



## Tecumseh Municipal Heritage Committee

Congratulations!

Your property has been identified as being historically and culturally important to our community!

The Tecumseh Municipal Heritage Committee is currently working on expanding the Municipal Register of Heritage Properties and would like to include yours.

This package contains information about what this means, and some background on what to expect going forward.

We would like to assure you that this does not mean Designation, which is a much more involved process. The Municipal Register merely provided recognition to Council and the community that your property is of historical and cultural interest.

For presentation to Town Council, any historical information, photographs or any background information on your property would be greatly appreciated.

Please feel free to contact me at the below if you have any other questions,

Charlie Gray



Tecumseh Municipal Heritage Committee



## Tecumseh Municipal Heritage Committee

Name of Building, Property or Site:	
Municipal Address:	
Assessment Roll No.:	
Location Description:	
Date of Construction:	Date of Additions:
Date of Evaluation:	
Approval by Committee:	Level:

**Town of Tecumseh Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Properties**  
**Designated Property**

Street Name	Street #	Name of Property	Year	Architecture/ Style	Sector	History	By-law
Banwell Road, Plan 85 South Half of Lot 10		Banwell Cemetery	2013		Sandwich South	Smith Cemetery	May 14, 2013 By-law No. 2013-20

**Listing**  
**Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest**

Street Name	Street #	Name of Property	Year	Architecture/ Style	Sector	History	By-law
Tecumseh Road	12233	St. Anne's Church			Tecumseh		Aug 28/07 RCM 293/07
Tecumseh Road	12320	Baillargeon House			Tecumseh		Aug 28/07 RCM 293/07
Lacasse Boulevard	590	Lacasse Park	1947		Tecumseh	Clapp property acquired in 1923 by the Town, Baseball Diamond and grand stands (1949) feature	October 9, 2018 RCM 296/18
Lesperance Road	1521	St. Anne's Cemetery	1830s		Tecumseh	Original cemetery in Tecumseh	October 9, 2018 RCM 296/18
Tecumseh Road	12350	Tecumseh Area Historical Society [including Log Cabin & Sheds]			Tecumseh	Site of the original railroad yard and current location of Lesperance Log Cabin (circa 1799)	October 9, 2018 RCM 296/18



## The Municipal Register of Heritage Properties

Identifying properties of cultural heritage value or interest is an essential part of a municipality's role in heritage conservation. This note explains the importance of including heritage properties in the municipal register.

### What is the municipal register of cultural heritage properties?

Section 27 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* requires the clerk of every municipality to keep a publicly accessible register of properties that are of cultural heritage value or interest situated in the municipality.

The municipal register of heritage properties must list all properties in the municipality that are designated under Part IV (individual property designation) and Part V (within a designated heritage conservation district) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

For properties designated under Part IV, the municipal register must include:

- a) a legal description of the property;
- b) the name and address of the owner; and
- c) a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the property and a description of its heritage attributes.

For districts designated under Part V, the municipal register must include a map or description of the area of each district.

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (subsection 27(1.2)) also allows a municipality to include properties of cultural heritage value or interest that have not been designated in its municipal register.

### Why should a municipality include properties that have not been designated in its municipal register?

Including non-designated properties in the municipal register is a means to identify properties that have cultural heritage value or interest to the community. The municipal register is an important tool in planning for the conservation of heritage properties and provides interim protection from demolition.

A comprehensive register of cultural heritage properties:

- Recognizes properties of cultural heritage value or interest in the community.
- Demonstrates a municipal council's commitment to conserve cultural heritage resources.
- Enhances knowledge and understanding of the community's cultural heritage.
- Provides a database of properties of cultural heritage value or interest for land use planners, property owners, developers, the tourism industry, educators and the general public.
- Should be consulted by municipal decision makers when reviewing development proposals or permit applications.
- Provides interim protection from demolition (see below).

For more information on municipal registers, please contact the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport at (416) 314-7265 or Toll Free at 1-866-454-0049 or [general\\_info@mtc.gov.on.ca](mailto:general_info@mtc.gov.on.ca).

