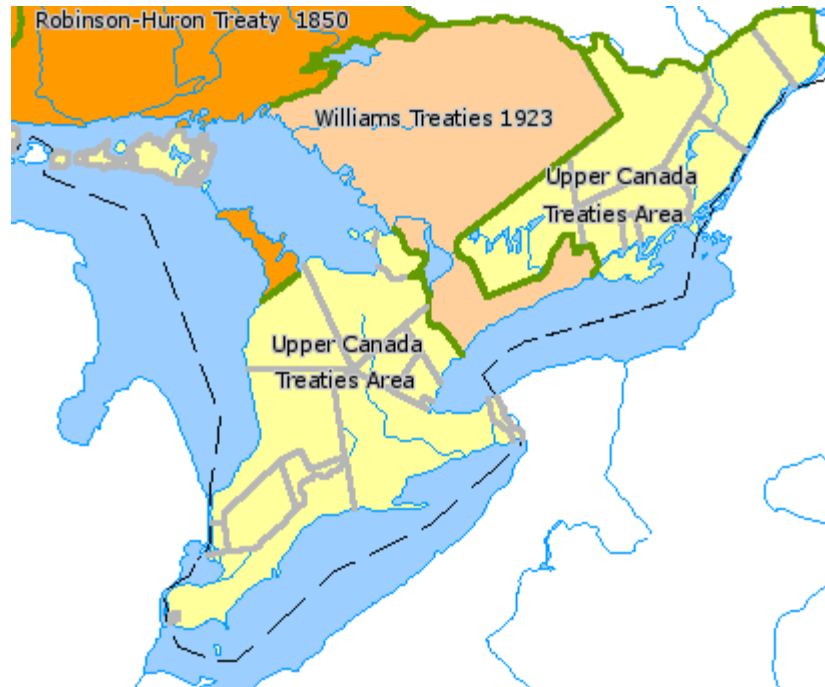
Treaty Area

In general, where historic treaties have been signed, the rights of signatory First Nation’s are defined by the terms of the Treaty. In many cases, however, there are divergent views between First Nations and the Crown as to what the treaty provisions imply or signify. For each First Nation below, the relevant treaty area is provided.

In areas where no historic treaty exists or where such treaties were limited in scope (i.e. where only certain rights were addressed by the treaty, such as the Peace and Friendship Treaties), there may be comprehensive claims that are asserted or being negotiated. Comprehensive claim negotiations are the means by which modern treaties are achieved.

Treaties of Southern Ontario- The Upper Canada Treaties

There are several treaty making eras which impact the province of Ontario. These eras are known as the Upper Canada Land Surrenders from 1764 to 1862. These surrenders are seen as treaties which transfer all Aboriginal rights and title to the Crown in exchange for one-time payments or annuities. They tended to be made with individual First Nation groups for tracts of land.



*Atlas of Canada

1764-1782 – Early Land Surrenders

The Royal Proclamation of 1763 established the protection from encroachment of an Aboriginal territory outside of the colonial boundaries. Rules and protocols for the acquisition of Aboriginal lands by Crown officials were set out and became the basis for all future land treaties. In response to military and defensive needs around the Great Lakes, the Indian Department negotiated several land surrender treaties in the Niagara region.

1783-1815- Treaties for Settlement

As part of the plan to resettle some 30,000 United Empire Loyalists who refused to accept American rule, and fled to Montreal, the Indian Department undertook a series of land surrenders west of the Ottawa River with the Mississauga and the Chippewa of the southern Great Lakes. These tended to be uncomplicated arrangements whereby for a particular Aboriginal group was paid a specific sum in trade goods, to surrender a stated amount of land.

1815-1862- Treaties to Open the Interior

After the war of 1812, the colonial administration of Upper Canada focused on greater settlement of the colony. The Indian Department completed the last of the over 30 Upper Canada Land Surrenders around the Kawartha, Georgian Bay, and the Rideau and Ottawa Rivers. All of this land which today is known as Southern Ontario, was ceded to the Crown.

Treaty Land Entitlement (TLE)

This term is used to describe treaty rights to reserve lands in the Prairie Provinces, northern Ontario and northern British Columbia which flow from Treaties 1 to 11, negotiated and confirmed between various First Nations and the Crown in right of Canada. It is a "subset of specific claims.

Treaty Land Entitlement claims are intended to settle the land debt owed to those First Nations who did not receive all the land they were entitled to under historical treaties signed by the Crown and First Nations. Settlement agreements are negotiated among First Nations, the Government of Canada and provincial/territorial governments. According to the terms of the agreement, a specified amount of Crown lands is identified and/or a cash settlement is provided so that a First Nation may purchase federal, provincial/territorial, or private land to settle the land debt. Once selected or purchased, this land can be added to the First Nations' reserve under the Additions to Reserve process.

All selections and acquisitions are proceeding through the TLE and Additions to Reserves processes and are at various stages ranging from initial acquisition/selection to the Federal Order that would set the lands apart as reserve. For more information on Treaty Land Entitlement, please consult the AANDC website. www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/enr/lds/tle-eng.asp

First Nation/Aboriginal Community Information

Aamjiwnaang

Chief Christopher Plain

978 Tashmoo Avenue

Sarnia, Ontario, N7T 7H5

Phone: (519) 336-8410

Fax: (519) 336-0382

www.aamjiwnaang.ca

Treaty Area - Southern Ontario Treaties to open the Interior: 1815 to 1862

Associate Organizations:

Union of Ontario Indians

Chiefs of Ontario

Southern First Nations Secretariat (London District Chiefs Council)

Specific Claims:

Name: Clench Defalcation

Status: in negotiations since 2011

Description: The Plaintiffs claim a misappropriation of sale proceeds.

Legal Proceedings:

Name: Ada Lockridge v. Ministry of the Environment, HMTQ in Right of Ontario, Suncor Energy Products Inc., Attorney General of Ontario, Minister of the Environment Ontario

Status: active

Court File No.: 528/10

Description: The Plaintiffs allege that the Ministry of the Environment has granted permits and licenses resulting in the release of pollutants in an area south of Sarnia which surrounds the territory around the Applicants' reserve.

Name: Chippewas of Sarnia v. Attorney General of Canada et al, Attorney General of Canada, CN Realties, Great Western Railway

Status: active

Court File No.: not available

Description: In 1995 the Sarnia First Nation launched a lawsuit against Canada, Ontario, several thousand property owners, and business and industries, regarding an 1839 sale of 1/3 of the Sarnia reserve to Malcolm Cameron. On Dec 21, 2000, the Ontario Court of Appeal found that although there was no formal surrender, the actions of the First Nation indicated their intent to surrender the land. In these exceptional circumstances, the Court ruled that the rights of the innocent third parties who have relied on the patent must prevail. The patent was therefore found to be valid. The Court left open the right of the Chippewas to proceed with a claim for damages against the Crown.

Community background:

In September of 2011, the First Nation launched the above lawsuit (*Ada Lockridge v. Ministry of the Environment et al*) against Ontario's Ministry of the Environment. Two members of the First Nation assert that by permitting a recent 25 % increase in production at a Suncor refinery, the government has violated Section 7 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms: the right to life, liberty and the security of the person. Lawyers also cite a violation of equality rights under Section 15 of the Charter, saying the First Nation bears a disproportionate environmental burden. Within 25 kilometres of the Aamjiwnaang reserve, there are more than 60 industrial facilities, about 46 of them on the Canadian side of the border. These concerns are of great importance to the Aamjiwnaang First Nation, and should be taken in to consideration when contacting the community.

Agreement negotiations:

Anishinabek Nation (UOI) negotiations on Governance and Education
Please see "Other Considerations" below for more details.

Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point

Chief Thomas Bressette (tenure expires June 23, 2014)

6247 Indian Lane

Kettle and Stony Point First Nation, Ontario, N0N 1J1

Phone: (519) 786-2125 Fax: (519) 786-2108

www.kettlepoint.org/home.html

Treaty Area - Southern Ontario Treaties to open the Interior: 1815 to 1862

Associate Organizations:

Southern First Nations Secretariat (London District Chiefs Council)
Union of Ontario Indians
Chiefs of Ontario

Specific Claims:

Name: Clench Defalcation

Status: active negotiations since 2011

Description: The Plaintiffs claim a misappropriation of sale proceeds.

Legal Proceedings:

Name: Chippewas of Sarnia et al. v. HMTQ in Right of Canada, Laurie Desautels, Polysar Hydrocarbons Limited

Status: active

Court File No.: 1796A/87

Description: In 1987, the Chippewas of Sarnia and Kettle Point (Chippewas) sued Ontario and Polysar for a declaration of Aboriginal rights recognized by the Royal Proclamation of 1763 and never ceded to the waterbeds of the St. Clair River and Lake Huron and damages for Polysar's gas pipeline contained therein. The Plaintiffs allege that Ontario has breached its fiduciary duties and trust obligations to the band as a result of granting licenses to the various companies named as defendants. The plaintiffs seek damages and declaratory relief.

Name: Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point v. Attorney General of Canada et al.

Status: active

Court No: C22725

Description: The Plaintiffs allege that the 1927 surrender and subsequent letters patent for a portion of the Kettle Point Reserve is invalid, and that the beach front was not surrendered.

Name: Rosalie Winnifred Manning et al v. HMTQ

Status: active

Court File No.: T-3077-94

Description: The plaintiffs, who claim to be members of the self-styled Stony Point First Nation, and the defendants, the Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point are recognized as one band by the department. The plaintiffs claim, among other things, that the Crown breached its fiduciary duty. They allege this occurred through the Crown's failure to ensure the plaintiffs' interests: with regards to the Stony Point Reserve; when represented in its negotiations with the Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point Band; trespassing from 1942 to 1994; the environmental degradation of the land; and the plaintiffs loss of the use and enjoyment of the lands.

Name: Corporation of Township of Bosanquet v. Attorney General of Canada, Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point

Status: active

Court File No.: 24085/96

Description: The Town of Bosanquet has initiated a claim against Canada in which they are asking the court for a declaration that the beachfront at Camp Ipperwash is dedicated to public use and that any transfer of land to the First Nation would be restricted by the declaration. The land in question was originally surrendered by the Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point in 1928

and subsequently sold to private individuals. In 1944, the land was transferred to the Department of National Defence and became part of Camp Ipperwash. In accordance with the 1981 Order in Council (PC 1981-499), Canada made the commitment to return Camp Ipperwash, including the portion obtained from private individuals in 1944, to the band when no longer needed for military purposes. Canada is negotiating the return of the land with the Kettle and Stony Point First Nation. In separate litigation involving Canada, the Town of Bosanquet and a number of private homeowners, the Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point are claiming a portion of the West Ipperwash Beach, which is adjacent to the Kettle Point Reserve.

Name: HMTQ v. David Cloud

Status: active

Court File No.: to be determined

Description: This case relates to a criminal proceeding in the Ontario Court Provincial Division. The Plaintiffs allege that they have a treaty right to hunt and that the Game and Fish Act of Ontario is of no force and effect with respect to them by virtue of section 52 of the Constitution Act and by reason of their Treaty rights within the meaning of section 35.

Name: Reta George, Maynard George, Roy George, Noreen Kewageshig, Janet Cloud, Lee George v. HMTQ in Right of Canada, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Department of National Defence,

Status: active

Court File No.: T-2565-94

Description: In 1942 approximately 2,111 acres of lands comprising the Stony Point Indian Reserve were expropriated by the Department of National Defence under the authority of the War Measures Act. Since the end of the war, the Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point have sought the return of this land to reserve status. In 1981, after extensive negotiations with the band council, the federal government entered into a settlement with the band and agreed to return the lands when no longer required for military purposes. In 1994, the government announced its intentions to return the lands to the Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point. The plaintiffs claim to be members of the self-styled 'Stoney Point First Nation' which they claim is a separate First Nation from the Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point and the rightful beneficiary of the Camp Ipperwash lands. The essence of their claim is that the 'Stoney Point First Nation' originally occupied the former Stony Point Reserve and therefore, the Crown should return the Camp to the members of the 'Stoney Point First Nation' rather than the Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point. The Crown does not recognize the 'Stoney Point First Nation' as a separate Band.

Name: Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point First Nation v. HMTQ in Right of Canada

Status: dormant

Court File No.: T-863-95

Description: In 1942, approximately 2,111 acres of lands comprising the Stony Point Indian Reserve were appropriated by the Department of National Defence under the authority of the War Measures Act. Since the end of the war the Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point have sought the return of this land, now Camp Ipperwash, to reserve status.

Traditional Territory:

In March 2012 and March of 2013, the Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point First Nation reaffirmed their claim (see above Chippewas of Sarnia et al. v. HMTQ) to the lakebed surrounding their First Nation in letters to AANDC. They wish to be notified by government,

proponents, groups or individuals who use, or who plan to use, the area they consider their traditional territory. This area is described as such:

“from the point of intersection of the surrendered lands with Lake Huron at its most northerly point, extending directly out onto Lake Huron to the International boundary, then running along the international boundary to the southerly limit of the herein described lands at the water’s edge of the St. Clair River, and the land underlying this portion of Lake Huron (lake bed)”

Additions to Reserve:

Since 2009, the Province has been engaged with the First Nation to transfer the Ipperwash Provincial Park lands as an addition to their reserve. These lands are being transferred through the federal Additions to Reserve process.

Agreement negotiations:

Anishinabek Nation (UOI) negotiations on Governance and Education
Please see “Other Considerations” below for more details.

Other Considerations

Aboriginal Rights Assertions: the Métis

The inclusion of the Métis in s.35 represents Canada’s commitment to recognize and value their distinctive cultures, which can only survive if they are protected along with other Aboriginal communities. In 2003, the Supreme Court of Canada affirmed Métis rights under s.35 of the Constitution Act, 1982, in the Sault St. Marie area, in the *Powley* decision. For more information on the *Powley* decision visit the following link: www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100014419

The Office of the Federal Interlocutor for Métis and Non-Status Indians (OFI) is aware that the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO), its regional and community councils, have asserted a Métis right to harvest in a large section of the province.

