



Brant Heritage Committee Agenda

Date: Thursday, July 4, 2024
Time: 4:00 p.m.
Location: Council Chambers
7 Broadway Street West
Paris, ON

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Pages

1. **Attendance**

2. **Approval of Agenda**

Recommendation:

That the Brant Heritage Committee agenda of July 04, 2024, be approved.

3. **Declaration of Pecuniary Interests**

4. **Delegations / Petitions / Presentations**

5. **Adoption of Minutes from Previous Meetings**

5.1 Brant Heritage Committee minutes of June 06, 2024

5 - 9

Recommendation:

That the Brant Heritage Committee minutes of June 06, 2024 be approved.

6. **Business Arising from the Minutes**

7. **Staff Reports**

Recommendation:

THAT the following recommendations and directions, as further outlined in this report, be sent to the Administration and Operations Committee and Council for direction, including:

1. That the heritage planning duties outlined in this report be formalized under the Policy Planning Division as part of the forthcoming review of staff's operational duties and that consideration for a consultant to undertake heritage designations be referred to the 2025 Budget process.
2. That staff prepare a report on heritage incentives to be considered in the 2025 Budget process.
3. That user-friendly resources be prepared and made available for property owners related to heritage designations, and that the County's heritage register be included on the updated Arts, Culture and Heritage webpage before September 2024.
4. That a standard heritage designation by-law template be created to meet legislative requirements and that the attached submission guideline for heritage studies be endorsed by Council for use in the development application process.
5. That the focus for heritage conservation in downtown Paris be on pursuing individual designations and not a heritage conservation district.
6. That the forthcoming report on implementation tools includes consideration and implications of a community planning permit system, building by-law requirements and demolition control to benefit heritage conservation.

AND THAT RPT-0346-24, recommending implementation of the Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategy regarding Heritage Planning in the County of Brant, be endorsed by the Brant Heritage Committee and received as information by Council.

7.2 Arlington Brickwork Repairs - Verbal Update - B. Kortleve & K. Cicman

8. Committee Workplan

8.1 Heritage Banner Review - K. Cicman 49 - 50

9. Communications

9.1 24 Barker St - Resident Inquiry 51 - 52

9.2 Heritage Inquiry - G. Varney 53 - 54

9.3 Penman's National Plaque - K. Cicman 55 - 58

9.4 Strengthening Heritage Protections 59 - 62

10. Other Business

10.1 Update re: Ontario Heritage Conference - J. Telfer Faux

11. Next Meeting and Adjournment

September 5, 2024 at 4:00 pm in the County of Brant Council Chambers.



Brant Heritage Committee Minutes

Date: June 6, 2024
Time: 4:00 p.m.
Location: Council Chambers
7 Broadway Street West
Paris, ON

Present: Mayor Bailey, Councillors MacAlpine, and Howes, Members Brown, Dirycz, Telfer Faux, Kavanagh, and Workman Rose

Regrets: Councillor Garneau, Member Varney

Staff: Cicman, Kortleve, Todd, and Pluck

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Member Telfer Faux in the Chair.

1. Attendance

Attendance was taken.

2. Approval of Agenda

Moved by Councillor Howes
Seconded by Member Kavanagh

That the Brant Heritage Committee agenda of June 06, 2024, be approved, as amended.

Carried

Moved by Councillor Howes
Seconded by Member Brown

That item 9.2 be deferred until Member Varney is in attendance.

Carried

3. Declaration of Pecuniary Interests

None.

4. Delegations / Petitions / Presentations

None.

5. Adoption of Minutes from Previous Meetings

5.1 Brant Heritage Committee minutes of May 02, 2024

Chair Telfer-Faux noted a correction to item 10.1.

Moved by Member Brown

Seconded by Member Workman Rose

That the Brant Heritage Committee minutes of May 02, 2024, be approved, as amended.

Carried

6. Business Arising from the Minutes

6.1 Town of Paris - Mayor Photograph Project

Chair Telfer Faux noted the photograph project is going well.

7. Staff Reports

7.1 Upcoming Heritage Report Verbal Update - K. Cicman

Kayla Cicman, Arts, Culture and Heritage Officer, provided an update on the Heritage report, noting the aim is to have the report for the July meeting. Brandon Kortleve, Planner, added that there has been changes within the Development Services department.

8. Committee Workplan

8.1 Culture Days Verbal Update - K. Cicman

K. Cicman provided a verbal update to the committee on Culture Days, noting that the information session was a success, and that a recording of the meeting is available for those who are interested. She further discussed the September 28 Culture Days Hub event, noting that a list of community groups is being put together. The committee discussed a second annual scavenger hunt and a walking tour that incorporates the Penman's Plaque. K. Cicman added that the goal is to have the Penman's Plaque and Ontario designation for September 28.

The committee further discussed having a tent for the Culture Days Hub event, noting an opportunity to educate the community on the Brant Heritage Committee, and to showcase the launch of the heritage website. The committee further discussed having a banner at the tent that features historic buildings from across Brant County, with a website link or QR code that has information about heritage designations.

Moved by Councillor Howes
Seconded by Member Brown

That a popup banner be purchased for the September 28, 2024, Culture Days Hub Event; and

That staff work with communications to have a sample brought to the July 4 Brant Heritage Committee meeting.

Carried

9. Communications

9.1 Cleaver Bridge

K. Cicman brought forward an email received from a community member regarding the Cleaver Road Bridge. K. Cicman noted that a cultural heritage evaluation report and a heritage impact assessment is being completed on the Cleaver Road Bridge, and that community feedback will be collected.

Moved by Councillor Howes
Seconded by Councillor MacAlpine

That the Cleaver Road Bridge communication be received as information.

Carried

9.2 Heritage Inquiry - G. Varney

This item has been deferred until Member Varney is in attendance.

9.3 Cobblestone House - Councillor Howes

Discussion was held with regards to repair work on cobblestone buildings within the County of Brant. In response to questions, B. Kortleve noted that 9 cobblestone buildings within the County have received heritage designations. He further noted that proactively providing information packages to the owners of designated properties is currently being investigated.

10. Other Business

10.1 Joint Heritage Committee Meeting Verbal Update - K. Cicman

K. Cicman provided an update to the committee on the Joint Heritage Committee meeting that took place on June 5, 2024, noting the meeting's success. It was noted that the County of Brant has been selected to host the 2025 Joint Heritage Committee meeting. Committee members highlighted key points of discussion from the meeting, noting Bill 23 and insurance for designated properties. The committee discussed having a representative from the insurance industry attend the Brant Heritage Committee as a delegation to speak on insurance for designated properties. Further discussion was held with regards to Bill 200 and changes to the *Ontario Heritage Act*, with the committee noting the need to extend the deadline to evaluate listed properties on a Municipal Heritage Register. K. Cicman concluded with sharing that herself and Chair Telfer Faux will be attending the Ontario Heritage Conference.

11. Next Meeting and Adjournment

Committee adjourned at 4:48 pm to meet again on July 4, 2024, at 4:00 pm at the
County of Brant Council Chambers.