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Discussion with the broader community may also be helpful. The City of Kenora, for example, held a public forum to help decide which properties of heritage value or interest should be included in its municipal register.

Requests to include a property in the municipal register may come from anyone, including property owners, a municipal heritage committee, municipal staff, local historical societies or residents' associations.

### **What about existing heritage inventories?**

In addition to the required municipal register of designated cultural heritage properties, many municipalities have existing inventories or lists of properties of potential cultural heritage value or interest. This practice is sometimes referred to as "listing".

If your municipality has an existing inventory of properties of cultural heritage value or interest, you may wish to consider the following questions when determining whether to include all or part of the inventory in the municipal register:

- Was the inventory previously adopted by the municipal heritage committee and/or municipal council?
- Is the inventory recognized in planning policy, such as the municipal Official Plan?
- Was the public consulted as part of the development of the inventory?
- Does the list consider the full range of properties that may have cultural heritage value or interest? For example, does the inventory include cultural heritage landscapes?

There are examples of municipal councils who have elected to "roll" all or part of an existing inventory into the municipal register, while others have undertaken a new process to identify properties. This would be an appropriate time to consider whether older inventories were compiled using criteria that are consistent with current heritage conservation best practice.

### **Can provincially owned heritage properties be included in the municipal register?**

The *Ontario Heritage Act* allows a municipality to include provincially owned heritage properties in the municipal register. Provincially owned heritage properties are exempt from the provisions of Part IV of the Act, including the requirement to provide notice of intention to demolish or remove a building or structure on the property. Provincially owned heritage properties are not subject to designation by municipalities.

Provincially owned heritage properties are protected under Part III.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, which gives the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport the authority to prepare standards and guidelines that set out the criteria and the process for the identification of properties that have cultural heritage value or interest, and set standards for the protection, maintenance, use and disposal of these properties. These standards and guidelines are known as

# ONTARIO REGULATION 9/06

MADE UNDER THE

## ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT

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### CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

#### Criteria

1. (1) The criteria set out in subsection (2) are prescribed for the purposes of clause 29 (1) (a) of the Act.

(2) A property may be designated under section 29 of the Act if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it,
  - i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
  - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
  - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,
  - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
  - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
  - iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
3. The property has contextual value because it,
  - i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
  - ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
  - iii. is a landmark.

#### Transition

2. This Regulation does not apply in respect of a property if notice of intention to designate it was given under subsection 29 (1.1) of the Act on or before January 24, 2006.

# THE PROPERTY EVALUATION PROCESS

## 1. Community Context

- Knowledge of the history, achievements and aspirations of the community gives perspective to what cultural heritage value or interest may be held by the property.
  - Learn about community history and activities that may hold cultural heritage value or interest

## 2. Visit the Property

- A preliminary site visit will give some context and raise questions to be addressed by the historical research.
  - The historical research findings may reveal use of the property, key dates or associations not previously known
  - Record the property using photographs and notes

## 3. Historical Research

- Historical research involves consulting records and other documentation to learn the history and cultural associations of the property.
  - Search pre-patent land records for early properties
  - Search Land Registry Office property Abstracts and registered documents
  - Review property tax assessment rolls
  - Review sources such as census records, directories, photographs, maps, newspapers, insurance plans, business records, family materials, publications, archival materials
- A second site visit will be an opportunity to look for physical evidence of these findings.

## 4. Site Analysis and Physical Evidence

- A site analysis can involve photographs, measurements, observation and analysis of the physical characteristics of the property. The historical research findings compared with the physical evidence should ensure collaboration in the known information about the property.
  - Develop knowledge of construction, materials, architectural style and other related topics
  - Analyse and record the physical characteristics of the property

## 5. Evaluation and Report

- Within the context of the heritage of the community, the findings of the historical research and site analysis are used to evaluate the property for Design/Physical Value, Historical/Associative Value and Contextual Value.
  - Merge the historical research information with the physical evidence
  - Make conclusions and deductions based on the supporting documentation
  - Identify any cultural heritage value or interest of the property
  - Describe the heritage attributes that support that value or interest

# 1. Designation by Municipal Bylaw (Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act)