The provincial government has accommodated Métis rights on a regional basis within Métis harvesting territories identified by the MNO. These accommodations are based on credible Métis rights assertions. An interim agreement (2004) between the MNO and the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) recognizes the MNO’s Harvest Card system. This means that Harvester’s Certificate holders engage in traditional Métis harvest activities within identified Métis traditional territories across the province. For a map of Métis traditional harvesting territories visit the MNO website at: <http://www.metisnation.org/harvesting/harvesting-map.aspx>

The MNO maintains that Aboriginal ‘rights-holders’ are Métis communities which are collectively represented through the MNO and its community councils. In partnership with community councils, MNO has established a consultation process. The MNO has published regional consultation protocols on their website which offer pre-consultation stage instructions on engaging the Métis through their community councils (via the consultation committee made up of an MNO regional councilor, a community councilor representative and a Captain of the Hunt). Please note however, that this organization does not represent all Métis in Ontario.

Métis Nation of Ontario

Métis Consultation Unit is located within the MNO head office.
500 Old St. Patrick Street, Unit 3
Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 9G4
Phone: (613) 798-1488 Fax: (613) 725-4225
www.metisnation.org/home.aspx

Métis National Council

4-340 MacLaren Street,
Ottawa, Ontario, K2P 0M6
Phone: (613) 232-3216 Fax: (613) 232-4262
www.metisnation.ca

For an indication of the population in Ontario who self-identify as Métis, visit the Statistics Canada website. The Ontario map indicates populations as small as 250 up to over 2,000 within its borders.

http://geodepot.statcan.gc.ca/2006/13011619/200805130120090313011619/16181522091403090112_13011619/151401021518090709140112_201520011213052009190904161516_0503-eng.pdf

Legal Proceedings concerning the Métis in Ontario

Name: HMTQ in Right of Canada v. Michel Blais

Status: active

Court File No.: 08-213

Description: The Applicant is charged with unlawfully harvesting forest resources in a Crown forest without a license contrary to the Crown Forest Sustainability Act, 1994. The Applicant, a Métis, asserts that he is an Aboriginal person within the meaning of s. 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982 and that the alleged harvesting occurred in lands set apart for the Batchewana Band pursuant to the Robinson Treaty of 1850. He claims that the Batchewana First Nation may permit Métis persons to exercise the same Aboriginal and treaty rights as its members pursuant to this treaty.

Name: HMTQ in Right of Canada, Laurie Desautels v. Henry Wetelainen Jr.

Status: active

Court File No.: CV-08-151

Description: The defendant, Henry Wetelainen Jr., intends to question the constitutional validity of sections 28, 31 and 40 of the Crown Forest Sustainability Act (1994), S.O. 1994, c. 25 and Ontario Regulation 167/95, as amended, in relation to an act or omission of the government of Ontario. The defendant claims that he was exercising Aboriginal and treaty rights afforded by the Adhesion to Treaty 3, by harvesting wood within his traditional territory. He claims that he is a Métis/Non-Status Indian and that the imposition of payment for harvesting or use of the forest resource is an infringement and violates his constitutional rights.

Name: Ministry of Natural Resources v. Kenneth Sr. Paquette

Status: active

Court File No.: to be determined

Description: This Notice of Constitutional Question relates to a provincial prosecution involving a charge pertaining to hunting moose. The Defendant intends to assert his s. 35 right as a Métis person to hunt moose, and he also intends to seek a Charter remedy under s. 15 of the *Charter*.

Court Decisions concerning the Métis in Ontario

R. v. Laurin, Lemieux, Lemieux (2007)

Three Métis defendants were charged with fishing violations and claimed that the decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) to prosecute them violated the terms of the Interim Agreement (2004) between the MNR and the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO). As the defendants were indeed Harvester Card holders authorized to fish in the Mattawa/Nipissing territory, therefore, they were entitled to the exemption in the agreement.

The Court concluded that laying of charges against any valid Harvester Card holder who is harvesting in the territory designated on the card within 2 years of the 2004 agreement was a breach. The Interim Agreement itself was silent as to any geographic limitations. There was no mention of the Agreement only applying north and east of Sudbury. Further, the reliance on Harvester Cards, which explicitly contained the territorial designation of the cardholder, signified that the MNR accepted such designations for the purpose of the agreement. The Court was clear to note that this case did not make any ruling regarding the merits of any claim that the Mattawa/Nipissing area contains section 35 rights bearing Métis communities.

Harry Daniels (2013)

The Plaintiffs sought judicial declarations that: Métis and non-Status Indians are “Indians” under section 91(24); that the Crown owes a fiduciary duty to Métis and non-Status Indians as Aboriginal peoples; and, Métis and non-Status Indians have the right to be consulted and negotiated with in good faith by the government of Canada, on a collective basis through representatives of their choice. On January 8, 2013, the Federal Court ruled in favour of Harry Daniels et al and declared Métis and non-status Indians as “Indians” under section 91(24) of the *Constitution Act, 1867*. Canada appealed this decision on February 6, 2013.

First Nation Associate Organizations

First Nations may or may not delegate certain authority and/or powers to tribal councils to administer programs, funding and/or services on their behalf. The best source of information with respect to consultation is through individual First Nations themselves.

Claims submitted to the Specific Claims Tribunal

The Tribunal is an independent adjudicative body comprised of up to six full time Federal judges appointed from Provincial Superior Courts across the country. The objective and purpose of the Tribunal is to ensure impartiality and fairness in the process of claims resolution. It makes binding decisions where claims have been rejected by the Government of Canada, or, where negotiations have failed to achieve a settlement. For more information, go to: www.sct-trp.ca/hom/index_e.htm

Self Government Agreement Negotiations

Self-government agreements set out arrangements for Aboriginal groups to govern their internal affairs and assume greater responsibility and control over the decision making that affects their communities. Many comprehensive claims settlements also include various self-government arrangements. Self-government agreements address: the structure and accountability of Aboriginal governments, their law-making powers, financial arrangements and their

responsibilities for providing programs and services to their members. Self-government enables Aboriginal governments to work in partnership with other governments and the private sector to promote economic development and improve social conditions.

Anishinabek Nation (Union of Ontario Indians) negotiations on Governance and Education

In 1995, the Anishinabek Nation's Grand Council authorized its secretariat arm, the Union of Ontario Indians (UOI), to begin self-government negotiations with Canada. Negotiations towards agreements in the areas of education and governance began in 1998.

An agreement-in-principle (AIP) on education was signed in November 2002. In February 2007, the parties signed the AIP with respect to governance. Final agreement negotiations are proceeding in parallel, and together these agreements would mark important steps towards the Anishinabek Nation's long-term objective of supporting participating First Nations to move out from under the *Indian Act*.

The governance agreement will provide the establishment of the Anishinabek Nation government and the recognition of participating First Nation lawmaking authority in four core governance areas: leadership selection, citizenship, culture and language, and management and operations of government.

The education AIP authorized the parties to negotiate a final agreement with respect to lawmaking authority for primary, elementary and secondary education for on-reserve members, and to administer AANDC's post-secondary education assistance program. Negotiations towards a final agreement with respect to education are nearing conclusion. The Province of Ontario is not a party to these negotiations but is engaged in tripartite discussions on particular issues that would assist in the implementation of the final agreement.

To prepare for self-government in member communities, the Union of Ontario Indians has undertaken a range of activities including a Community Engagement Strategy, the development of an appeal and redress process, a constitutional development process and a number of capacity development activities.

Provincial guidelines

Under its responsibility to promote stronger Aboriginal relationships, the Ontario Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs has produced *Draft Guidelines on Consultation with Aboriginal Peoples Related to Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights*. These guidelines are for use by ministries who seek input from key First Nations and Métis organizations, all Ontario First Nations and selected non-Aboriginal stakeholders. To review the guidelines, visit:

<http://www.aboriginalaffairs.gov.on.ca/english/policy/draftconsultjune2006.pdf>

Screening for Impacts to Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

This checklist is intended to help proponents determine whether their project could affect known or potential cultural heritage resources. The completed checklist should be returned to the appropriate Heritage Planner or Heritage Advisor at the Ministry of Tourism and Culture.

Step 1 – Screening for Recognized Cultural Heritage Value

YES	NO	Unknown	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Is the subject property designated or adjacent* to a property designated under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> ?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Is the subject property listed on the municipal heritage register or a provincial register/list? (e.g. Ontario Heritage Bridge List)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Is the subject property within or adjacent to a Heritage Conservation District?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Does the subject property have an Ontario Heritage Trust easement or is it adjacent to such a property?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Is there a provincial or federal plaque on or near the subject property?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Is the subject property a National Historic Site?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7. Is the subject property recognized or valued by an Aboriginal community?

Step 2 – Screening Potential Resources

YES	NO	Unknown	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Built heritage resources
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Does the subject property or an adjacent property contain any buildings or structures over forty years old[†] that are:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	▪ Residential structures (e.g. house, apartment building, shanty or trap line shelter)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	▪ Farm buildings (e.g. barns, outbuildings, silos, windmills)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	▪ Industrial, commercial or institutional buildings (e.g. a factory, school, etc.)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	▪ Engineering works (e.g. bridges, water or communications towers, roads, water/sewer systems, dams, earthworks, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	▪ Monuments or Landmark Features (e.g. cairns, statues, obelisks, fountains, reflecting pools, retaining walls, boundary or claim markers, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Is the subject property or an adjacent property associated with a known architect or builder?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Is the subject property or an adjacent property associated with a person or event of historic interest?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. When the municipal heritage planner was contacted regarding potential cultural heritage value of the subject property, did they express interest or concern?
YES	NO	Unknown	Cultural heritage landscapes
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Does the subject property contain landscape features such as:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	▪ Burial sites and/or cemeteries
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	▪ Parks or gardens
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	▪ Quarries, mining, industrial or farming operations
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	▪ Canals
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	▪ Prominent natural features that could have special value to people (such as waterfalls, rocky outcrops, large specimen trees, caves, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	▪ Evidence of other human-made alterations to the natural landscape (such as trails, boundary or way-finding markers, mounds, earthworks, cultivation, non-native species, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Is the subject property within a Canadian Heritage River watershed?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7. Is the subject property near the Rideau Canal Corridor UNESCO World Heritage Site?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Is there any evidence from documentary sources (e.g., local histories, a local recognition program, research studies, previous heritage impact assessment reports, etc.) or local knowledge or Aboriginal oral history, associating the subject property/ area with historic events, activities or persons?

Note:

If the answer is "yes" to any question in Step 1, proceed to Step 3.

The following resources can assist in answering questions in Step 1:

Municipal Clerk or Planning Department – Information on properties designated under the Ontario Heritage Act (individual properties or Heritage Conservation Districts) and properties listed on a Municipal Heritage register.

Ontario Heritage Trust – Contact the OHT directly regarding easement properties. A list of OHT plaques can be found on the website: [Ontario Heritage Trust](#)

Parks Canada – A list of National Historic Sites can be found on the website: [Parks Canada](#)

Ministry of Tourism and Culture – The Ontario Heritage Properties Database includes close to 8000 identified heritage properties. Note while this database is a valuable resource, it has not been updated since 2005, and therefore is not comprehensive or exhaustive. [Ontario Heritage Properties Database](#)

Local or Provincial archives

Local heritage organizations, such as the municipal heritage committee, historical society, local branch of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, etc.

Consideration should also be given to obtaining oral evidence of CHRs. For example, in many Aboriginal communities, an important means of maintaining knowledge of cultural heritage resources is through oral tradition.

If the answer is "yes" to any question in Step 2, an evaluation of cultural heritage value is required. If cultural heritage resources are identified, proceed to Step 3.

If the answer to any question in Step 1 or to questions 2-4, 6-8 in Step 2, is "unknown", further research is required.

If the answer is "yes" to any of the questions in Step 3, a heritage impact assessment is required.

If uncertainty exists at any point, the services of a qualified person should be retained to assist in completing this checklist. All cultural heritage evaluation reports and heritage impact assessment reports must be prepared by a qualified person. Qualified persons means individuals (professional engineers, architects, archaeologists, etc.) having relevant, recent experience in the identification and conservation of cultural heritage resources. Appropriate evaluation involves gathering and recording information about the property sufficient to understand and substantiate its heritage value; determining cultural heritage value or interest based on the advice of qualified persons and with appropriate community input. If the property meets the criteria in Ontario Regulation 9/06 under the Ontario Heritage Act, it is a cultural heritage resource.

† The 40 year old threshold is an indicator of potential when conducting a preliminary survey for identification of cultural heritage resources. While the presence of a built feature that is 40 or more years old does not automatically signify cultural heritage value, it does make it more likely that the property could have cultural heritage value or interest. Similarly, if all the built features on a property are less than 40 years old, this does not automatically mean the property has no cultural heritage value. Note that age is not a criterion for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Step 3 – Screening for Potential Impacts

YES	NO	Will the proposed undertaking/project involve or result in any of the following potential impacts to the subject property or an adjacent* property?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Destruction, removal or relocation of any, or part of any, heritage attribute or feature.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alteration (which means a change in any manner and includes restoration, renovation, repair or disturbance).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the exposure or visibility of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas from, within, or to a built or natural heritage feature.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Soil disturbance such as a change in grade, or an alteration of the drainage pattern, or excavation, etc.

* For the purposes of evaluating potential impacts of development and site alteration "adjacent" means: contiguous properties as well as properties that are separated from a heritage property by narrow strip of land used as a public or private road, highway, street, lane, trail, right-of way, walkway, green space, park, and/or easement or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan.