Secretary



Brant Heritage Committee Report

To: The Chair and Members of the Brant Heritage Committee
From: Brandon Kortleve, Policy Planner
& Kayla Cicman, Arts, Culture and Heritage Officer
Date: July 4th, 2024
Report #: RPT-0346-24
Subject: Heritage Planning – Arts, Culture & Heritage Strategy Implementation

Purpose: For Information and Direction

Recommendation

THAT the following recommendations and directions, as further outlined in this report, be sent to the Administration and Operations Committee and Council for approval, including:

- a. That the heritage planning duties outlined in this report be formalized under the Policy Planning Division as part of the forthcoming review of staff's operational duties and that consideration for a consultant to undertake heritage designations be referred to the 2025 Budget process.
- b. That staff prepare a report on heritage incentives to be considered in the 2025 Budget process.
- c. That user-friendly resources be prepared and made available for property owners related to heritage designations, and that the County's heritage register be included on the updated Arts, Culture and Heritage webpage before September 2024.
- d. That a standard heritage designation by-law template be created to meet legislative requirements and that the attached submission guideline for heritage studies be endorsed by Council for use in the development application process.
- e. That the focus for heritage conservation in downtown Paris be on pursuing individual designations and not a heritage conservation district.
- f. That the forthcoming report on implementation tools includes consideration and implications of a community planning permit system, building by-law requirements and demolition control to benefit heritage conservation.

AND THAT RPT-0346-24, recommending implementation of the Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategy regarding Heritage Planning in the County of Brant, be endorsed by the Brant Heritage Committee and received as information by Council.

Executive Summary

As recommended by the recently approved Arts, Culture, and Heritage Strategy, several actions are proposed to improve the heritage planning practices of the County of Brant and ultimately meet the objectives of the strategy.

Heritage Planning in Ontario is a multi-faceted planning process that is governed by legislative directions in the *Ontario Heritage Act*, *Municipal Act*, and *Planning Act*, with the overall objective of helping communities conserve and manage heritage value at the local level. These laws ultimately create the framework and tools available for the County of Brant to undertake heritage planning (Attachment 1).

This report provides additional information on the tools available and presents proposed directions to improve the County's heritage planning practices moving forward. The report outlines municipal best practices for heritage conservation and provides suggestions on how to best manage the natural changes that occur in historic areas while balancing other municipal objectives. The directions recommended by this report will address the ongoing and immediate term actions of the strategy and ultimately propose made-in-Brant solutions that will see the success of our heritage planning portfolio over the long term.

Strategic Plan Priority

Strategic Priority 1 - Sustainable and Managed Growth

Strategic Priority 3 - Economic Resilience

Strategic Priority 6 - Stable and Responsive Governance

Impacts and Mitigation

Social Impacts

The culture of a place plays a critical role in improved social well-being, physical and mental health, and a sense of connection and community inclusion. By planning in a way that proactively manages and protects our historic places, we can provide opportunities for unique experiences, educational opportunities, and foster a more widespread sense of pride in community development.

Environmental Impacts

In Ontario, demolition of buildings accounts for 20-30% of municipal landfill waste, with most of this waste being attributed to wood, concrete, brick and other masonry. Adaptive reuse of historic buildings and the salvage of heritage materials can help divert waste from landfills and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Economic Impacts

Investing in the preservation, rehabilitation, and ongoing use of heritage buildings has economic benefits for individuals and communities alike. Unique cultural spaces provide an economic benefit through tourism opportunities. Heritage conservation helps support local construction jobs. Heritage properties retain a higher property value, remain stable in fluctuating markets, increase in value at a faster rate than newly constructed areas, provide flexible space for new business attraction and overall generate higher tax revenues. This report's recommendations have cost implications for the municipality to obtain additional heritage expertise, which are proposed to be referred to the 2025 capital budget process.

Report

Background

The County of Brant's Arts, Culture, and Heritage Strategy ("ACH Strategy") was approved by Council in March 2024. The ACH Strategy provides directions on how to improve the County's heritage conservation portfolio, a portfolio that is split between the Policy Planning Division (regulatory protection of tangible heritage resources) and the Economic Development and Tourism Division (investments in the cultural sector to improve quality of life, sense of place and tourism opportunities). During the development of the ACH Strategy, it was identified that the lack of a formalized heritage planning portfolio, the limited resources available, and various competing priorities continue to present challenges for the municipality. These challenges are negatively impacting the land use planning process and undermine the opportunities to use heritage conservation as a tool for local economic development.

Several of the recommended actions of the ACH Strategy focus on the regulatory protection of heritage resources, including the opportunities to:

- Delineate the scope of County staff roles involved in managing the heritage conservation portfolio
- Standardize a heritage planning process for Brant Heritage Register properties (designated) and Heritage Inventory properties that kicks in from the moment a development is proposed.
- Guide the Municipal Heritage Committee through formal recommendations to Council at key moments in development processes, as required by the Ontario Heritage Act.
- Provide support to Committee(s) and Council regarding the statutory roles and timelines associated with the Ontario Heritage Act, including updates on legislative changes.
- Develop and publicize Terms of Reference for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessments
- Invest in support for Policy Planning Staff to support administration of the heritage planning portfolio, including designating landmark heritage resources under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

This report provides recommendations on how to tackle these actions to improve the heritage planning portfolio and equip the County with a more proactive framework for planning and decision-making. It is important to understand and implement best practices that align with industry standards, practices that will ultimately prevent the loss of historic resources, more effectively manage change and development pressure, provide opportunities for investment in heritage, and help us develop clear long-range direction and support for heritage conservation.

Heritage planning duties have existed in the County since its inception but have not been formalized or updated in some time. The climate surrounding heritage planning has changed drastically since the enactment of the *Ontario Heritage Act* in 1975. The Provincial government has made several recent changes to heritage planning tools, and the current push to develop more homes at a faster pace has placed additional stress on the heritage planning portfolio. The introduction of the Arts, Culture and Heritage Officer and the completion of the ACH Strategy have been crucial and successful steps in improving the County's heritage conservation efforts, and improvements to the heritage planning portfolio are an important next step toward further success.

This report outlines several components of a fulsome heritage planning portfolio. Several pieces of background information used to help inform the directions contained herein are included as attachments. The sections below summarize the three key changes proposed by this report to improve the heritage planning portfolio. This report ultimately recommends proposed directions to be taken by Council to move forward with the six actions of the ACH Strategy as identified above.

Requirements and Benefits of a Fulsome Heritage Conservation Portfolio

A fulsome heritage conservation portfolio in the County of Brant is intended create a responsive framework for managing change and provide opportunities to invest in cultural heritage. In Ontario's land use planning framework, municipal decision-making is legislatively required to consider matters of Provincial interest, including the conservation of features of cultural and heritage significance. The framework for heritage planning in Ontario legislates four key actions to be undertaken by the municipality, including the identification, protection, management, and use of heritage resources. Heritage resources like old buildings are recognized for the role they play in defining the identity of a community, which can be said about many of the landmark buildings around the County of Brant.

The ACH strategy provided recommendations for maintaining a fulsome heritage conservation portfolio, which included determining a clear delineation of the roles of staff, providing adequate resources, and creating standardized heritage evaluation, designation, and conservation practices.

Staff Roles

As identified by the ACH Strategy, delineating the scope of the roles of County staff in managing the heritage conservation portfolio has been an important first step to improve the heritage conservation portfolio. The role of heritage planning is undertaken by the Policy Planning Division and includes:

- Providing professional planning advice on heritage conservation matters, including matters related to the identification, protection, management, and use of built heritage resources.
- Managing the activities of staff and consultants carrying out work related to heritage protection, alteration, planning, and conservation
- Reviewing and providing professional heritage planning analysis and commentary on development applications, heritage planning legislative changes, and municipal heritage conservation initiatives to provide recommended directions that align with corporate strategy.