Ministry of the Environment

733 Exeter Road
London ON N6E 1L3
Tel: 519 873-5000
Fax: 519 873-5020

Ministère de l'Environnement

733, rue Exeter
London ON N6E 1L3
Tél.: 519 873-5000
Télééc.: 519 873-5020



Transmitted by e-mail as a PDF File

August 22, 2013

B.M. Ross and Associates Limited
62 North Street
Goderich, Ontario
N7A 2T4

Attention: Kelly Vader, Environmental Planner

Dear Ms. Vader

RE: Request for Comments
Proposed Stormwater Management Master Plan
Community of Bayfield, Municipality of Bluewater
(Our Reference: IDS 4232-9ARHWF)

This letter is in response to your office's request for comments dated August 2, 2013 regarding the above project.

At this early stage of the project we have the following comments to offer:

Formal Notice

Please provide this office with formal service of the Notice of Commencement for this project.

Project Problem or Opportunity

The Ministry encourages master planning, particularly for stormwater

management. However, most projects we have encountered were initiated because of some specific problem or need for remediation “on the ground.” I am not aware of any order or directive from the Ministry or the Health Unit (or record of public complaints) regarding drainage in Bayfield. To assist our internal review of the project in the period before your firm releases a draft master plan for agency review, please provide this office with an overview of the issues or difficulties that are being experienced in the community. An e-mail reply is sufficient.

Type of Master Plan

Master plans can take various approaches (see Appendix 4, MEA Class EA). A clear description of the projects that are intended to fulfill the Schedule ‘B’ requirements within this process and the projects that will be investigated at some future point will need to be provided.

PIC Materials

Please forward this office a copy of the materials and presentations used by your project team for public Public Information Centres. A PDF copy of this material, forwarded to me by e-mail, is acceptable. We rely on this material to acquaint staff with the nature and status of the project.

Other Agency Comments

Please forward us the comments of the Conservation Authority and MNR.

Associated or Related Amendments to the Official Plan

We wish to be notified if this Class EA process is proceeding in association with any process that may conclude with an amendment to the Official Plan or may involve any type of land use planning or infrastructure study conducted under the *Planning Act*.

Review of a Draft Master Plan

MOE will wish to review a draft of the Master Plan. A 30 to 45 day review period is requested. A text-searchable PDF copy will be required.

Final Documentation

Notices of Completion must be accompanied by a CD/DVD of the Master Plan in text-searchable format.

Change of MOE Internal Organization

The Ministry has transferred the “sewage” program from Operations Division (the District Offices) to the Drinking Water Management Division (the local Drinking Water compliance offices). The Drinking Water section in Sarnia will be advising the Region for this project.

Consultation with First Nation and Métis Communities

The Ministry has instructed its Regional EA Coordinators to provide the following guidance to proponents with respect to First Nations and Métis consultation.

The Crown has a duty to consult First Nation and Métis communities if there is a potential impact to Aboriginal or treaty rights. As the proponent of this project, you have a responsibility to conduct adequate consultation with First Nation and Métis communities as part of the environmental assessment process. The Crown is therefore, delegating the procedural aspects of consultation to you as outlined in the attached document.

You must contact the Director, Environmental Approvals Branch if a project may adversely affect an Aboriginal or treaty right, or if a Part II order request is anticipated. The Ministry will then determine whether the Crown has a duty to consult. Information and resources to assist you in fulfilling this requirement are provided in the attachment to this letter.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (519) 873-5012.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'R. Aggerholm', written in black ink.

R. Aggerholm
Regional Environmental Assessment Coordinator
Southwest Region

/ra

c.c. G. Johnson, Drinking Water Compliance - Southwest

Encl.

ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION INFORMATION

Interest-based consultation with First Nation and Métis Communities

Proponents subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act* are required to consult with interested First Nation and Métis communities in addition to consultation with interested persons. Special effort may be required to ensure that First Nation and Métis communities are made aware of the project and are afforded an opportunity to provide comments.

Proponents are required to contact the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs (MAA) and Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) to help identify which First Nation and Métis communities may be impacted by your project. **It is important to ensure that MAA and AANDC are advised of any communities identified for consultation during previous stages of the project when making this request.** For more information in this regard, refer to the Aboriginal Information Resources web page of the Ministry of the Environment's internet site at:

<http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/en/eaab/aboriginal-resources.php>

You are advised to provide notification directly to all of the First Nation and Métis communities who may be interested in the project.

Rights-based consultation with First Nation and Métis Communities

Proponents should also be aware that certain projects may affect the ability of a First Nation or Métis community to exercise their confirmed or asserted Aboriginal or treaty rights. In such cases, Ontario may have a duty to consult to ensure the protection of the potentially affected right. Activities which may restrict access to unoccupied Crown lands, or could result in a potential to impact to land or water resources, generally have the potential to impact Aboriginal or treaty rights. For assistance in determining whether your project could affect these rights, refer to the attached "Preliminary Assessment Checklist: First Nation and Métis Community Interest."

If there is an impact to Aboriginal or treaty rights, accommodation may be required to avoid or minimize the adverse impacts. Accommodation is an outcome of consultation and includes any mechanism used to avoid or minimize adverse impacts to Aboriginal or treaty rights and traditional uses. Solutions could include adjustments in the timing or geographic location of the proposed activity; accommodation does not necessarily require the provision of financial compensation.

The proponent must contact the Director, Environmental Approvals Branch if a project may **adversely affect an Aboriginal or treaty right, or if a Part II Order or an elevation request is anticipated**; the Ministry will then determine whether the Crown has a duty to consult.

The Director of the Environmental Approvals Branch can be notified either by email with the subject line "Potential Duty to Consult" to EAASIBgen@ontario.ca or by mail or fax at the address provided below:

Email:	EAASIBgen@ontario.ca Subject: Potential Duty to Consult
Fax:	416-314-8452
Address:	Environmental Approvals Branch 12A Flr 2 St Clair Ave W Toronto ON M4V1L5

Delegation of Procedural Aspects of Consultation

Proponents, by virtue of their knowledge and participation in project activities, have an important and direct role in the consultation process to ensure both success and certainty. Where the Crown's duty to consult is triggered, **Ontario is delegating these procedural aspects of this rights-based consultation to you as the proponent of the project.**

Ontario will have an oversight role as the consultation process unfolds but will be relying on the steps undertaken and information you obtain to ensure adequate consultation has taken place. To ensure that First Nation and Métis communities have the ability to assess a project for its potential to impact on an Aboriginal or treaty right, there are certain procedural aspects of consultation that Ontario requires proponents to undertake.

The responsibilities of the proponent for procedural aspects of consultation include:

- Providing notice to the elected leadership of the First Nation and/or Métis communities (e.g., First Nation Chief) as early as possible regarding the project;
- Providing First Nation and/or Métis communities with information about the proposed project including anticipated impacts, information on timelines and your environmental assessment process;
- Following up with First Nation and/or Métis communities to ensure they received project information and that they are aware of the opportunity to express comments and concerns about the project; **if you are unable to make the appropriate contacts (e.g. are unable to contact the Chief) please contact the Ministry of the Environment for further direction.**
- Providing First Nation and/or Métis communities with opportunities to meet with appropriate representatives to discuss the project;

- Gathering information about how the project may adversely impact the Aboriginal and/or Treaty rights (for example, hunting, fishing) or sites of cultural significance (for example, burial grounds, archaeological sites);
- Considering the comments and concerns provided by First Nation and/or Métis communities and providing responses;
- Where appropriate, discussing potential mitigation strategies with First Nation and/or Métis communities;
- Bearing the reasonable costs associated with these procedural aspects of consultation.
- Maintaining a Consultation Record and upon request, providing copies of the Consultation Record to Ontario. The Consultation Record should:
 - summarize the nature of any comments and questions received from First Nation and/or Métis communities
 - describe the response to comments and how concerns were considered
 - include a communications log indicating the dates and times of all communications; and
 - document activities in relation to consultation.

Successful consultation depends, in part, on early engagement by proponents with First Nation and Métis communities. Information shared with communities must be clear, accurate and complete, and in plain language where possible. The consultation process must maintain sufficient flexibility to respond to new information, and we trust you will make all reasonable efforts to build positive relationships with all First Nation and Métis communities contacted.

Preliminary Assessment Checklist: First Nation and Métis Community Interest

Some main concerns of First Nation and Métis communities deal with/address rights for hunting, gathering, trapping, and fishing – these activities generally occur on Crown land or water bodies. As such, projects related to Crown land or water bodies, or changes to them, may be of concern.

Where you have identified that your project may trigger rights-based consultation through the following questions, a pre-consultation meeting with the ministry and proponent will provide an early opportunity to confirm whether Ontario’s duty to consult is triggered and to discuss roles and responsibilities in that event.

Please answer the following questions. A “yes” response will indicate a potential impact on Aboriginal or treaty rights.

	YES	NO
<p>1. Are you aware of concerns from First Nation and Métis communities about your project or a similar project in the area?</p> <p>The types of concerns can range from interested inquiries to environmental complaints, and even to land use concerns. You should consider whether the interest represents on-going, acute and/or widespread concern.</p>		
<p>2. Is your project occurring on Crown land, or is it close to a water body, or might it change access to either?</p>		
<p>3. Is the project located in an open or forested area where hunting or trapping could take place?</p>		
<p>4. Does the project involve the clearing of forested land?</p>		
<p>5. Is the project located away from developed, urban areas?</p>		
<p>6. Is your project close to, or adjacent to, an existing reserve?</p> <p>Projects in areas near reserves may be of interest to your First Nation and Métis community neighbours.</p>		
<p>7. Will the project affect First Nations and/or Métis right of access?</p>		

<p>8. Is the area subject to a land claim?</p> <p>Information about land claims filed in Ontario is available from the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs; information about claims filed with the federal government is available from Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada.</p>		
<p>9. Does the project have potential to cause cumulative effects at the present time or over a long period of time (e.g. several small expansions of an urban area)?</p>		
<p>10. Does the project have the potential to impact any archaeological sites?</p>		

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PROPERTY ADDRESS	LEGAL ADDRESS	BY-LAW	DATE BUILT	HISTORY	DESCRIPTION	HERITAGE ACTIONS
Bayfield Main St. N.						
1 Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)	P145 Lots 7-10	167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)	1840s-1856	<p>-known as Albion Hotel (aka Central Hotel)</p> <p>-originally a general store was built on this site around 1840 by Alexander Doak.</p> <p>-1856-changes to the building (or possibly a new building) transformed the building into a hotel with 10 rooms.</p> <p>-it became a stagecoach hotel called the Central Hotel.</p> <p>-1862 - John D. Cameron owned the Central Hotel</p> <p>-by 1872, William King owned the hotel and called it the Albion Hotel.</p> <p>-1879 - W.H. McCann owned the hotel</p> <p>-1882 - a Mr. Campbell leased the hotel from Mrs. McCann</p> <p>-1890 - Ed Elliott bought the Albion Hotel from John Pollock</p> <p>-1897-murder at the Albion Hotel-after proprietor, Ed Elliott, died in 1896, his wife and 2 daughters and 2 sons were left to run the hotel. His boys, Harvey and Fred, had an argument on Nov. 8 in the evening. They got into a fight in front of the hotel and Fred shot Harvey with the gun, usually kept in the cash register. His sister and a friend dragged Harvey inside and called the doctor. Harvey died in the barroom. Fred served 5 years at Kingston Penitentiary.</p> <p>-1890-1964 - members of the Elliott family ran the hotel</p> <p>-1964-was restored to maintain its original character</p>	<p>-Georgian style construction</p> <p>-fine example of an early Canadian inn</p> <p>-1897-hotel had a large sample room to the right of the front door where traveling salesmen brought samples of dry goods, shoes, china, glasswares, canned goods, hardware and much more for town merchants and villagers to see and purchase.</p> <p>-1902-the double verandah was added by Mrs. Elliott. The builders were Messrs. D. Harrison, Wm. Whiddon and J. Manson.</p> <p>-the verandah is notable for its carved pillars, rails and spools. It successfully ties together the front elevation with its random placement of doors and windows</p> <p>-the sumptuously carved pine serving counter is a significant interior feature</p> <p>-the staircase is the original cherry wood staircase leading to 4 guest rooms</p> <p>-prominent features are the exterior brick walls, vertically proportioned window apertures and the wood verandah.</p>	<p>-plaque erected by BHS & LACAC c. 1994</p> <p>-designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982</p> <p>-included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>