Past practice has been that these duties were performed by Development Services planning staff. However, the heritage planning portfolio would benefit from being run by dedicated policy planning staff with heritage expertise. Consolidating these duties under Policy Planning fits with the legislative planning framework and is a common approach in other municipalities. This approach applies a long-range planning lens that considers how the municipality can avoid and mitigate potential negative impacts on the historic fabric of the County at all stages of the development process. It is intended that these legislated heritage planning duties be formally recognized in a forthcoming review of the staff's operational duties.

As recommended by the ACH Strategy, the clear delineation of the heritage-related roles of staff will ensure that a more proactive approach to heritage conservation can be taken.

Protecting the County's heritage and proactively managing change have both been identified by residents as key long-term objectives for the municipality. Heritage planning remains only a portion of the duties of Policy Planning staff, and there has been an identified need for additional resources and expertise to support the heritage planning portfolio.

Heritage evaluations and designations have been identified by the ACH Strategy as a crucial next step in the success of the heritage planning portfolio. Apart from owning a property, the most effective way to manage the change of a property's heritage value is to designate it under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The amount and scope of requests for heritage evaluations and designations tend to vary throughout the year. This can present difficulties for integration into staff workplans, which are developed to help organize different priorities across multiple portfolios.

It is proposed that a consultant be retained to focus on the identification and protection of heritage properties and that budget consideration for this approach be referred to the 2025 capital budget process. The proposed approach will provide more certainty for responsive timelines based on the number of requests and fluctuating development pressures. With the evaluation work being done by qualified third-party heritage professionals, this approach will also support the municipality in case challenges arise, such as LPAT implications. With this approach, Policy Planning staff will be able to maintain a broad focus on the protection and management of tangible heritage resources (heritage buildings and properties) to implement the policies of the County's Official Plan through the development process. This will also enable staff the opportunity to continue to standardize and improve heritage-related processes so that they are more proactive, transparent, effective, and truly beneficial to meeting the municipality's objectives.

Another component of heritage designations is ensuring that there is a clear benefit for the property owner. Many municipalities offer incentives for heritage designated properties, including opportunities for grants and tax reductions. With the establishment of these benefits, educational materials also need to be developed and made available for the public. As part of the consideration for designating more properties in the County of Brant, developing incentives and educational materials is recommended as best practice for the heritage conservation portfolio. Attachment 4 of this report provides additional information on the heritage incentives of surrounding municipalities.

With respect to moving forward with heritage designations at this time, there are several properties awaiting evaluation, and staff have created a list of properties that would meet the criteria for designation and the objectives of the ACH Strategy, examples include:

- **Penman Textile Mill:** An evaluation has been requested by owners and approved by Heritage Committee to be undertaken. This property is Nationally recognized (which offers no protection but identifies importance of national heritage by Park's Canada)
- **Oakland Pioneer Cemetery:** The Cemetery Committee has requested an evaluation of this cemetery.
- **Cobblestone Buildings:** These buildings have been identified as unique to Canada, and this example of architectural style is an important part of community identity. Several cobblestone buildings have already been designated, but several remain unprotected and deserving of evaluation and protection.

The evaluation of the Penman Textile Mill will be underway this summer, and the heritage designation is intended to align with the County's participation in the Ontario Culture Days celebrations in September/October 2024. Once completed, staff will commence the evaluation and designation of the Oakland Pioneer Cemetery. Pending the decision for additional resources related to designations through the 2025 budget, the prioritization of properties on the County's inventory of properties with potential heritage value is to be undertaken and a report will be presented at that time for additional direction.

The Brant Heritage Committee

A key part of the heritage conservation portfolio is the function of the Brant Heritage Committee, which was established in June 2000 under the authority of the Ontario Heritage Act (known at that time as the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee – LACAC). By establishing a Heritage Committee, the County of Brant Council has created an advisory body required to comment on matters pertaining to the Ontario Heritage Act before Council decides on such matters. The legislated role of the Brant Heritage Committee consists namely of making recommendations to Council with respect to heritage designations and alterations to designated properties.

The terms of reference for the Brant Heritage Committee also provides an expanded (non-legislative) mandate whereby the committee is responsible to advise and assist council with a proactive approach to heritage conservation, including recommending opportunities to create, support and promote the cultural heritage of the community. Oversight of these non-legislative items is undertaken by Economic Development and Tourism division.

A review of the County's advisory committees is currently underway until September 2024, including the Brant Heritage Committee. Through the review process, there will be a chance to focus on directions and next steps related to the heritage committee's duties. An environmental scan of municipal heritage committees has also been undertaken (Attachment 2) to inform the review.

Standardizing Evaluation, Designation, and Conservation Practices

The County has two general streams whereby heritage evaluations would be undertaken: preemptive evaluations – being those requested by a property owner outside of the development process, and responsive evaluations – being those required by municipal policy as a response to requested development. The *Ontario Heritage Act* provides the criteria for evaluating properties to determine the cultural heritage value or interest under [Ontario Regulation 9/06](#), and it is up to a municipality to determine when these evaluations will be triggered.

Regarding the preemptive evaluations, the County's currently designated properties (properties that make up the municipal heritage register, included as Attachment 3) are all designated by municipal by-law but have not used a standard by-law template. A designating by-law must list the specific features that are protected to provide clear directions as to what changes on the property would require a heritage permit and what changes would not. Many of the County's older By-Laws have no listed features, which creates difficulties for property owners and for staff when requests for work on the property are made. Under Section 30.1(2) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, a municipality can revise any existing By-Laws to ensure they are accurate, clear, and meet legislative requirements. It is therefore recommended that the County develop a standard By-Law template to ensure that legislative requirements are met and the protections and exemptions are clearly listed and illustrated for future property

owners and staff. It is also recommended that the standard by-law template be used to undertake revisions to the existing by-laws in the next several years, in collaboration with the property owners, to improve the current heritage designations and future implementation.

Regarding responsive evaluations, there is a desire from the community to ensure we can be proactive about managing changes to the County's heritage character. This can sometimes come at odds with a property owner's vision for developing their property, and in these cases the municipality benefits from clear directions in its planning policies. The intention of a heritage evaluation is not necessarily to force a property owner to designate a property, but instead to focus on how change to the property can be managed in a way that considers the owner's personal objectives and meets the overall heritage objectives of the municipality.

There are inconsistencies between the County's planning policies in the Official Plan (2012) and implementation through the Zoning By-Law and other mechanisms, and there have been for some time. For example, the "heritage area" in the County's Official Plan (2012) and the "heritage area overlay" in the Zoning By-Law do not align. These inconsistencies make it difficult for the County to undertake a standardized approach to responsive evaluations and direction. The County's new Official Plan will help fix these issues, but an important next step is to establish clear direction with respect to what triggers a responsive heritage evaluation, what the possible outcomes are, how the public should be involved, and what thresholds exist so that the study requirements may be scaled. These steps will ultimately ensure the County has the authority to manage change for the benefit of the greater community.

The standard process and requirements are being developed for the building/demolition permit stage and for applications made under the Planning Act. These two processes will be scaled appropriately to the scale of development proposed by the applications. For applications made under the Planning Act, it is recommended that the attached submission guidelines (Attachment 5) be endorsed as the minimum standard for heritage studies submitted through this process. These studies are submitted to the municipality for review and acceptance by staff before they would be included as part of the development application submission. The findings and recommendations of these studies are an important factor influencing how a development is to be designed and what will be required of the applicant as they move forward (zoning standards, design recommendations, site plan conditions etc.) and it is crucial to understand them in advance of the development application.

For requirements at the building and demolition permit stage, the formal process to manage changes being made to properties that are identified on the County's inventory of prospective heritage properties (endorsed by Council in April of 2022 as part of [Report RPT-22-95](#)) will need to be improved. The County's Zoning By-Law indicates that feedback from the Heritage Committee may be sought for redevelopment, but no consideration is given to an evaluation process. Currently, there is an informal process undertaken between the Building Department and Policy Planning to screen construction permit applications to address this zoning requirement. The purpose of a Zoning By-Law is to implement the objectives and policies of the Official Plan, which has been the basis for this approach. However, a Zoning By-Law is intended to control the use of land by creating standards and provisions, and this approach uses the by-law to create a procedure and review mechanism, something that would be better suited as part of another tool (e.g. The Building By-Law). It is recommended that staff investigate the appropriate mechanisms for triggering a heritage review as well as the best use of zoning for heritage purposes, both as part of the review of the County's

Comprehensive Zoning By-Law and implementation of the new Official Plan expected in 2025.

Section 7 of the *Building Code Act* provides Council the authority to enact a By-Law with specific requirements for a permit application to be made and processed. A by-law of this nature, like the County's Building By-Law ([By-Law 4-22](#)), provides the opportunity to apply a proactive set of requirements prior to the demolition of buildings. It is therefore recommended that as part of the investigation of heritage implementation tools and proper mechanisms for triggering a heritage review, the Building By-Law should be considered as a tool to formalize a standard process for heritage documentation and evaluations prior to the building permit stage, ensuring a transparent and timely process.

Further, the County should also investigate the use of demolition control as a tool that ensures integrated planning (including heritage planning) can be done prior to a demolition being undertaken for residential redevelopment. This tool, enabled by Section 33 of the *Planning Act*, can be used for community improvement purposes and to manage the change of a residential area. This tool is common in other municipalities and is used to avoid premature demolition of older buildings and prevent the removal of residential units from the market before it is certain through a development approval that the units will be replaced. There are several implications to demolition control that will need to be better understood as part of the forthcoming reporting on alternative preservation and implementation tools.

Recommendations and Moving Forward

- a. **Staff Resources:** Further to the directions of the Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategy, a clear delineation of the roles involved in managing the heritage conservation portfolio has been determined. This portfolio's policy planning component will be formalized as part of a forthcoming operational review, including retaining a consultant to undertake heritage designations on the municipality's behalf. These considerations will be considered to provide recommendations for the 2025 Budget.
- b. **Incentivization:** Most municipalities provide incentives to owners of heritage properties through tax credits and grants to assist with maintenance, protection and offset insurance costs. (Attachment 4 provides examples of other municipal incentive programs). In the future, once the best methods of support have been explored, there will be a staff report speaking specifically about recommended incentives and the budget required to implement them. This report will be prepared in time to provide recommendations for the 2025 Budget.
- c. **Education:** User-friendly information about heritage resources for property owners, preservation and benefits are being created and will be available on the Arts Culture and Heritage webpage being updated. The webpage will also include a publicly accessible heritage register, which is required by recent legislative changes to the *Ontario Heritage Act*. These updates will be completed before the end of 2024.
- d. **Standardizing Evaluations and Processes:** As outlined in this report, several actions are proposed to standardize and improve the heritage evaluation process. Regarding preemptive evaluations, this includes creating a standard designating by-law template. For responsive evaluations, this involves the approval of the County's new Official Plan and formalizing standard procedures for building permit review and planning application review. As part of this, it is recommended to investigate updating the County's Building By-Law, to endorse the use of a submission guideline for heritage

studies, to consider the use of demolition control, and to evaluate the effectiveness of implementation tools like a community planning permit system.

- e. **Conservation Districts:** Alternative preservation tools will be the focus in the immediate future as Conservation Districts are not the only tool to achieve district-wide conservation of heritage attributes. For example, after several years of coordinated planning and studies, downtown Paris will be undergoing extensive updates over the next few years. In this instance, considering a heritage conservation district for downtown Paris is not recommended. Focusing on individual designations would be the best use of resources and best way to coordinate with the studies that have already been undertaken and are ready to be implemented. For conservation districts in other areas of the County, these studies would require additional monetary and staffing investments in the coming years.
- f. **Alternative Preservation Tools:** With the need to implement the County's new Official Plan upon its Provincial Approval, Policy Planning staff have been considering how to best modernize the County's approach to its implementation tools. There are many tools available to help reach not only heritage-related objectives, but many of the County's other land-use objectives and directions. A Community Planning Permit System is one tool enabled by the Planning Act that combines many other tools like the Zoning By-Law, minor variances, Site Plan Control, site alteration, tree removal, front-ended public and stakeholder consultation, and inclusionary zoning, creating one comprehensive and streamlined review/approval process for development (one application, one review, one approval). There are several benefits to this tool, including the opportunity for regulating the preservation of heritage character, greater control over landscaping requirements, enacting urban design criteria, and requiring developments provide clear community benefits (like public art and public space). It is recommended that a Community Planning Permit System be considered a priority for the implementation of the County's new Official Plan given its broad approach that would combine several potential projects into one investment. A forthcoming staff report about the implementation of *A Simply Grand Plan* will address the benefits and challenges of this tool before it is considered for Council direction. It is also recommended that as part of the implementation of the new Official Plan, staff similarly address the opportunity for demolition control for Council direction. The report to Council on these future implementation tools is expected in September/October 2024 but is dependent on the timing of the new Official Plan.
- g. **Managing the Look and Feel of a Community:** While the County considers implementation of the new Official Plan, there is the opportunity to consider how Design Guidelines can be used to provide guidance to developments across the municipality. A Comprehensive Design Manual will be developed as an implementation tool of The County's new Official Plan, and the already established design guidelines, developed for the County's Community Improvement Plans, could be leveraged as existing guidance for downtown developments.
- h. **Community Improvement Plans (CIPs):** CIPs are in place for Downtown Paris, St. George, and Burford are meant to encourage private investment in buildings to improve the look and aesthetics of the exterior of buildings. Each program comes with its own design guidelines meant to create a more uniform aesthetic, one taking its cues from the appealing historic character of the downtown core. Utilizing traditional materials found in the existing built resources such as stone, brick, and wood, and recognizing certain common architectural elements (e.g. paying attention to existing

parapets, cornices, pilasters, sign bands, etc.) will stand to re-enforce the overall desired effect even in modern facades if they demonstrate attention to scale, massing, and proportion in keeping with existing heritage buildings. While acknowledging that all buildings within the prescribed area are not of “heritage significance” the objective is to find the best possible solutions to integrate them as much as possible into the visionary plan. While there are no recommendations related to the CIP at this time, this remains an important tool for the County to manage change in line with the heritage character of our downtown areas.

- i. **The Brant Heritage Committee:** There are no recommendations related to the committee structure as part of this report. A committee review is on-going with the Communications Division until September 2024 and will provide more insight into how to provide expertise to Council on heritage matters and about the overall committee structure.

Attachments

- 1. Heritage Planning Tools
- 2. Heritage Committee Environmental Scan
- 3. County of Brant Heritage Register
- 4. Heritage Incentives of Surrounding Municipalities
- 5. Submission Guideline for Heritage Studies

Reviewed By

- 1. Alysha Dyjach, Acting General Manager of Development Services
- 2. Melissa Connor, General Manager of Strategic Initiatives

Copied To

- 1. Dan Namisniak, Acting Director of Development Planning
- 2. Adam Rosebrugh, Deputy Chief Building Official

By-law and/or Agreement

By-law Required	No
Agreement(s) or other documents to be signed by Mayor and /or Clerk	No

The Heritage Conservation Toolbox

While the list provided below is not exhaustive, this information intends to highlight several tools that can help the County of Brant conserve cultural heritage resources under the legislative authority of the *Planning Act*, the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the *Building Code Act* and the *Municipal Act*. While each tool has its limitations, they each provide opportunities to create a comprehensive toolkit for heritage conservation in the County of Brant.