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<p>2 Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)</p>	<p>P147 Lot 216</p>	<p>167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)</p>	<p>1931</p>	<p>-known as the Bayfield Presbyterian Church or Knox Presbyterian Church -the church was built in this location in 1931. -prior to 1931- was the site of King's Bakery. Owned by Thomas King and before him, his brother. In 1891, Thomas built a new fence in front of the bakery. From 1920-1923, King's Bakery housed the Bayfield Library. In 1923, the frame building was lost to fire. The lot was empty until 1931 when the church was built. -1857-Presbyterian congregation formed under Rev. Alexander MacKid of Goderich. Services were held in various locations until a Presbyterian Church was built in 1860 at the end of Howard St. on the bank of the river. It served the congregation until Standee's Presbyterian Church was built on the east side of the Bayfield Square in 1902. -1925-with church union, Standee's Presbyterian Church became St. Andrew's United Church -the remaining Presbyterians formed a separate congregation. They worshipped at the Bayfield Town Hall for 6 years until they erected the Knox Presbyterian Church at 2 Bayfield Main St. N.</p>	<p>-modest domestic ecclesiastical architecture -has a simple, rectangular floor plan with a basement, main floor and pitched roof. -entrance is accentuated by a front corner bell tower -exterior brick with wood sash windows on the sides -significant features include the front, its entrance, bell tower and façade -also of note is the church's sanctuary</p>	<p>-designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>
<p>4 Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)</p>	<p>P 147 Lot 214 & Pt Lot 216</p>	<p>167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)</p>	<p>1890s and 1923</p>	<p>-known as the Wood's Post Office (aka Burton Residence & Stores or Turner's Gallery) -lot held 2 large frame houses between late 1800s - 1923 -one frame building was Harry Drehmann's tailor shop. It was a 2-storey building in which he lived and worked. In 1893, Drehmann ran a tailor shop, was an agent for London Life Insurance, sold patent medicines, offered dry cleaning and housed the village post office. -1918-1920-the Bayfield Library's first location was in Drehmann's tailor shop. -next door was another large frame building used as a butcher shop and later as a harness and shoe shop. By 1922, George Greenslade had his confectionary store in the building -Nov 26, 1923 - both buildings and the building on the corner (2 Main St N.) was lost to fire that had spread from a barrel of hot ashes in King's backyard to Greenslade's barn to the buildings. -1923-present building built in 1923 by Dr. Ninian Woods -it was a combined residence and business building whose purpose was to house the post office -the post office was located here from 1923-1947 (Dr. Woods was postmaster till his death in 1933 and his daughter, Lucy, who helped her father, continued helping her mother run the post office till 1947) -after 1947, it housed Floyd & Esther Makin's Barber & Beauty Shop, then Ken & Marion Mackie's Barber & Beauty Shop till 1972. Phil & Ilse Gemeinhardt ran a beauty shop until 1980, when it was used to house other businesses. It was purchased by John Turner, a successful Canadian movie producer, who moved back to Bayfield and opened an art gallery. -the gallery closed in 2010.</p>	<p>-built in Edwardian Classicism style -2-storey white stucco-finished residence with 2 store windows at the ground floor and 2 smaller double sash windows at the 2nd floor. -2 entrance doors on the front elevation with a glazed in verandah on the south side elevation</p>	<p>-designation was appealed. It was removed from the heritage conservation district via by-law 176-1982 (Bayfield) -was added back to the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1983 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>

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5 Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)	P 147 Lot 221	167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)	1840s	-known as Edwards Cash Store (aka Lance Antiques or Admiral Bayfield Restaurant or the Black Dog Pub) -built in the 1840s with north wing living quarters added in 1885 -1880s-1938-Frank Edwards owned the store and called it Edwards' Cash Store. He sold groceries, rubber boots, patent medicines and hired out a horse and cart. -1892-Edwards had the Great Northwestern Telegraph in his store after it moved from Gairdiner's store, across the street -the store had the first gas lights in the village of Bayfield -was a general store until 1938 -nearly original condition (in 1999) -1999-used as the Admiral Bayfield Restaurant -2009-was the Black Dog Pub. The interior was modified to accommodate the Black Dog Pub.	-fine example of early Georgian commercial architecture -2-storey orange-buff brick store with full length ground floor store windows with awning fascia over it. -2 nd floor has vertical proportioned 12 pane sliding glass sash windows -addition to the north retains its vernacular design enhanced by elaborately carved wood and etched glass entrance lobby -interior of the building retained its heritage with original features such as tin ceiling, walnut counters, drygoods shelving, spice bins and double display windows. -significant elements are the overall architectural massing of the building including the main 2-storey store with hipped roof and large storefront windows and 1-storey residence, use of buff brick, vertically proportioned windows and liberal use of woodwork at the eaves and entrance	-plaque erected by BHS & LACAC c. 1994 -designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983
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<p>6 Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)</p>	<p>P147 Lot 217, Pt Lots 214 & 216</p>	<p>167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)</p>	<p>1867</p>	<p>-known as the Rutledge House (aka Bayfield Bank of Commerce) -built in 1867 for Andrew Rutledge, a grain and wool merchant. -Rutledge replaced a frame house built in 1854 with the brick structure in 1867 -Rutledge also contributed to the building of the first brick school house, the Methodist manse and helped with the organization of the Methodist cemetery -Rutledge served as the town clerk in 1876, when Bayfield was incorporated. -Thomas Stinson was the next owner. He operated a barber shop out of the west part of the building. -1900s-the Stirling Bank was located here and the vault installed at that time still exists (in 2010). -1907-Stinson sold the the building to Dr. Ninian Woods. -1923-Dr. Woods moved the Post Office to the west part of the building after the building (4 Main St. N.) housing it, burned down in Nov 1923. -1945-Malcolm Thoms bought the building. His wife, Flo, managed the Bayfield exchange of the Tuckersmith Municipal System here from 1949 to 1966. Porter's store occupied the rest of the store. -the Thoms sold the building to their daughter & son-in-law, the Westlakes. -1980s-2001-the building was occupied by the Bayfield Bank of Commerce. -2007-Roger & Pat Lewington bought the building and changed the front to accommodate 2 businesses.</p>	<p>-built in the Georgian style -2-storey brick residence of simple but robust proportions -between 1900 and 1907, the verandah was added to the building. -in 2007-the façade was altered to accommodate 2 businesses and a double verandah was added. -significant features-its 2-storey height, evenly spaced windows on the 2nd floor and a store front on the ground floor.</p>	<p>-plaque erected by the Bluewater Heritage Committee in 2007 designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>
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<p>§ Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)</p>	<p>P 147 L 218</p>	<p>167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)</p>	<p>1860s</p>	<p>-known as the Village Market (aka Harrison's Village Market) -built in 1860s by Thomas Harrison who built this store as an investment. -1881-George Hewson had his drug store in this building. He moved his business to a Main St. & Catherine St. location in 1893. -after Hewson, John Fraser ran a general store in this location -James Reid was the next store owner who ran a combined grocery/dry goods store with groceries on the right side and dry goods like ribbons, sewing supplies etc. on the left -has been a drug store, general store, grocery store. It housed the dental office of Dr. Don King in one part of the building at one time. -1980s-it was divided into 2 stores with additions constructed. -in 1999 it was a convenience store run by Doug Sinnamon. -in 2010, it housed a hairdressing studio and real estate office.</p>	<p>-built in the Georgian style -late 19th century commercial architecture -characterized by its square, flat roofed appearance with an attractive front, full length verandah and four windows over it on the 2nd floor -verandah like this was a common feature on most stores in business sections like Seaforth or Belgrave. -1900-the verandah was added by John Fraser -1983-most windows on ground floor were original -in 1999-the façade was white-painted brick -significant features-basic exterior appearance, 2-storey height, brick façade, evenly spaced window apertures and shutters, full length west verandah and storefront. -of particular significance is the original verandah woodwork of posts, braces, beams and brackets.</p>	<p>-designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>
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<p>10 Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)</p>	<p>P 147 Pt Lot 218 & Lot 219</p>	<p>167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)</p>	<p>1855-1856</p>	<p>-known as the Gairdner (or Gardiner) House & Store (aka Rogers Residence) -1853-James & Robert Gairdner bought this property (and a sizeable amount of village property) from Baron de Tuyl. -the house was built in 1855-1856 by James and Robert Gairdner for the Gairdner (Gardiner) family. They owned it until 1917. James A. Gairdner was the head of the family. -1856-1917-it was the local post office, operated by the Gairdner family. James was postmaster from 1851-96, his daughter Mary from 1896-1905 and other daughter, Marguerite from 1905 to her death in 1917. -1880-1892-the Great Northwestern Telegraph office was also located in this building. -late 1800s- it was known at the Village Market and housed a bank and residence. -James A. Gairdner was one of Bayfield's most important businessmen, postmaster from 1851-1896 and one of the area's largest landowners. -Gairdner came to Canada with his mother and siblings from Lanarkshire, Scotland after his father died. His brother, Robert, returned to Scotland to graduate from the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, then returned to Bayfield, On. -James married Anna Marks, Tudor J. Marks' sister. James and Anna had 4 sons and 4 daughters, taught first at home and later at a private school housed at "The Hut." -most of James' sons went outside Bayfield for education - RH Fortescu Gairdner was ordained and served as rector in Chicago, Thomas became a doctor in Nebraska, John Tudor lived in Bayfield and helped with the post office and Charles became a Presbyterian minister in New York state. -2 of the girls served as post mistresses (Mary & Marguerite), Charlotte married Rev. Dr. John Scrimger and not much is known of Kate. -Gairdner owned a grain warehouse and grain elevator that stood at the end of Main St. on Bayfield Terrace, built by George Dennison. The warehouse hosted the first Presbyterian service in Bayfield. -one of the Gairdner boys climbed up on the roof of the Gairdner House and took potshots at chickens, belonging to their neighbours, the Tippett's, when the chickens got into the Gairdner's garden. He would shoot at the chickens then hide behind the parapet on the roof. He was found later when he bragged too loudly of his adventures.</p>	<p>-Georgian style, with some Classical Greek elements -built with local yellow brick -2-storey brick structure with simple proportions, large windows and minimum decoration -handsome entrance portico, placed to be approached through the garden -below ivy is decorative brickwork- just beneath the roof eaves. -north part of the building was used as a store and post office. The south part has a separate entrance and was used as a residence. -in the residence there were 6 bedrooms, a drawing room, a kitchen, a dining room and a parlor. The servants' quarters was located downstairs. -Gairdner's had the first piano in Bayfield, housed in their upstairs drawing room for their daughters-Kate, Mary and Marguerite-who studied music & drawing. -significant elements are its fine proportions, windows, doors, side entrance portico and wooden fence.</p>	<p>-plaque erected by BHS & LACAC in 1988 -designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>
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<p>12 Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)</p>	<p>P147 L179</p>	<p>167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)</p>	<p>1830s/1986</p>	<p>-known as the Wallace Property (aka Cameron's Harness Shop) -for 72 years Thomas Cameron's harness shop stood on this corner site. -1830s-the frame building was built in the 1830s -1889-a photo gallery was opened in Thos. Cameron's shop by Stewart of Goderich. It was only opened on Thursdays. The photographic studio was in the front part of the store. -1986-John Rutledge, Goderich architect, designed a building for this site that was expanded in 1998.</p>	<p>-a newer building was erected on this property in 1986. It was designed by architect John Rutledge. -an addition was built in 1998.</p>	<p>-designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>
<p>13 Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)</p>	<p>P147 Lot 156</p>	<p>167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)</p>	<p>1850s/1983</p>	<p>-Tudor Marks built a general store at 11-13 Main St. N. that sold men's clothing around 1856 -in 1918, Marks sold the property to Mr. Penhale -in 1922, the Robinson Bros. had a grocery store on this lot that was later sold to a Mr. Corrie, who opened an ice cream parlour. He later sold to a Mr. Kerr -in the 1970s, the store building was replaced with a house -1983-a new building was constructed and the Totality Gift Shop was opened. -in 2007, a newer building was built.</p>	<p>-new commercial building (in 1983) -an addition for the Potting Shed was added in 1994/95 -2-storey structure with store at ground level and an apartment over a 1-storey detached commercial structure to the north of the site, set back 30 feet from front building line. -finished in vertical board and batten with cedar shingled mansard roof on the main building and an asphalt roof on the north structure -overall architectural composition fit with streetscape re. mass, scale and texture</p>	<p>-lot designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>

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<p>16 Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)</p>	<p>P 147 Lot 177</p>	<p>167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)</p>	<p>1881/1983</p>	<p>-known as the Red Pump Gift Shop (aka Martin's Store or Post Office) -there was once a large frame building on this lot that housed the Martin sisters' store. -1888-1897-the central portion of this building was built in 1888 as a store/residence for William Whiddon. William built a shoe shop that was described as quite "elegant" by the Clinton New Era newspaper. William was a busy man, in addition to being a shoemaker, he was on Bayfield council, served as the village's chief of police, and was a grindstone operator at the river's grist mill. He left Bayfield in 1897. -it was used as a flour and feed business and then later used as a grocery store and a barber shop -buildings were added to each end of the original building -1890-Miss MJ Martin had a stock of over 2,000 wallpaper rolls for people to decorate their homes with. -1893-Miss MJ Martin changed the store to open an ice cream & fruit department in her business. -1899-this was the site of Bayfield's first telephone. The Martin's had the first telephone in their business/home. -1900-Miss Martin was advertising "cheap trimmed hats & sailor's hats as well as first class dressmaking." -pre-1934- "Doc" Johnson ran a bakery in this building. -1934-the large frame building burned in a fire. -1973-Harry Israel purchased the building -1981-82-Joe Durand built the Board Walk-a series of shops -1983-it was being used as a gourmet restaurant and gift shop</p>	<p>-contemporary design with historical style elements -1981-1982- Board Walk, a series of shops was added to the property by Joe Durand -1983-remodeled with board and batten siding and symmetrically placed bay windows.</p>	<p>-designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>
<p>18 Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)</p>	<p>P 147 Lot 176</p>	<p>167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)</p>				<p>-designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>