Legislative Tools under the *Municipal Act* to Conserve Cultural Heritage Resources

Tool	General Grants and Loans	Heritage Property Tax Relief	Business Improvement Areas	Municipal Capital Facilities Agreements
Legislative Authority	Municipal Act (s. 107)	Municipal Act (s. 365.2)	Municipal Act (s. 204 to s. 215)	Municipal Act (s. 110)
Application	Corporate Policy	Regulated by municipal by-law	Regulated by municipal by-law	Regulated by municipal by-law and resolution
Intention	Support	Support	Support	Support
Scope	Municipalities have the general power to provide grants and loans as part of their municipal budgeting process. This can be done to assist specific heritage projects or provide general funds to foundations / not for profits that support heritage initiatives.	Municipalities can establish a heritage property tax relief program to provide between 10 and 40% tax relief to owners of designated properties, implemented by way of agreement between the municipality and the property owner.	Focusing on commercial properties and business areas, a municipality can deem specific areas as BIAs to allow local businesses, commercial property owners and tenants to partner with each other and with the municipality to organize, finance, and carry out physical improvement that will promote economic development of the district.	The municipality can enter into an agreement with another party to provide facilities for municipal capital purposes, including cultural recreation or tourism purposes. This allows a municipality to partner with another party and offer various financial incentives

Legislative Tools under the *Planning Act* to Conserve Cultural Heritage Resources

Tool	Official Plan	Development Applications and Review	Community Planning Permit System	Site Plan Control and Design Guidelines	Zoning	Demolition Control	Community Improvement Plan
Legislative Authority	Planning Act (s. 16)	Planning Act (s. 21, s. 34, s. 51, s. 53)	Planning Act (s)	Planning Act (s. 41)	Planning Act (s. 34)	Planning Act (s. 33) and Ontario Heritage Act (s. 27)	Planning Act (s. 28)
Application	Decision by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing	As set out in the Official Plan	Regulated by municipal by-law	Regulated by municipal by-law	Regulated by municipal by-law	Regulated by municipal by-law	Regulated by municipal by-law
Intention	Direction	Evaluation	Direction	Direction / Control	Regulation	Regulation	Support and Acquisition
Scope	Intended to set out the community's vision and goals for how land should be used in the municipality and how the municipality will address its forecasted population and job growth.	Policies in the Official Plan can set out requirements for the submission of information with an application for development, including requirements for heritage impact assessments, heritage evaluation reports, renderings/ elevation plans or similar.	Combines zoning, site plan, urban design, site alteration, vegetation removal, and community benefits into one review and approval process. Can provide directional and prescriptive approvals as well as the opportunity to require developments to provide community benefits. .	Creating detailed design guidelines can provide direction for the exterior design of developments including massing, character, scale, appearance, site design, sustainability but excludes control of the manner of construction	Can regulate height, bulk, location, size, floor area, spacing, character and use of properties and buildings.	Related only to residential units, requires approval of a building permit/ development application before a demolition permit can be issued	Provides opportunities for a municipality to acquire lands described within the CIP area and provide grants / loans to local property owners

Opportunity for Objection	Can be appealed to the OLT	Can be appealed to the OLT	Can be appealed to OLT	Can be appealed to the OLT	Can be appealed to the OLT	Can be appealed to the OLT	General By-law can be appealed to OLT, but not individual grant decisions
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Legislative Tools under the *Ontario Heritage Act* to Conserve Cultural Heritage Resources

Tool	Property Standards	Listed Property	Designated Heritage Property	Designated Heritage Conservation District	Heritage Easement Agreement	Purchase, Lease, and Expropriation
Legislative Authority	Ontario Heritage Act (s. 35.3) and Building Code Act (s. 15.1)	Ontario Heritage Act (s. 27)	Ontario Heritage Act (s. 29)	Ontario Heritage Act (s. 41)	Ontario Heritage Act (s. 22)	Ontario Heritage Act (s. 36)
Application	Regulated by municipal By-Law	Decision/ Resolution of Council	Regulated by municipal by-law	Regulated by municipal by-law	Regulated by municipal by-law	Regulated by municipal by-law
Intention	Regulation / Control	Evaluation	Protection	Protection	Protection	Acquisition and Disposal
Scope	Maintenance standards and requirements for the repair of a designated property	Applies to require notice from a property owner who wishes to demolish or remove any structure from a listed property	Intended to protect specific attributes of cultural heritage interest or value, as described in the designating By-law but can be applied to any real property	Intended to protect geographically defined areas of a distinct and integrated character, as described in an area study that informs a district plan, guidelines, and policies to be adopted by Council.	A flexible, firm, and effective way of ensuring sympathetic care and preservation of heritage attributes through a voluntary legal agreement	Council may pass a by-law to provide for the acquisition of designated property by purchase, lease, or expropriation

<p>Level of Protection</p>	<p>General requirements for upkeep apply to all properties, while heritage-specific requirements only apply to individually designated properties</p>	<p>Interim (60 days) and application deemed approved if no decision is made within 60 days. Must be designated or removed from the register within 2 years of listing.</p>	<p>Limited to the list of attributes in designation By-Law, can be both interior and exterior attributes. Where a property is refused a development application, notice to designate must be given within 90 days from of the refused application.</p>	<p>In line with the objectives of the heritage conservation district plan, more commonly attributed exterior attributes</p>	<p>Can include interior and exterior attributes, including requirements for upkeep and opportunities for future purchase and sale</p>	<p>Supplementary to a designation, this tool can be used to acquire cultural heritage resources that may neglected.</p>
<p>Opportunity for Objection</p>	<p>An order may be appealed to a municipal committee and further to the Supreme Court</p>	<p>Any person who objects must notify the Clerk of the municipality and Council must decide whether to include the property as listed or not.</p>	<p>Any person who objects can appeal to the OLT</p>	<p>Any person who objects can appeal to the OLT</p>	<p>Private legal agreement, made mutually between the municipality and the property owner</p>	<p>Owners may request hearing by tribunal under the Expropriations Act</p>

Heritage Committee Environmental Scan

Municipality	Details
<p style="text-align: center;">Waterloo</p> <p>https://www.regionofwaterloo.ca/en/exploring-the-region/heritage-planning-advisory-committee.aspx#Heritage-Advisory-Committee-Members</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Made of Waterloo Region residents appointed by regional council for their interest and experience with natural and built heritage ◇ Advises the region on heritage policies, issues and strategies ◇ Assists in the development and implementation of regional heritage policies and strategies ◇ Collaborate with local post-secondary institutions and other heritage organizations ◇ Grant applications are recommended to heritage committee by finance and allocations committee (who does final approval as well) ◇ For more information about committee contact the cultural heritage principal planner at 519-575-4500 ext 3112 or email (link to email in website under 'members')
<p style="text-align: center;">Hamilton</p> <p>https://bm-public-hamilton.escribemeetings.com/BoardDetails/BoardInformation/81</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Sub-committee is established by council ◇ Consists of a councillor and 11 citizens; sub-committee is appointed by council ◇ Term length is 4 years and term maximum is 999 ◇ Advise and assist City staff and Council in the preparation, evaluation and maintenance of a list of properties and areas worthy of conservation ◇ Part of their requirements is to prepare a report of all the previous year's activities by January 31 of each year ◇ Required to participate in heritage events such as annual Hamilton Municipal Heritage Awards ◇ They have working groups branched off their sub-committee; policy & design, education and communication, heritage permit review ◇ They have a separate application process for those in the heritage committee applying to a working group ◇ Have a maximum time for heritage committee meeting and minimum time allotment for working group (both 2 hours) ◇ Matt Gauthier, Legislative Coordinator; Email: Matt.Gauthier@Hamilton.ca