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<p>19 Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)</p>	<p>P 147 Lot 159</p>	<p>194-1983 (Bayfield)</p>	<p>1854</p>	<p>-known as the Village Guild (aka Erwin Houses) -1842-George Erwin purchased this property -the house was built in 1854 by George Erwin. The original clapboard residence remained in the Erwin family until 1947. George Erwin was a blacksmith and had his shop to the right of the cottage. -1860s-the Erwins were extensive landowners in Bayfield. George Erwin died in 1877. -1872-the houses (on this property) owned by Alfred and James Erwin were connected to make a large store. -1892-George's son, Alfred, lived in the family home. -George's son, James, lived in a home beside 19 Bayfield Main St. N. to the north. It once housed Mrs. Ross' millinery shop and later Mrs. George Hopson's fruit and vegetable stand. James was a carpenter. Next door to the west - 17 Bayfield Main St. N. (P147 L158)- there was a frame house where Harry Erwin lived. It was once occupied by Bayfield's postmasters, Donald Fraser and later James Gairdner. To the east of this house was George Erwin's house, where he had a blacksmith shop. In 1893, George Erwin was hired to do the ironwork on the new bridge in Clinton. -1893-Alfred & his brother, Harry, had a furniture and undertaking business called Erwin Bros, which was a branch firm for Cornell of Goderich in this property. Their business, Erwin Bros, was operated out of the present day Archives building (20 Bayfield Main St. N.) before it was moved to its present site across the street. They carried a full line of undertaking supplies, had a good hearse and many fashionable styles of furniture. Costs in 1893 were \$2.50 & up for children's coffins and \$10 & up for full-sized coffins Their store was built on the site of the blacksmith shop (17 Bayfield Main St. N.). -1924-Alfred E. "Alf" Erwin was the first Bayfield reeve to be a Huron County warden. -1947-building was purchased by Margaret & Rhea Kruks, retired teachers from Detroit, Michigan, who established The Village Guild, a gift shop. -1971-building was purchased by Richard and Sarah Dick, who continued to run The Village Guild. -1972-the Dick's bought the other half of Lot 159, where James Erwin's house was located. They connected the two buildings to make one larger store. -2005-a walkway to the shops in the rear of the property was constructed to the houses connected in 1872 by Alfred and James Erwin to provide improved access.</p>	<p>-vernacular design-central door with windows on both sides with full length verandah -1 ½ storey frame structure with exterior finish of wood clapboard -this property has been renovated and an addition built on. -1872-the houses owned by Alfred and James were connected to make a large store. -1947-building was purchased by Margaret & Rhea Kruks, retired teachers from Detroit, Michigan, who established The Village Guild, a gift shop. -1972-the Dick's bought the other half of Lot 159, where James Erwin's house was located. They connected the two buildings to make one larger store. -2005-a walkway to the shops in the rear of the property was constructed to the houses connected in 1872 by Alfred and James Erwin to provide improved access. -significant features are: decorative rain troughs, basic mass proportions, horizontal clapboard walls, window apertures, picket fence along the entire length of the property.</p>	<p>-plaque erected by BHS & LACAC in 1992 -added to the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1983 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>
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<p>20 Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)</p>	<p>P 147 Lot 175</p>	<p>167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)</p>	<p>1893</p>	<p>-known as the Bayfield Archives (aka Erwin Bros) Building History- -1893-Alfred & his brother, Harry, began a furniture and undertaking business called Erwin Bros, which was a branch firm for Cornell of Goderich. Their business, Erwin Bros, was operated out of the present day Archives building (20 Bayfield Main St. N.) before it was moved to its present site across the street. They carried a full line of undertaking supplies, had a good hearse and many fashionable styles of furniture. Costs in 1893 were \$2.50 & up for children's coffins and \$10 & up for full-sized coffins Their store was built on the site of the blacksmith shop (17 Bayfield Main St. N.) in 1893 -1924-Harry Erwin died and his house & the Erwin Bros. shop was sold to Charles Thoms. By 1929, the shop was a grocery store. -1929-1944-the grocery store was operated by various grocers- W.T. O'Neill, Mr. Baechler, Mr. Pye and Lorne Cook. -by 1946-the building was being used by the Thom brothers for the repair and storage of fishing nets. -1964-Harold & Dorothy Ormand bought the building and donated it to the Bayfield Library Association. -1965-the Bayfield Historical Association was formed, as a branch of the Huron County Historical Society. Ethel Poth was the Society's first archivist, succeeded by Dorothy Cox. -1966-the Bayfield Library Association became the Bayfield Public Library. The Association became part of the Huron County Public Library system in 1941. -1968-the librarian became Evelyn Earl. -1973-the building was turned over to the Village of Bayfield -1977-the building was moved across to the street to its present location at 20 Bayfield Main St. N. At that time the library section was built onto the rear of the building. -1977-the Bayfield Historical Society separated from the Huron County Historical Society and joined the Ontario Historical Society. -1977-Bayfield Archives was established in the building. Their mandate is to "collect, record and preserve local history for the education of Bayfield and area residents." The collection includes photos, artifacts, postcards, genealogy records, cemetery transcripts, maps and municipal records. They collect the history of Bayfield, Stanley Township, southern part of Goderich Township, Lake Huron shoreline and the Bayfield River.</p>	<p>-built in the vernacular design -simple 1-storey building with a pitched roof -early small building with a pattern of windows on the front elevation. -has 2 small windows at the side -the street front elevation is fully glazed with a recessed double entrance door -has a boxed gable pediment above the entrance door with wood board and decorated acorn-patterned fascia -1977-building was moved from across the Main St. -1977-an addition was later added to the rear of the building. It was designed by Nicholas Hill. -1983-municipality carried out a restoration project to conserve the building. It included retention and upkeep of the architectural mass, the horizontal V-groove board wall finish, window apertures, entrance doors, roof and embellishments on the windows and doors. -2010-a restoration plan is under consideration by the Municipality of Bluewater.</p>	<p>-designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>
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<p>21 Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)</p>	<p>P 147 Lot 160</p>	<p>194-1983 (Bayfield)</p>	<p>1881</p>	<p>-known as the Red Pump Restaurant (aka Whiddon's Store) -built in 1881 by John Whiddon as a combined residence and store. Whiddon served Bayfield as the village policeman. -1880s-1888- John Whiddon's brother, William, opened a shoe store next door to John's store on the same lot. By 1888, he had moved it across the street. -1884-Whiddon began a flour and feed business on this location. -1885-it was being operated as a grocery store. -1896-John Whiddon built an apple evaporator on Chiniquy Street, behind the present day Red Pump Restaurant, that employed many local men on a seasonal basis. -1900-an addition was built on the apple evaporator in 1900. -1902-1909-Whiddon went into partnership with H. Drehmann and improved the appearance of the store by adding handsome fronts to the building. -1905-the apple evaporator building burned down but was immediately rebuilt as a 2-storey building for use as an evaporator. -1907-the evaporator building is described as being 42 x 30 feet, the furnace & dryer 110x26 feet and the packing room 24x36 feet-all in a two storey building. There were 6 furnaces, 7 peeling machines as well as slicing and chopping machines. The season ran from Sept 16 to Dec 14-with an output of 6 railcar loads of evaporated stock-it employed 34 people and ran day & night. -1909-1943- the building housed Stanley Flour & Feeds, then the Reids operated a grocery store, which was later followed by a barber and beauty shop and lastly it was a pool room. -1915-Ed Memer bought the apple evaporator business in 1915. The Evaporator ceased operation in 1920. -1927-the Evaporator building was demolished. -1943-1974-the store property was used as a residence for the Bender family. -1974-Harry Israel bought the property and began the Red Pump Restaurant. -2001-the Red Pump Gift Shop next door and upscale rental suites were added to the property.</p>	<p>-1 ½ storey with pitched roof-typical vernacular example of early commercial building -1896-John Whiddon built an apple evaporator on Chiniquy Street, behind the present day Red Pump Restaurant, that employed many local men on a seasonal basis. -1900-an addition was built on the apple evaporator in 1900. -1902-a new storefront was added to the front of the building - double doors with large store windows on either side of the door. Windows are 3 over 3 pane windows with the entrance and 1 over 3 windows panes on each side of the double door entrance. Over top of the doors, are 2 arched window panes. -1905-the apple evaporator building burned down but was immediately rebuilt as a 2-storey building for use as an evaporator. -1907-the evaporator building is described as being 42 x 30 feet, the furnace & dryer 110x26 feet and the packing room 24x36 feet-all in a two storey building. There were 6 furnaces, 7 peeling machines as well as slicing and chopping machines. The season ran from Sept 16 to Dec 14-with an output of 6 railcar loads of evaporated stock-it employed 34 people and ran day & night. -1927-the Evaporator building was demolished. -there are evenly spaced window apertures on the 2nd floor of the Main St. N building on the property -there is a picket fence across the front of the building -significant features-basic architectural mass of the building with its L-shaped plan, 1 ½ storey height, window apertures, picket fence on the east boundary and large chestnut tree.</p>	<p>-was added to the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1983 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>
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Municipality of Bluewater

<p>22 Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)</p>	<p>P147 Lot 174</p>	<p>167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)</p>	<p>Modern</p>	<p>known as the Duggan Residence</p>	<p>-contemporary 1-storey building with horizontal proportions set in a handsome landscape of trees, lawns and gardens -the property was altered in the 1990s</p>	<p>-designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>
<p>24 Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)</p>	<p>P 147 Pt Lot 173</p>	<p>196-1983 (Bayfield)</p>	<p>1889</p>	<p>known as the Bayfield House (aka The King's Bakery and Tea Room or Fowlie House) -1889- built for local blacksmith, James Fowlie. It was built with the back part finished first. The back part had 6 rooms and a verandah across the front. -1890-James Fowlie built a brick blacksmith shop to the west of the house, between it and the Little Inn. -1893- a 1 ½ storey addition was built onto the front of the house in Ontario Gothic design (central gable). The back part of the house was moved further back in the lot. and the new addition held 4 new rooms. -the lot has probably been fenced since its creation. In the early days it was necessary to fence town lots to keep wandering livestock out the gardens. -James Fowlie's daughters, Edith and Frances, lived their entire lives in this house. -1948-the brick blacksmith shop was torn down. -1974-the house was sold out of the Fowlie family -since 1970s, the house has been occupied with various businesses like antique shops, a gallery and tearoom, gift stores and art studios. -the King's Bakery and Tea Room was located in this building until 2008.</p>	<p>-Ontario Gothic design with horizontal V-grove board siding. -the house is a timber frame structure with horizontal V-groove wood board siding. -the lot has probably been fenced since its creation. In the early days it was necessary to fence town lots to keep wandering livestock out the gardens. -1889-the first section of the house contained 6 rooms and had a verandah across the front. It was moved back on the lot in 1893 when the front 1 1/2 storey was added to the front of it. -1890-a brick blacksmith shop was built to the west of the house. -1893- 1 ½ storey addition was built in Ontario Gothic style with a centre gable which was added to a smaller residence in the rear. The addition added 4 more rooms and moved the back part further back on the lot. -1948- the brick blacksmith shop was torn down. -1983-the house was originally painted white with green trim -1999-the house was painted yellow</p>	<p>-added to Heritage District in 1983 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>

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<p>26 Bayfield Main St. (Bayfield)</p>	<p>P 147 Lot 172, Pt Lot 173</p>	<p>167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)</p>	<p>1847</p>	<p>-known as the Little Inn (aka Commercial Hotel & Lakeview Hotel) -one of Ontario's oldest continuously operating inn. -John Cronyn acquired the land from Baron van Tuyl in 1836 and built a log house on the site. -Donald Fraser, from Pictou, Nova Scotia, bought the land & buildings upon it from Cronyn in 1847 for 15 British pounds. He moved to Bayfield and first managed a general store for Donald McKenzie. He was appointed postmaster in 1847 at which time he built a small brick general store with a post office that was gutted by fire in the 1850s. He restored the walls and added a small hotel to his building. -1862-Fraser sold the hotel to Thomas Mossop for \$725. Mossop came to Bayfield as captain of a dredge. He worked out Bayfield for almost ten years. -Nov 1873- Mossop sold it to his friend, Richard Bailey, acquiring Bailey's farm on the Bronson Line. It was called the Commercial Hotel. -Over the years, Bailey leased the hotel to various innkeepers, such as Edward Looby (or Luby), circa 1879, Edward Elliott, Jim Williamson, and Jack Johnston (also stagecoach driver to Brucefield & Seaforth). In the 1870s-80s, Margaret & Janet Holly, two sisters, worked as cook and waitress for the Baileys. -1895-Bailey's brother-in-law & blacksmith, George Erwin (married to Bailey's wife's sister) was proprietor of the hotel. His ad in the Bayfield Advertiser noted it was a Commercial Hotel with a Temperance Room, open for summer guests, had large airy rooms and free carriage to meet the trains. -1897-Jack Day's Carriage Shop was built next door to the hotel. -1902-Bailey sold the hotel to Henry Darrow, -1907-Darrow sold to Alex Robinson, who had been operating the Rattenbury Hotel in Clinton. -1908-Robinson sold to Samuel R. Manness of London who hired W.J. Hanlon to manage the hotel. -1909-Henry Darrow bought back the hotel and ran it until he sold it to Edgar Weston in 1923. -1923-Edgar Weston, the owner, renamed it the Lakeview Hotel. -1926-Mrs. Seeds bought it and the carriage house. She lived in the carriage house. She kept the hotel until 1941. -1941-George Little bought the hotel and named it The Little Inn. Guests from the 1940s & 1950s era remembered Mrs. Little's delicious baking. The Littles had operated a bakery in Bayfield before buying the Inn.</p>	<p>-Georgian design - symmetrical facade -simple but substantial design in yellow brick with finely proportioned windows. -features a cupola on the top of the roof -1873-Richard Bailey, who had apprenticed as a ship builder, bought the hotel and built the back part of the hotel, replaced the roof. -1873-1895-the present style of roof was added. Prior to this period the building had a flat roof. -1888 - Bailey completed "extensive improvements ... to accommodate lots of Yankees and Britishers." -1891-Bailey built a double verandah onto the north and west facades. -1904-owner, Henry Darrow, re-shingled the hotel roof. -1950-the verandah was removed due to dry rot -1979-the verandah was restored to its original design by the owners, the Waters family. -1983-the pine floors, staircase, wainscoting and period fixtures of the interior were restored. -1983-the Jack Day Carriage Shop (built in 1897)was connected to the Inn and became the dining room addition with lovely arched windows. -1987-the Guest Cottage was built beside the Martha Ritz house, across the street. -1999-the building to the east was added joining the former coach house to the hotel -the interior, with its pine floors, staircase and wainscoting, has enabled the Inn to retain most of its original appearance. Period furniture and fixtures add to the Inn's ambience. -significant details include the basic architectural mass of the building, 2-storeys with a hipped roof and cupola, brick wall exterior, window apertures and entrance doors, restored verandah of original design.</p>	<p>-plaque erected by BHS & LACAC in 1976 -1983 heritage study notes the Little Inn was designated as an individual property under Part IV of the Heritage Act. -designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>
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Municipality of Bluewater