<p style="text-align: center;">Kitchener</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Heritage Kitchener is an advisory committee of Kitchener council related to matters in conservation
<p style="text-align: center;">Cambridge https://www.cambridge.ca/en/your-city/council-appointed-advisory-committees.aspx</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Assists council in conserve cultural heritage ◇ Encourages citizens to join and participate ◇ Members assist in decision-making processes related to heritage conservation and designation ◇ It is a council-appointed committee ◇ Staff liaison: Laura Waldie and Jaremy Parsons (both Senior Planners) (contact in link) ◇ Currently have operating budget of \$6500 ◇ Member term length of 4 years to align with council turnover
<p style="text-align: center;">Haldimand https://www.haldimandcounty.ca/heritage-culture/heritage-haldimand/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Qualifications for heritage committee vary; successful committee will have skills in architectural and historical research, education and promotion, rehabilitation and restoration techniques and business development ◇ Found it to be a valuable tool to have representation from neighbourhood groups and individuals familiar with community's heritage including representatives from council or its staff ◇ Meet one a month for a few hours to discuss community heritage and designation issues ◇ Committee liaison: heritage@haldimandcounty.on.ca
<p style="text-align: center;">London https://www.londonheritage.ca/board-committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Volunteer position that has a two-year term with possibility for renewal ◇ Applications included submitting resume with short statement of interest ◇ Develop operational policies that are implemented by staff, hire and oversee the executive director ◇ The board has 4 standing committees; executive, finance, governance and nominating, and CHIP review panel ◇ Does not appear to be city run?; in non-profit sector ◇ Contact email: info@londonheritage.ca
<p style="text-align: center;">Toronto https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/planning-development/heritage-preservation/toronto-preservation-board/ https://secure.toronto.ca/pa/decisionBody/55.d </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Provide advice to Toronto City council on matters stipulated in Ontario Heritage Act as described in the City of Toronto's Municipal Code ◇ Composed of 7 citizens appointed by council, the chair of each community

	<p>preservation panel, and 1 member of city council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Community preservation panels are volunteer committees which have been established for each area represented by a community council-includes Etobicoke York, North York, Toronto and East York, and Scarborough ◇ Contact info: heritageplanning@toronto.ca ◇ Have a Toronto preservation board and heritage committee ◇ Committee board consists of the mayor or council member appointed by mayor, 1 city council member, 20 public members, 1 public member from Aboriginal community ◇ Eligibility includes: a broad interest in and knowledge of cultural, environmental or built heritage preservation, good understanding of current heritage issues, expertise in fundraising and corporate relationships, expertise in good governance practices, understanding of marketing, advertising and public relations, expertise in public programming, and expertise in history ◇ Board meets 4 times a year
<p style="text-align: center;">Ottawa https://ottawa.ca/en/city-hall/council-committees-and-boards/committees-and-boards/standing-committees-commissions-sub-committees-and-other/built-heritage-committee#section-622b6910-80ea-44f6-be9e-68559970e700</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ A councillor serves as chair and vice chair, councillors are on membership as well as citizens (board is mainly councillors) ◇ Advise and assist council on matters relating to Parts IV and V of the Ontario Heritage Act and other heritage matters as council may specify by by-law or as specified in the City's official plan ◇ Committee consists of 5 members of council appointed by council (including at least 1 member of planning and housing committee, 1 member of agriculture and rural affairs committee, 1 member whose ward encompasses a Heritage Conservation district) and four public members with appropriate experience appointed by council with at least one of the citizens residing in a heritage conservation district ◇ Required to provide annual reporting on heritage committee activities ◇ Tasks include assisting with listing and removing properties on heritage register, consideration of demolition applications,

	<p>building designations, commenting on zoning by-law and official plan amendments, be consulted on development projects, etc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Chair contact info: Rawlson King, rideaurockcliffeward@ottawa.ca
<p style="text-align: center;">Oakville https://www.oakville.ca/business-development/planning-development/heritage-planning/heritage-oakville-advisory-committee/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Reviews and makes recommendations on planning and development applications for heritage properties including alterations, removal or demolition as well as promoting heritage conservations through heritage designations ◇ Meets monthly in person and recordings are put on youtube after ◇ Members of the public who want to speak on a specific topic are welcome to attend ◇ Committee consists of 11 members from Oakville community including 2 members of council and 9 citizens at large ◇ Advisory committee to council not a decision-making body ◇ Members are chosen for their expertise, experience, dedication and commitment to the mandate of the committee ◇ Members must be resident of town of Oakville, must not be convicted of a criminal offence in which a pardon has not been granted and must have a knowledge/interest in heritage ◇ When possible, appointments are made to have committee consist of local historical society representatives ◇ Working groups are generated when needed to assist in research or review of a given item and will provide detailed report back to committee

County of Brant Municipal Heritage Register (June 2024)