27 Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)	P147 Lots 163-164	167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)	c.1853-original inn 1870s-2nd building 1947-3rd building	<p>-known as The Ritz (aka Queens Hotel or the New Ritz or Martha Ritz)</p> <p>-William W. Connor bought the property in 1853 and built The Exchange Hotel. He ran the Exchange Hotel.</p> <p>-later part of the hotel was dismantled and moved down Main Street to form the nucleus of the Tippet House</p> <p>-1870s-The Queen's Hotel was built on this site</p> <p>-Edward Elliott was the hotel's proprietor for 8 years. Over the years there were number of owners and proprietors who leased the hotel.</p> <p>-1890s-the hotel was used as private residence by John Ferguson and his family.</p> <p>-1897-James Pollock owned the hotel. The Clinton New Era reported that the Queens Hotel was opening again with Pollock as proprietor.</p> <p>-1902-Pollock sold it in 1902 to Mrs. Murray for \$2,000. Mrs. Murray closed the bar and ran it as a boarding house. Later Pollock and his wife bought it back and opened it as a hotel again.</p> <p>-Pollock's widow remarried and continued to operate the hotel until it became unprofitable, due to a ban on the sale of liquor. She and her new husband used it as their private home.</p> <p>-1923-Martha Ritz bought the hotel and opened The Ritz.</p> <p>-Labour Day, 1947 - a fire destroyed the The Ritz</p> <p>-1948-it was replaced by the present building and called The New Ritz.</p> <p>-it was named The Walnut Inn at one point.</p> <p>-by 2010, it had been re-named The Ritz again.</p>	<p>-built with Georgian design elements</p> <p>-2-storey frame building with a hipped roof and clad in siding</p> <p>-1850s-it had a long pole in front with a swinging sign that advertised its presence.</p> <p>-1870s-1947-the Queens Hotel was a square, 2-storey building with a double verandah on two sides. The upper level of the verandah had a railing, the bottom did not. The supports of the verandah had brackets on each side of the support. In the middle of the building was a tower of Second Empire style (a mansard-type roof with ornate dormer windows on at least 2 of 4 sides. The top of the tower appears to be surrounded in iron cresting with a large pole projecting from the top of the tower. The roof was mansard in style-sloped all 4 sides, flattish on the top. (see 2009 Huron Historical Notes, p. 30 or the Bayfield Archives for a picture)</p>	<p>-designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982</p> <p>-included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>
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Municipality of Bluewater

28 Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)	P147 Lots 170 & 171	167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)	1901	<p>-known as the Fowlie Store (aka Oddleifson Residence or Robson Arms)</p> <p>-1900-James Fowlie bought the property from Edward R. Rutledge.</p> <p>-1901-the frame building was built by Dan Harrison for James Fowlie, the local blacksmith, who had it built for his 2 daughters, Frances and Ethel, who were 14 and 11 at the time. The building was 44x22 feet.</p> <p>-it was called the Fowlie General Store and Ice Cream Parlour</p> <p>-Ethel and Frances ran the store from 8 am to 11 pm every day, summer and winter. In the ice cream parlour upstairs, customers could buy 10-cent sundaes made from Jersey cow milk and sit at 4 round tables made of cherry wood.</p> <p>-1901-1953-the grocery portion of the store was in business for over 50 years.</p> <p>-1923-50 - Fowlie Store served as the village's public library after its previous home (pre-Knox Presbyterian Church building) burnt to the ground in 1923. Frances Fowlie was the librarian of the Bayfield Library at the time. In 1941, the Library joined the Huron County Library Association. From 1950-1964, the Library was located at E.A. Featherstone's property on Louisa St. until its present home was moved in 1977 (19 Bayfield Main St. N.)</p> <p>-1930-the ice cream parlour closed.</p> <p>-1955-Ed and Flory Oddleifson bought the property and turned it into a residence.</p> <p>-1995-the property became a store again after 1995.</p> <p>-in 2007 it was the Robson Suites and had been restored inside.</p> <p>-2010-the store with the corner entrance was a gift shop called Hutchison's.</p>	<p>-vernacular design</p> <p>-interesting 2-storey frame building on the northeast corner of Main and Catherine Streets with unique corner entrance, front double doors flanked by 2 large display windows.</p> <p>-had walls with shelving that was fronted by long serving counters on which were glass display cases.</p> <p>-ice cream parlour was located on the second floor of the store.</p> <p>-a 2-storey extension has been added to the east and neatly ties in with the original wood board siding.</p> <p>-1900-James Fowlie, town blacksmith made all the door hardware & metal hangers.</p> <p>-1955 & on - the Oddleifsons made the property into a residence and built several additions to the building.</p> <p>-by 1983-has been converted into a residence with the large store windows on either side of the entrance door</p> <p>-1983-the overhead canopy and storefront windows were original (in 1983)</p> <p>-1990s--after restoration in the 1990s, the building retained its original staircase and flooring</p> <p>-significant details include basic architectural massing of the building, hipped roof, horizontal V-groove wood board exterior, window apertures, store windows, front door and canopy.</p>	<p>-designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982</p> <p>-included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>
31 Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)	P147 Lot 166	167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)		-known as Schofield residence	-pleasing but not an historic building	<p>-designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982</p> <p>-included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>

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Municipality of Bluewater

32 Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)	P147 Lot 169	167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)	1858	<p>-known as the Dowler Residence (aka Will Ferguson House)</p> <p>-built in 1858 by John Davidson for Will Ferguson.</p> <p>-bricks made in Bayfield were used in the construction of the house.</p> <p>-Will Ferguson, captain on Great Lake lakers, lived in this house with his family. It is believed that he hosted the ship captain of the Malta and his dog in this home, when the Malta went aground in 1882 after being attracted by the party lights from a Barker Hall gathering.</p> <p>-Will and his wife raised their 3 children at this residence and ensured they had a good education.</p>	<p>-charming Ontario Regency style house</p> <p>-1-storey buff brick house with an addition in the rear that was added at a later time</p> <p>-white brick used came from Bayfield</p> <p>-the informal floor plan has no central hall with rooms that flow one into the other. The board ceilings and painted wainscoting lend to the informal character of the home.</p> <p>-hipped roof</p> <p>-1983-window glass was original (in 1983)</p> <p>-interesting features include elaborately carved paired eave brackets and a delicate semi-elliptical fan light above the main entrance door.</p> <p>-significant exterior features are the dwelling height (1-storey), hipped roof, brick exterior walls, window apertures & shutters, front door, wooden eave paired-brackets & soffits and elliptical fanlight</p> <p>-enormous trees on the property provide an attractive background</p>	<p>-plaque erected by BHS & LACAC c.1999</p> <p>-designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982</p> <p>-included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>
35 Bayfield Main St. N. (Bayfield)	P147 Lot 167-168	167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)	1862-1877	<p>-known as Fairlawn (aka Moore Residence)</p> <p>-1862-Louis Durand built this house for Dr. Ninian M. Woods.</p> <p>-the house has been owned by a succession of owners since 1862.</p> <p>-it was the Wightmans who named the property Fairlawn</p> <p>-at one point it was a resort boarding house</p> <p>-it was later owned by Robert Moore</p> <p>-1983-it was sold to Jake Rogerson of Bayfield Boat Works</p>	<p>-Loyalist style</p> <p>-Grecian elements in the elegant entrance with the double square column supports of the triangular pediment (roofed front porch) that shelters the entrance door which is graced by two sidelights.</p> <p>-1999-interior beautifully restored</p> <p>-1999- a garage and breezeway were added</p>	<p>-plaque erected by BHS & LACAC c. 1994</p> <p>-designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982</p> <p>-included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>
Bayfield Main St. S.						
2 Bayfield Main St. S (Bayfield)	P 147 Lot 255 & 256	167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield)				<p>-designation was appealed. It was removed from the heritage conservation district via by-law 176-1982 (Bayfield)</p>

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<p>41 Bayfield Main St. S</p>	<p>P147 Lot 170-171</p>	<p>167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)</p>	<p>1868</p>	<p>-known as Orlagh (aka the Woods House or the Keillor Residence) -Dr. Ninian Mahaffy Woods bought the property from Malcolm Cameron in 1862. -the property extended from Cameron to Euphemia Streets and from Main Street South to Victoria Street. -the house built for Dr. Ninian Mahaffy Woods (1819-1884) and was completed in 1868. Dr. Woods named it "Orlagh". -the residence combined a manor house with a medical surgery and dispensary for Dr. Ninian Woods, who was a physician. -Dr. Woods arrived in Huron County in 1851, son of a Dublin architect who was born in 1819. He had graduated from Trinity College in 1842, and sailed for Canada in 1843 aboard "The Roseins" from Liverpool to New York. He returned to Ireland, married Rebecca Mary Hill. They had 2 children-William (b. 1846) and Isabella (b.1848) in Ireland. In 1851, the couple, their 2 children and their 2 servants (Annie Kinsella & Martin Findlan) sailed for Canada bound for Bayfield to serve as doctor to the Canada Company. -Dr. Woods was the reeve of Stanley Township & Bayfield by 1853, a member of the Harbour Board in 1854 and a key participant in acquiring the land for the building of the Anglican Church in 1862. The church was finally built in 1882. He served as councillor for the Stanley Township council from 1858-1863. He was elected, by popular ballot, Reeve of Stanley Township in 1867. -Dr. Woods owned and operated the store (4 Bayfield Main St. N.) across from the Albion Hotel as well as land in developing townships in Huron County, like Tumberry Township to the north. -Annie Kinsella, one of the Woods' servants was a fervent Irish Roman Catholic. She immigrated to Canada with the Woods family. She lived at Orlagh until her death. When she died, she was buried alongside the Protestant Woods family in the old Anglican cemetery, as she wanted. Some say that Annie's spirit roams about occasionally lamenting the fact she, a Catholic, is buried among Protestants. (BWT,2010) The Woods family waged battle with the Anglican Church to have her, a Catholic, buried in the Woods family plot in a Protestant burying ground.</p>	<p>-Georgian style -large 3-storey yellow brick home -the house had rooms with high ceilings and large bright windows, two fireplaces and two staircases. -the house was once surrounded by gardens and parklands that remained intact until the 1980s. -there was a summer kitchen on the main building that was connected to a large barn (across the present Fry Street) by a covered walkway that was nicknamed "The Tunnel." This enabled Dr. Woods to get to the stables without having to go outside. -in the barn was a "Fenian hole" – a hiding place covered by a false floor. -designation noted the elegant staircase, the generous upper hall lit by raised arched door windows, and the bedroom & linen closets.</p>	<p>-designated as part of the Bayfield heritage conservation district in 1982 -included in the heritage plans for the district in 1983. -designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1985. -plaque erected by Bluewater Heritage Committee, 2008</p>
<p>Bayfield Terrace</p>						

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32 Bayfield Terrace (Bayfield)	P 147 Lot 9 P 147 Pt Lot 56	167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield)	1898	<p>-known as Shangri-la (aka the Ocean House Hotel or Simon's Residence)</p> <p>-1890-the Ocean House Hotel stood on this site and was described by the Clinton New Era as an eyesore. A few years later, the first building was torn down.</p> <p>-1898-William "Bill" Jowett built the 2 1/2 storey house. The brickwork on the house cost over \$1200. Bill Jowett built many houses in Bayfield. He owned a boat shed in the village.</p> <p>-the house was named Shangri-la by one its owners, Maud Ferguson Rhynas.</p>	<p>-this building has Queen Anne architectural elements, with a deep porch, the bay window tower, bargeboard (fretwork or gingerbread) in the pediment (triangular ornamenting the front of the building), and brackets along the eaves.</p> <p>-the house features a 2-storey bay window topped with a gable in the centre of which is a round attic window.</p> <p>-the substantial verandah around the north and west sides was constructed at a later date.</p> <p>-of note is the carved wood bargeboard on the exterior.</p>	<p>-designation was appealed. It was removed from the heritage conservation district via by-law 176-1982 (Bayfield)</p>
58 Bayfield Terrace (Bayfield)	P 147 Lots 7, 8, 57, 58, A and Pt Lot B	167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)	1851	<p>-known as Century House (aka Llandudno)</p> <p>-1851-the first part was built by Tudor Marks-a one-storey brick structure with a passageway to the driving shed at the west end.</p> <p>-1883-Marks built a second storey onto the house.</p> <p>-1896-Marks enlarged the house again, adding the eastern side of the house.</p> <p>-Tudor Marks was a businessman, grain buyer, men's wear shop owner and brickyard owner. He was described as a distinguished-looking Englishman.</p> <p>-1919-the home was owned by William Balkwill who named it "Llandudno" after a small town in northern Wales. He had the house photographed with the family gathered in front. On the card, the house is labeled, "Llandudno" Residence of W. Balkwill.</p> <p>-1920-1935-Llandudno was purchased by Nora Ferguson, sister of Will, Jim and Jack Ferguson. She ran a boarding house here and was famous for her garden parties.</p> <p>-1935-Mr. Quarrie, an inspector for the separate school system, bought the property. The Quarrie family added the rooms above the dining room.</p> <p>-1951-the Roddicks bought the house and renamed it the "Century House" because the house was 100 years old. They opened Bayfield's first antique shop and operated it for 8 years.</p> <p>-the Roddicks added the work rooms and the garage and altered the interior house from its original plan.</p> <p>-1961-Professor Walter Thompson of the University of Western Ontario bought the house.</p>	<p>-profusion of architectural styles and elements</p> <p>-property takes up the whole block</p> <p>-part of the original residence is 2-storey, embellished on the north side by a richly carved verandah and covered entrance porch. Of note are doors with inset panels, coloured glass architraves and finely designed eave fascias.</p> <p>-it has a beautifully carved interior staircase.</p> <p>-1851- brick 1-storey structure with a passageway to the driving shed at the west was built. The brick the building was white Bayfield brick.</p> <p>-1883-a 2nd-storey was built onto the house.</p> <p>-1896-the eastern side of the house was added on.</p> <p>-post 1935-rooms were added above the dining room.</p> <p>-post 1951 - work rooms & garage were added and the interior was altered.</p>	<p>-plaque erected by BHS</p> <p>-designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982</p> <p>-included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>
The Square						
4 The Square (Bayfield)	P 147 Lots 260, 261 & Pt Lot 263	167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield)				<p>-designation was appealed. It was removed from the heritage conservation district via by-law 176-1982 (Bayfield)</p>