Property Name	Heritage Act Status	Street Address	Construction Year(s)	By-Law No.	Designation Year	Owner (As of February 1, 2024)	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (from By-Law)	Protected Attributes (from By-Law)
Asa Wolverton House	Designated	52 Grand River Street South	1851	2364	1979	Richard Courtemanche, Judith Ann Acric	Asa Wolverton, who emigrated from the Southern United States in the early 1830's, was one of the early industrialists of the Town. He established a sawmill which was successful enough to allow him, by 1851, to build a large, comfortable structure. It is thought that he was the builder of two plaster houses immediately to the South of his home as well as several smaller houses on the opposite side of the street. These houses were the nucleus of Paris' first Residential Area.	Greek Revival Style - double entrance verandah in Greek Temple style, Bull's Eye windows located in attic gables, roof finished by a low balustrade surrounding its topmost part. Constructed of hand split lathes to which has been applied a heavy coat of stucco, which in turn is covered by a thin, smooth layer of fine plaster. The structure's dependencies: granary, storeroom, carriage house, and stables. Small cobblestone smokehouse and cobblestone wall.
Sunnyside	Designated	13 Main Street South	1888	30-81	1981	David Allan Bruce Bailey, James Edward Triemstra	Constructed in 1888 by Dr. E.E. Kitchen and is an excellent example of a modern Canadian Home of the period in regards to architectural design, interior and exterior detail. In addition the property is situated in the main business area of St. George and will act as a focal point for the downtown area.	Mansard slate roof, stone mullion window treatments, stone detailing on the exterior walls of heavily rusticated masonry, three-storey northeast tower including the windows, dormers, balustrade detailing in front of the windows and the cresting. Third-storey arched dormers and rooflines, two-storey bay window on the front facade, 80 ft. setback from the street which distinguishes the house from others nearby.
Adelaide Hunter Hoodless Homestead	Designated	359 Blue Lake Road	circa 1830	34-83	1983	Federated Women's Institute of Ontario	The Adelaide Hunter Hoodless Homestead is significant for its association with the Women's Institute and the achievements of Adelaide Hunter Hoodless. Adelaide was born in 1857 and grew up on the homestead. In 1881 she married John Hoodless, a furniture manufacturer in Hamilton. In 1889 their youngest son, John Harold died from drinking impure milk. This tragic incident inspired Adelaide into taking action. Quoted as saying "Educate a boy and you educate a man but educate a girl and you educate a family", Adelaide championed the need for women's education in the field of domestic science. In 1887 she was invited to speak at the Stoney Creek Farmer's Institute on women's night. She addressed the need for women's education in a rural context and the need for a forum for women to communicate. This speech was the catalyst for the foundation of the Women's Institute. Their first meeting was held in February 1897 at the Women's Institute of Saltfleet Township and the movement quickly spread across Canada. Currently, the Women's Institute operates worldwide and has approximately seven million members. During her life Adelaide Hunter Hoodless had a role in founding the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) on a national basis, the Victorian Order of Nurses (VON), the National Council of Women, and the MacDonald Institute in Guelph. She also succeeded in having domestic science courses introduced in 32 Ontario educational centres and wrote the first textbook on the topic. The homestead, situated in a rural setting, is fundamentally unchanged since Adelaide Hunter Hoodless' childhood. It was purchased by the Federated Women's Institute of Canada (FWIC) in 1959. Its use as a museum commemorates the achievements of Adelaide and represents the living conditions experienced by many women in the early to mid-19th century in rural Ontario. The Adelaide Hunter Hoodless Homestead was built circa 1830.	One-and-a-half-storey frame construction clad in clapboard, simple gable roof with a centre-gable over the front entranceway, symmetry of the main façade, 9 over 9 sash windows on the front façade, semi-circular headed sash window in the centre gable.
Rev. Thomas Henderson House	Designated	22 Church Street	1842 - 1845	2569	1984	Janet Elizabeth Snaith	Home constructed between 1842 and 1845 and believed to be built by Levi Boughton. Alexander Graham Bell and his parents were guests here of Reverend Henderson, while their own home in Brant was being constructed.	Cobblestone construction (two exterior walls), remaining side and back wall in fieldstone, front porch, shutters and all exterior wood work, original windows, and roof has been shingled over original roof.
Guinlock House	Designated	42 Broadway Street East	mid 1800's	2568	1984	Catherine Elizabeth Garnier, Rhonda Scott Garnier	In the mid 1880's John Penman, our leading early industrialist rented this home while the renovations of his home, Penmarvian were being completed.	Solid rubblestone, rural public design skillfully using local materials and craftsmanship, exterior is parged over the mortar and etched to resemble cut stone block, existing tin roof covering original roof, front porch, large windows and chimney, back addition

Charles Mitchell House	Designated	16 Broadway Street West	-	2667	1986	John Paul Strachan	One of ten cobblestone buildings in the area by Master Levi Boughton, one of Levi Boughton's best work. Based on architectural merit alone it is felt that this home is worthy of designation under the Ontario Heritage Act.	Best example of cobblestone in the area and New York state. Designation to include all exterior features, not including outbuildings or landscaping. Provides a textbook illustration of stylistic canons.
Charles Arnold House	Designated	2 Arnold Street	1840	2666	1986	Bonnie Lyn R Tyndale-Biscoe, Luke Tyndale-Biscoe	Built in the 1840'3 by Charles Arnold, it is an excellent example of a Paris stucco working class building. Used for home and business in a time of prosperity, this home maintains basically all of its original features (interior and exterior). Based on the fact that in the 1850's this end of Town known as Upper Town was a thriving prosperous business area with Town Hall and churches and over 54 businesses. In most cases the buildings became homes and shops.	Designation should include all exterior features and to include the remains of the cooking ovens and fire place in the basement.
Johm Maus Residence (Kelly Farm)	Designated	289 Pinehurst Road	-	52-86	1986	Douglas Paul Stocks, Alison Dyer	The former "Kelly Farm" was originally the residence of John Maus, who was one of the early settlers in the Township. The farmhouse is one of the four significant residences of South Dumfries Township which were depicted in the 1875-1876 Historical Atlas of Oxford and Brant Counties. The building provides a unique example of the Provincial Scottish Victorian country house style. This includes the adjoining stone carriage house made from stone taken out of local quarries.	Local stone construction, attached stone carriage house and sympathetic rear addition, symmetrical three bay façade including central entrance, front porch with detailed entrance, two chimneys, and a hip roof.
Paris Plains Church and the Maus School	Designated	709 Paris Plains Road, Concession 4, Part of Lot 27	c. 1845	24-86	1986	Paris Plains Church Historical Trust	The church is a fine example of cobblestone construction introduced to the Paris area by Levi Boughton. The church was built by free labour of its own congregation using stones from nearby fields. Services were discontinued in 1921 but the building was restored in 1948 as a memorial to the pioneers of the community. Maus School, now Paris Plains School, was a one room schoolhouse that first opened in 1829 on land donated by Henry. It was in use until the late 1960s when Ontario closed one-room schools. Then, in 1967 the local community restored the building and turned it into a museum. They volunteered each Sunday to welcome visitors, but eventually the museum also closed. The property and the adjacent Cemetery are all identified under this designation as significant culture and heritage resources. Paris Plains Church was built by volunteer labor in 1845. The building materials cost about £1,000 sterling. It was nearly abandoned in the 1940s, but was restored by a committee of dedicated citizens.	It is a small rectangular structure with a center entrance flanked by a window on each side. Window openings and the entrance have pointed arches in the Gothic Revival style. Walls are built of water-rounded cobblestones. The long oval shapes are laid diagonally. Cobblestones are gray, yellow and brownish.