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5 The Square (Bayfield)	P 147 Lot 259	167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)		-known as the Cleave Residence	-2-storey house to the north of the United Church on Clan Gregor Square.	-designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983
6 The Square (Bayfield)	P 147 Lot 258	216-1981 (Bayfield) 167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)	1902	-known as St. Andrews United Church -it was built in 1902 as Standee's Presbyterian Church, after the Presbyterian congregations of Varna and Bayfield amalgamated. -the foundation stone was brought from the Bayfield River. Brick was obtained from nearby St. Joseph. Contractors, Buchanan & Lawson of Goderich built the church for \$1923. -1925-when the Methodists and Presbyterians united in 1925, this church became the St. Andrews United Church.	-Gothic Revival design -built of yellow & red brick from St. Joseph, Huron County. -the foundation stone was brought from the Bayfield River. -the front elevation was enhanced by a belfry and steeple. -building shape is a simple rectangle with a projecting entrance porch. It has gothic arched windows with brick voissiors that are symmetrically placed on the side and front elevation. -it has stained glass windows -of significance is the exterior brickwork with red brick banding, the lancet (arched with a point) windows and the bell tower.	-designated in 1981 with by-law 216-1981 (Bayfield) -included in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982. -included in the heritage plan for Bayfield heritage conservation district in 1983
7 The Square (Bayfield)	P147 L257	216-1987 (Bayfield)	1858	-known as Middleton House (aka Sturgeon Residence) -built c. 1858 by early settler, Charles Middleton for his daughter, Sarah. It was built with an adjoining store. -the Georgian style reflects Charles Middleton's English origins. -Middleton's daughter and son-in-law ran the adjoining store -later, a livery and stage coach business was located at this location for many years. It was a stage coach stop. -1905-Mr. McGee sold his business as a mail carrier to Mr. Harry Little of Egmondville. -1911-H. Little listed the one quarter acre property for sale. The ad listed the residence, stage business, livery business and mail route between Bayfield, Seaforth and Brucefield as being for sale either together or apart. George Copeland of Pary Sound bought the property and business. He was the first to use a car in the stagecoach business. -1918-Ed Weston bought the property from Copelands. -1942-Sturgeons bought this home. They lived here for the next 41 years.	-stately Georgian style -exterior finish of gravel and quick lime with a simple rectangular plan, 2-storeys high. The keystone comers have been etched into the stucco exterior. It is one of the few surviving gravel houses in Huron County. -joinery done by local cabinetmaker-John Gemeinhardt -root cellar is original	-plaque erected by BHS & LACAC in 1993 -added to Heritage Conservation District with by-law 216-1987

Register of Designated Heritage Conservation Districts - Bayfield
(under Part V of Ontario Heritage Act)

Municipality of Bluewater

8 The Square (Bayfield)	P 147 Lot 249	167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield)	1845	<p>-known as the Connor House</p> <p>-built in the 1845 by one of the first Bayfield settlers, William W. Connor, who arrived in the area from Ireland in 1834. In 1851-Connor is listed as an innkeeper in the local business directory.</p> <p>-Connor replaced the original log house with this brick dwelling that included both a store and his residence. Connor originally settled on Lot 6 in Stanley Township.</p> <p>-Connor was a prominent member of the community. He served as the Stanley Township clerk and leader in 1836 and again in the 1840s and 1850s. He signed on with Dan Lizars as a militia member and was stationed at the Huron and London Road crossroad for the winter of 1838, when MacKenzie's Reform Party was threatening military revolt. Connor hosted the first Episcopal religious services in his home in the 1840s. He was also a founding member and First Master of the Bayfield Orange Lodge #24 in 1845. He was still Master of the Lodge in 1881 of the oldest and most influential Orange Lodge in Huron County. When William Connors died in 1889, he was one of the oldest Orangemen in Canada and was an honorary member in the Grand Lodge of British North America.</p> <p>-1845-William and his wife Jane (Rutledge) Connors built their combined house and hotel (or store) on the southeast corner of Clan Gregor Square. In 1850s, he ran the Exchange Hotel. Connor also served on the Harbour Committee with James Gairdner and Dr. Ninian Woods.</p> <p>-1889-after William Connor died, his wife Jane and their daughter, Catherine's family, the Ryans, were all buried in the Connor plot in the Bayfield Cemetery, of which Connor was an original shareholder in 1861.</p> <p>-pre-1941-before buying the Little Inn in 1941, George and Ada Little bought this property. They made some changes and opened it up as a bake shop.</p> <p>-1963-the house became the Baptist parsonage (Baptist Church located behind the Connor House)</p>	<p>-Georgian style</p> <p>-brick house</p> <p>-big front window was later bricked closed.</p>	<p>-designation was appealed. It was removed from the heritage conservation district via by-law 176-1982 (Bayfield)</p>
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Register of Designated Heritage Conservation Districts - Bayfield
(under Part V of Ontario Heritage Act)

Municipality of Bluewater

<p>11 The Square (Bayfield)</p>	<p>P 147 Lot 239</p>	<p>167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)</p>	<p>1881</p>	<p>-known as the Bayfield Town Hall -built in 1881 by the Village of Bayfield for \$600. All but the bell tower was constructed in 1881. It was completed in the spring of 1882. -local contractor Ishmael Fillion was hired to built the town hall -it functioned as the seat of Bayfield's village government for many years. -1893-Messrs. Day and Erwin were hired to paint the interior of the Hall. The colour chosen was heliotrope. Newspapers noted that stage curtains were also needed. -1920-the Town Hall was built on the road allowance on Clan Gregor Square and had to be moved in 1920 to the Spackman lots bordering on the Square, purchased from Dr. Metcalf for \$350. A new furnace was put in that year. -1921-the jail cell in the basement was put in -1978-the Town Hall was renovated. The asbestos shingle siding was covered with white vinyl siding. The school bell from the demolished school building was placed in the Town Hall belfry. -1984-the Town Hall was closed to public use because it was a fire hazard. -1993-the building was restored-the original wood plank siding was restored and additional work done. -the restoration work was funded by the Bayfield community and grants from the Ontario government -since 1990s, the building has been used for private and village celebrations and meetings</p>	<p>-built in the Gothic Revival style -was originally situated a little north on the road allowance. It had to be moved to its present location in 1920. -is the only original civic structure still standing in the village -1881- has an interior gallery, described by Huron News-Record, as being a "grand affair...the building is very comfortable and easy to sing and speak in." It was a tall imposing structure, fronted by a bell tower and entrance. It had V-groove board exterior walls. -1921--original jail cell installed -1978-The asbestos shingle siding was covered with white vinyl siding. The school bell from the demolished school building (first brick school in Bayfield) was placed in the Town Hall belfry. -1993-the building was restored. The vinyl siding and asphalt shingles were removed. The wood exterior wall was restored and cedar shingles put on the roof. Two period doors were re-installed on the front entrance.</p>	<p>-designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>
<p>12 The Square (Bayfield)</p>			<p>1878</p>	<p>-known as Stanbury Cottage (aka Clair on the Square-Bed & Breakfast) -built in 1878 by Dr. Richard Stanbury -Dr. Richard Stanbury was the village doctor and served as a reeve of Bayfield in the 1800s -he built his main residence next door (13 The Square)</p>	<p>-Ontario Gothic design -modest 1 1/2 storey brick house -has a front gable window on the second storey with a rounded arch, a central doorway and windows symmetrically placed around all elevations -porch over front entrance was added at a later date</p>	<p>-designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District after 1982</p>

Register of Designated Heritage Conservation Districts - Bayfield
(under Part V of Ontario Heritage Act)

Municipality of Bluewater

13 The Square (Bayfield)	P147 Lot 230, Pt Lot 231	167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)	1880	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -known as the Stanbury House (aka Cooper residence) -built in 1880 for Dr. Stanbury, who was the practicing doctor and one-time reeve of Bayfield. -built to be the residence and office of Dr. Richard Stanbury -he hosted lavish gatherings, that included a village celebration every New Year's Eve -the soaring tower once had iron cresting around its top. -the next owner after the Stanbury family was Archie Galbraith, who lived alone there for some years. -Mr. & Mrs. William Stinson bought the house from Archie Galbraith when they retired from their farm. -1950s-Mrs. Kelly bought it from the Stinson and used the building as a nursing home. -the Maloneys bought it next and turned it back into a private residence. -the next owners, Mr. and Mrs. Norman F. Cooper of Mount Clement, Michigan restored it to its former elegance. -1999-it became the home of The Spa in Bayfield. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -built in the Second Empire style -it faces Cian Gregor Square as a focal building -flamboyant design with a variety of architectural features that include a soaring tower, bay windows, verandahs, different coloured brick and roof trim -the soaring tower once had iron cresting around its top. -significant features include brick banding, eave soffits, eave brackets, window apertures and verandahs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983
16 The Square (Bayfield)	P145 Pt Lots 4,5,& 7	167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)	c. 1900s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -known as the Carter residence (aka Wallace House or Weston House) -on site of a driving shed and barn that were once part of the Albion Hotel in the 1840s. -1920s-1930s-barn was used as a gas station operated by Walter Westlake -1984-Dr. C.J. Wallace and nurse practioner, Marg Vischer set up their offices in this building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -built in the Ontario Gothic Revival style -located on the south side of the Albion Hotel -frame farmhouse design with gothic style window over the front door 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983
17 The Square (Bayfield)	P147 Lot 215	167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)	1858	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -known as the Gordon House (aka Metcalfe Residence) -built in 1858 for Donald Gordon. He bought the land from the Honourable Malcolm Cameron who in turn had purchased the land from Baron de Tuyll. -late 1880s-it became the office and home of Dr. Walter Wright. He had an office in the building from 1890-1893. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Georgian Workman Cottage style -1-storey Georgian cottage made of local brick -has hand-hewn cedar beams that run the width of the house -property was surrounded by a fine fence with turned posts and wire mesh. Fence noted as distinctive, as is the entrance with its original glass still intact. -1983-the window sashes were relatively new -has architectural and historical significance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -plaque erected by BHS & LACAC in 1988 -designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982 -included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983

Register of Designated Heritage Conservation Districts - Bayfield
 (under Part V of Ontario Heritage Act)

Municipality of Bluewater

19 The Square (Bayfield)	P 147 Lots 33 & 34 Pt Lots 32, 35	167-1982 (Bayfield)	1895	<p>-known as Clifton Manor (aka Clift Residence or Burns House or Jowett House)</p> <p>-built in 1895 for James Burns, former reeve of Bayfield, who went bankrupt before completing the house.</p> <p>-its construction involved brick craftsmen from Zurich, masonry, woodwork and painters from Clinton, ironwork and heating craftsmen from Seaforth and stained glass from London.</p> <p>-Burns lived there for a short time. He sold it to William R. Jowett</p> <p>-1908-Jowett sold it to Capt. John Ferguson who owned it until 1945</p> <p>-had other owners over the years</p> <p>-1963-1990s-bought by Brigadier & Mrs. Frederick A. Clift. He renamed it the Clifton House.</p> <p>-1990s-2002-the house was used as a Bed & Breakfast for a short time.</p> <p>-since 2002, it has been a private residence.</p>	<p>-built in the Italianate style</p> <p>-large 2-storey buff-coloured brick residence with projecting bay window on the south elevation, a gable enclosing the round attic window, paired eaves brackets and other embellishments.</p> <p>-fine-carved main entrance door has a semi-circular fan light that is noteworthy.</p> <p>-this house is noted for its ironwork.</p> <p>-1896-the Huron News-Record newspaper carried the following description of the home - "has one of the nicest sites in the village-an advantage of which the architects availed themselves in laying out the plans. The house, which contains every convenience and arrangement, elegant architecture and style, is constructed of Zurich white brick of Mr. Foster's make and, as laid out by Messrs. Heywood and Pryor, masons of Clinton, is an unsurpassed specimen of work. A large parlour, dining room and breakfast rooms, kitchen and pantry are on the main floor, while the upper floor contains four bedrooms and a spacious bathroom. The attic may be utilized as a store-room. This inside finish is of black ash, being selected and moulded most carefully by Mr. Thomas McKenzie of Clinton Planing Mill who gave unremitting attention to the work. The contractor was M.D. Connell who made a good job of plastering, including ornamental cornices. It is a good specimen of Mr. Connell's workmanship. Painting and graining was done by M.C. Jeffrays, Clinton, and reflects credit upon him. The fine stained leaded glass was supplied to the architect's designs by N. Lewis and Co., London. The house is heated by a Preston Clare Bros., London arranged by Mr. John Moffat and put in by A. Mullett, Seaforth, who also did the galvanized ironwork, superintended by Messrs. Fowler and Fowler, Clinton. Reeve Burns shows great faith in the future of Bayfield by the investments of such a large amount in the village."</p>	<p>-designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982</p> <p>-included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>
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Register of Designated Heritage Conservation Districts - Bayfield
(under Part V of Ontario Heritage Act)

Municipality of Bluewater

Historical Sources:

Bayfield Walking Tour, 2010 - Available at the Bayfield Archives

Huron Historical Notes, 2009 - Produced by the Huron County Historical Society

Bayfield - A Heritage Conservation District Plan, by Hill & Borgal, 1983.

Bayfield By-Laws - 167-1982, 176-1982, 182-1982, 194-1982

Register of Designated Heritage Properties
(under Part IV of Ontario Heritage Act)

Municipality of Bluewater

PROPERTY ADDRESS	LEGAL ADDRESS	BY-LAW	DATE BUILT	HISTORY	DESCRIPTION	HERITAGE ACTIONS
Bayfield						
Bayfield Main St. N.						
26 Bayfield Main St. (Bayfield)	P 147 Lot 172, Pt Lot 173	167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)	1847	<p>-known as the Little Inn (aka Commercial Hotel & Lakeview Hotel) -one of Ontario's oldest continuously operating inn.</p> <p>-John Cronyn acquired the land from Baron van Tuyl in 1836 and built a log house on the site.</p> <p>-Donald Fraser, from Pictou, Nova Scotia, bought the land & buildings upon it from Cronyn in 1847 for 15 British pounds. When he first moved to Bayfield, he managed a general store for Donald McKenzie. He was appointed postmaster in 1847 at which time he bought the property, built a small brick general store with a post office, that was later gutted by fire in the 1850s. He restored the walls and added a small hotel to his building.</p> <p>-1862-Fraser sold the hotel to Thomas Mossop for \$725. Mossop came to Bayfield as captain of a dredge. He worked out Bayfield for almost ten years.</p> <p>-Nov 1873- Mossop sold to his friend, Richard Bailey, in return acquiring Bailey's farm on the Bronson Line. He called the business, the Commercial Hotel.</p> <p>-Over the years, Bailey leased the hotel to various innkeepers, such as Edward Looby (or Luby), circa 1879, Edward Elliott, Jim Williamson, and Jack Johnston (also stagecoach driver to Brucefield & Seaforth). In the 1870s-80s, Margaret & Janet Holly, two sisters, worked as cook and waitress for the Baileys.</p> <p>-1895-Bailey's brother-in-law & blacksmith, George Erwin (married to Bailey's wife's sister) was proprietor of the hotel. His ad in the Bayfield Advertiser noted it was a Commercial Hotel with a Temperance Room, open for summer guests, had large airy rooms and a free carriage to meet the trains.</p> <p>-1897-Jack Day's Carriage Shop was built next door to the hotel.</p> <p>-1902-Bailey sold the hotel to Henry Darrow,</p> <p>-1907-Darrow sold to Alex Robinson, who had been operating the Rattenbury Hotel in Clinton.</p> <p>-1908-Robinson sold to Samuel R. Manness of London who hired W.J. Hanlon to manage the hotel.</p> <p>-1909-Henry Darrow bought back the hotel and ran it until he sold it to Edgar Weston in 1923.</p> <p>-1923-Edgar Weston, the owner, renamed it the Lakeview Hotel.</p> <p>-1926-Mrs. Seeds bought it and the carriage house. She lived in the carriage house. She kept the hotel until 1941.</p> <p>-1941-George Little bought the hotel and named it The Little Inn. Guests from the 1940s & 1950s era remembered Mrs. Little's delicious baking. The Littles had operated a bakery in Bayfield before buying the Inn.</p>	<p>-Georgian design - symmetrical facade</p> <p>-simple but substantial design in yellow brick with finely proportioned windows.</p> <p>-features a cupola on the top of the roof</p> <p>-1873-Richard Bailey, who had apprenticed as a ship builder, bought the hotel and built the back part of the hotel, replaced the roof.</p> <p>-1873-1895-the present style of roof was added. Prior to this period the building had a flat roof.</p> <p>-1888 - Bailey completed "extensive improvements ... to accommodate lots of Yankees and Britishers."</p> <p>-1891-Bailey built a double verandah onto the north and west facades.</p> <p>-1904-owner, Henry Darrow, re-shingled the hotel roof.</p> <p>-1950-the verandah was removed due to dry rot</p> <p>-1979-the verandah was restored to its original design by the owners, the Waters family.</p> <p>-1983-the pine floors, staircase, wainscoting and period fixtures of the interior were restored.</p> <p>-1983-the Jack Day Carriage Shop (built in 1897) was connected to the Inn and became the dining room addition with lovely arched windows.</p> <p>-1987-the Guest Cottage was built beside the Martha Ritz house, across the street.</p> <p>-1999-the building to the east was added joining the former coach house to the hotel</p> <p>-the interior, with its pine floors, staircase and wainscoting, has enabled the Inn to retain most of its original appearance. Period furniture and fixtures add to the Inn's ambience.</p> <p>-significant details include the basic architectural mass of the building, 2-storeys with a hipped roof and cupola, brick wall exterior, window apertures and entrance doors, restored verandah of original design.</p>	<p>plaque erected by BHS & LACAC in 1976</p> <p>-1983 heritage study note the Little Inn was designated earlier under Part IV of the Heritage Act.</p> <p>-designated in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982</p> <p>-included in Bayfield Heritage Conservation District Plan in 1983</p>

Register of Designated Heritage Properties
(under Part IV of Ontario Heritage Act)

Municipality of Bluewater

<p>41 Bayfield Main St. S. (Bayfield)</p>	<p>P 147 Lots 170 & 171</p>	<p>167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)</p>	<p>1868</p>	<p>-known as Orlagh (aka the Woods House or the Keillor Residence) -Dr. Ninian Mahaffy Woods bought the property from Malcolm Cameron in 1862. -the property extended from Cameron to Euphemia Streets and from Main Street South to Victoria Street. -the house built for Dr. Ninian Mahaffy Woods (1819-1884) and was completed in 1868. Dr. Woods named it "Orlagh". -the residence combined a manor house with a medical surgery and dispensary for Dr. Ninian Woods, who was a physician. -Dr. Woods arrived in Huron County in 1851, son of a Dublin architect who was born in 1819. He had graduated from Trinity College in 1842, and sailed for Canada in 1843 aboard "The Roseins" from Liverpool to New York. He returned to Ireland, married Rebecca Mary Hill. They had 2 children-William (b. 1846) and Isabella (b.1848) in Ireland. In 1851, the couple, their 2 children and their 2 servants (Annie Kinsella & Martin Findlan) sailed for Canada bound for Bayfield to serve as doctor to the Canada Company. -Dr. Woods was the reeve of Stanley Township & Bayfield by 1853, a member of the Harbour Board in 1854 and a key participant in acquiring the land for the building of the Anglican Church in 1862. The church was finally built in 1882. He served as councillor for the Stanley Township council from 1858-1863. He was elected, by popular ballot, Reeve of Stanley Township in 1867. -Dr. Woods owned and operated the store (4 Bayfield Main St. N.) across from the Albion Hotel as well as land in developing townships in Huron County, like Tumberry Township to the north. -Annie Kinsella, one of the Woods' servants was a fervent Irish Roman Catholic. She immigrated to Canada with the Woods family. She lived at Orlagh until her death. When she died, she was buried alongside the Protestant Woods family in the old Anglican cemetery, as she wanted. Some say that Annie's spirit roams about occasionally lamenting the fact she, a Catholic, is buried among Protestants. (BWT,2010) The Woods family waged battle with the Anglican Church to have her, a Catholic, buried in the Woods family plot in a Protestant burying ground.</p>	<p>-Georgian style -large 3-storey yellow brick home -the house had rooms with high ceilings and large bright windows, two fireplaces and two staircases. -the house was once surrounded by gardens and parklands that remained intact until the 1980s. -there was a summer kitchen on the main building that was connected to a large barn (across the present Fry Street) by a covered walkway that was nicknamed "The Tunnel." This enabled Dr. Woods to get to the stables without having to go outside. -in the barn was a "Fenian hole" – a hiding place covered by a false floor. -designation noted the elegant staircase, the generous upper hall fit by raised arched door windows, and the bedroom & linen closets.</p>	<p>-designated as part of the Bayfield heritage conservation district in 1982 -included in the heritage plans for the district in 1983. -designated as an individual property under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1985. -plaque erected by Bluewater Heritage Committee, 2008</p>
<p>The Square</p>						

Register of Designated Heritage Properties
(under Part IV of Ontario Heritage Act)

Municipality of Bluewater

6 The Square (Bayfield)	P 147 Lot 258	216-1981 (Bayfield) 167-1982 (Bayfield) 176-1982 (Bayfield) 182-1982 (Bayfield) 194-1983 (Bayfield)	1902	<p>known as St. Andrews United Church</p> <p>-it was built in 1902 as Standee's Presbyterian Church, after the Presbyterian congregations of Varna and Bayfield amalgamated.</p> <p>-the foundation stone was brought from the Bayfield River. Brick was obtained from nearby St. Joseph. Contractors, Buchanan & Lawson of Goderich built the church for \$1923.</p> <p>-1925-when the Methodists and Presbyterians united in 1925, this church became the St. Andrews United Church.</p>	<p>-Gothic Revival design</p> <p>-built of yellow & red brick from St. Joseph, Huron County.</p> <p>-the foundation stone was brought from the Bayfield River.</p> <p>-the front elevation was enhanced by a belfry and steeple.</p> <p>-building shape is a simple rectangle with a projecting entrance porch. It has gothic arched windows with brick voissiors that are symmetrically placed on the side and front elevation.</p> <p>-it has stained glass windows</p> <p>-of significance is the exterior brickwork with red brick banding, the lancet (arched with a point) windows and the bell tower.</p>	<p>-designated in 1981 with by-law 216-1981 (Bayfield)</p> <p>-included in the Bayfield Heritage Conservation District in 1982.</p> <p>-included in the heritage plan for Bayfield heritage conservation district in 1983.</p>
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Historical Sources:

Bayfield Walking Tour, 2010 - Available at the Bayfield Archives (BWT)

Huron Historical Notes, 2009 - Produced by the Huron County Historical Society

Bayfield - A Heritage Conservation District Plan, by Hill & Borgal, 1983.

Bayfield By-Laws - 216-1981, 167-1982, 176-1982, 182-1982, 194-1982

Ministry of the Environment

733 Exeter Road
London ON N6E 1L3
Tel: 519 873-5000
Fax: 519 873-5020

Ministère de l'Environnement

733, rue Exeter
London ON N6E 1L3
Tél.: 519 873-5000
Télééc.: 519 873-5020



Delivered by e-mail

October 3, 2014

B. M. Ross and Associates Limited
62 North Street
Goderich, Ontario
N7A 2T4

Attention: Kelly Vader, RPP, MCIP
Environmental Planner

Dear Ms. Vader:

RE: Master Plan for Stormwater Management (MEA Class EA)
Community of Bayfield, Municipality of Bluewater

This is in response to your firm's circulation of a Master Plan for Stormwater Management for the community of Bayfield.

Bluewater should be applauded for its efforts. We do not see many Master Plans outside of the major urban centres.

There are a number of issues we wish to note for consideration for the Master Plan and for the planning processes associated with future SWM projects.

MEA Class EA Scheduling and Planning Act approvals

As noted in the Master Plan, a number of projects could proceed as Schedule "B" (or "C") undertakings. There is also a discussion regarding the parent Class EA's allowance of facilities planned under a Planning Act process.

It is our position that the Planning Act allowance applies to "self-contained" facilities (facilities that have a tributary area that corresponds solely to the land area under application - usually by plan of subdivision). Any SWM pond that provides service to lands capturing storm sewage beyond this area is considered by this office to be a "regional" facility and must proceed as an independent Schedule 'B' project (or as an "integrated" project under Section A.2.9 of the parent Class EA).

Overall Goal and relevance to other infrastructure (e.g. sewage treatment)

A discussion about the municipality's experiences with its sanitary sewage collection treatment should be offered to define the nature of the deficiency of the current SWM system. For example, raw water inflows to the sewage works from normal day to wet weather/spring thaw range from roughly 700-900 cubic meters/day to 1000-1200 cubic metres/day.

The performance of the present SWM arrangements and practices (e.g. roof leaders or foundation drains) for the operation of the village's sewage works should be explored, particularly with respect to the following themes:

- previous requests made to the Ministry for early discharge and the potential for these discharges for environmental impairment of the receiver
- recent incidences involving the topping of the lagoon
- the municipality's progress toward developing a Pollution Prevention and Control Plan (see below)

On April 27, 2011, the municipality's sewage operator, OCWA, replied to the Ministry's March 1, 2011 communal sewage inspection report. OCWA recommended that the municipality "...begin to develop a Pollution Prevention and Control Plan through characterization of the communal sewage system and during precipitation/snowmelt events in relation to the seasonal capacity of the sewage lagoons." The Ministry has not received any instruction or guidance from the municipality since this time as to how it intends to respond to this recommendation.

We usually encounter PPCPs (and encourage the development of these strategies under MOE Procedure F-5-5) for large municipalities that experience frequent and storm-related direct by-passes of untreated sewage. We understand that the recent lagoon overtopping may be more of an operations issue.

The Master Plan is an opportunity for the municipality to decide if it intends to proceed with a PPCP or expand the Master Plan process to achieve essentially the same result.

Low Impact Development Measures

The section on household (voluntary measures) and the inclusion of these measures in the alternatives is a welcome development. A discussion could be offered in the Plan regarding the actions that the municipality may need to contemplate for its Official Plan (i.e. 5 Year Review). Policies regarding LID may need to be included in the implementation, development design or infrastructure sections of the local official plan to assert the municipality's authority with the development industry and to facilitate enforcement in agreements with property owners (subdivision and site plan control agreements, etc.).

Climate Change Adaptation

A discussion regarding the challenges facing Ontario municipalities in responding to extreme rainfall events and what this will mean for the design and maintenance of SWM facilities should be noted as a possible design objective for subsequent Schedule 'B' projects. Extreme events will pose significant legal, budgetary and public safety issues to municipalities in the coming years. We note that a commitment to explore climate change is noted on page 47 of the Master Plan. That being said, I am not aware of any upcoming amendments to the Ministry's 2003

SWM Planning and Design Manual that may elevate the importance of this issue or advance new adaptation approaches.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (519) 873-5012.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'R. Aggerholm', is written over the typed name.

R. Aggerholm
Regional Environmental Assessment Coordinator
Southwest Region

/ra

c. S. Abernethy, WRAU, SW Region

c. A. Petersen, Drinking Water Compliance