Paris Plains Cemetery	Designated	705 Paris Plains Church Road	c. 1845	84-23	2023	South Dumfries Cemetery Trust	<p>The Paris Plains Cemetery is a property of cultural heritage value or interest located within the County of Brant. The cemetery is a representative example of a 19th century cemetery designed in the rural cemetery style and is linked to the history of Paris Plains Church and of Paris itself. Many of the individuals buried in the cemetery were significant local individuals who contributed greatly to the early development of the community. The property holds significant religious, spiritual, and emotional value to residents of the County of Brant whose family members have been buried and continue to be buried within the cemetery. As a place of memory, the cemetery provides a physical connection to the past and to loved ones on both a personal and community level.</p>	<p>The key heritage attributes for the property are derived from the values described and illustrated in Schedule B of By-Law 84-23. These attributes, in addition to the attributes of the of the Paris Plains Church and Maus School contribute to the overall cultural heritage value and significance of the cultural heritage landscape, and include regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • its defined geographical area which has been modified by human activity; • its placement in a rural setting; and • the relationship between the property's topography, natural elements, and hardscaping features, including its variety of monuments, markers, and structures. <p>Key built heritage attributes include the monuments and markers, including fragments of monuments and markers, which contribute to Paris Plains Cemetery's cultural heritage value and significance include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • age of many of the grave markers; • range of size and sophistication, from modest to elaborate; • surviving inscriptions; • variety of styles, materials and symbolism represented ; • location and orientation; • shape and form, including decorative elements; and • various construction methods and techniques. <p>Key geographic, natural and hardscaping attributes which contribute to Paris Plain Cemetery's overall cultural heritage value and significance include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • views and vistas from within the cemetery; and • placement and variety of mature trees and other vegetation.
Old St. George School, The	Designated	39 Beverly Street West - Parts of Lot 7, Block F	1823	25-86, 46-86, 47-86	1986	St George Children's Centre	<p>Built in 1823 the original school for boys only was a log building at the end of Lorimer street. This one was built in 1893 -1894 to replace a small red brick school building located on Thompson Street (formerly West Street). This building remained in use as a school until another one was built behind it in 1973. Today it is a children's nursery school and day care centre. The Old Public School in St. George was operating from 1893 to 1973. After the school was closed, the building accomodated children's Nursery school, and Arts and Crafts Museum.</p>	N/A
Stone Railway Bridge	Designated	Glen Morris Road, 60m East of Brantcon Road	1854	74-87	1987	County of Brant	<p>The stone railway bridge structure is a two-span earthen-filled stone masonry arch bridge constructed in 1896 at Mile 4.42 of the former Great Western Railway Galt Branch to carry this branch of the railway from Harrisburg in the south to Galt in the north. The former railway line eventually became part of the C.N.R. Fegus branch, which was abandoned in 1986</p>	N/A
Arlington Hotel, The	Designated	106 Grand River Street North	1850	2988	1990	P&J Paris Realty Holdings Inc.	<p>One of the oldest hotels in the Town of Paris, constructed in the 1850's by O.D. Bradford, a native of Pennsylvania. It represents the early fabric of the commercial core of the Town of Paris. The hotel was the centre of many important occasions including a farewell gathering chaired by Mayor J.P. McCammon when the first group of Paris soldiers were sent overseas in 1940.</p>	<p>The exterior of the large addition is made of brick predominantly. The surface of the original structure is mainly stucco. At street level there are seven arches supported by five reddy brown marble columns.</p>
Hiram Capron Homestead	Designated	8 Homestead Road	1831	76-91	1991	Miss Robert Gerald	<p>Built in 1831 by Hiram Capron, the founder of Paris. Built on the site of the William Holme's log cabin, exterior is little changed from the time of Capron.</p>	<p>Windows: six over six panes. Hand made doors and sturdy latches that likely came from Normandale Forge, including a front door knocker made of solid brass with a mirror image tooled inscription "Hiram Capron." Living room fireplace, basement support for the keeping room fireplace made of fieldstone. Main floor and second storey is laid tongue and groove flooring. Logs with bark still on form the beams of the house, exterior is made of Plaster of Paris.</p>

King's Ward Park	Designated	King's Ward Park	-	12-93	1993	Dawn Marie Wilkinson, Reginald Peter Wilkinson	Hiram Capron, the founder of Paris, was known as "King" Capron, hence King's Ward Park. Hiram Capron, in his foresight, left to us this lovely spot and it is a fitting reminder of his largess. In the Town's beginning, circa 1830, Capron had plans in place for what was later known as King's Park that was to be used as a centre for business and community affairs. Records indicate that in the 1850's the Park hosted a market building. Since local merchants were more interested in locating along the banks of the Grand River, King's Park gradually became transformed into an idyllic setting much as it is today. In earlier days, Parisians were entertained with rousing music from the long since departed bandshell which in those days was manned through the efforts of area musicians. It is one of the few remaining landmarks bearing a personal touch of the Capron era. It is a fitting monument to be retained through designation in its current unblemished state to the man who built Paris, Hiram "King" Capron.	Siting and location of the park on land that once belonged to Hiram "king" Capron, plaque commemorating Capron with minimal landscaping.
Burford Armoury	Designated	150 King Street	1906	95-10G	1995	Louise Chiasson	Known as the Burford Armoury, this large building has a central tower with a Roman arched window and Gothic detail. At the top of the tower is a parapet with an uneven roof line. The double front doors have a stained glass transom with a soldier course brick lintel. The second storey windows are paired with cut stone sills. There are two large chimneys flanking the steeply pitched side gable roof. The building was once used by the 1st Cavalry 2nd 10th Brant Dragoons for training and recreation. It also served as a hospital during the flu epidemic of 1918 and a temporary high school in 1921. During the war of 1812-14, Burford became an important post, being located midpoint between Ancaster and Detroit. The military parade ground was located on this property and occupied most of what is now the residential block between William Street and Jarvis Street.	N/A
Hamilton Place	Designated	165 Grand River Street North	1839 – 1844	163-01	2001	Regan Devin, Jean Sonmor	Hamilton Place built between 1839 and 1844 for Norman Hamilton, a wealthy local industrialist, miller, and brewer. Designed by the American Architect, Andrew J. Minny, in the Greek Revival (Doric) Style. The builder was Levi Boughton who's son-in-law, Paul Giovanni Wickson, that is most strongly associated with the house. Wickson was an artist who specialized in animals and rural scenes. His paintings were widely shown and he was commissioned by the Canadian government to produce works to showcase Canadian life. He is the best known artist to have lived in Paris and his association with the house where he and his descendants lived for many years also makes the house worthy of designation.	Three-storey house that embodies all the features of Greek Revival at the height of its expression in eastern North America. Deep cornice above the square pillars of the porch, triple hung windows, paneled interior shutters on first floor, monumental Doric vernacular trim, entrance hall, cobblestone exterior.
Bryning Manse (O'Byrne Residence)	Designated	676 Mount Pleasant Road	1840	58-02	2002	Michael Francis O'Byrne, Delia Mae O'Byrne	This residence is one of the oldest surviving residential building in the community, with important links to the architectural, religious, and social history of Mount Pleasant. The original house was built in 1840 by the Presbyterian Reverend John Bryning and his wife Nancy Lee Bryning, comprising the centre and north wing of the current residence, is a fine early example of the Gothic vernacular or carpenter Gothic style popularized through the writing and work of the American architect and landscape planner Andrew Jackson Downing, who in turn drew on the earlier work of Alexander Jackson Davis. Reverend John Bryning was a colourful, important, and very active teacher, spiritual advisor and ordained minister in Canada West from his arrival in the 1820's until his death in 1853. Described as a man "of decided piety, mighty in the scriptures, and of marked ability as a public speaker," he conducted religious services in Forestville, Normandale, Scotland, Oakland, Burford and Mount Pleasant. He was formally ordained as a pastor of the Presbyterian churches of Mount Pleasant and Simcoe on November 3, 1830. In later life, "becoming unable to travel from the infirmities of age, Reverend Bryning continued to preach from his own home". Reverend Bryning settled on an 8 56/100 acre plot for a home on Lot 6 in the First Range East of the Mount Pleasant Road (Port Dover Road) prior to 1830, and received his quit-claim deed to the property long after the fact from land speculator Absalom Shade in 1850. His settlement date raises the possibility that the house is earlier than the c1840 date assigned to it.	As befitting a Presbyterian manse in a rural pioneer community, the Bryning residence is a restrained almost austere, one and a half storey version of the Gothic vernacular, but nevertheless exhibits the essential pure elements of the evolving style: post and firt framing; vertical pine tongue and groove siding with bevelled battens; steeply pitched roof; gothic windows as focal points in the principal front facing gables; and front porch with a bell-curved roof and somewhat whimsical trim featuring a spades motif on the wide and flattened arches between the columns. It reflects the design principles of proportion, unity, simplicity, and symmetry, with the six over six window pattern. The most significant changes to the house have been the addition of the south wing (1968), and a tail wing (1992), both architect designed to be compatible with the original manse in proportion and scale, and through repetition of gables, siding, sash and millwork, thus protecting its historical architectural integrity. Interior is not the subject of the designation but does contain many original features. The designation shall apply to the exterior of the centre and north wing of this residence.
Charles & Margaret O'Neil Residence	Designated	899 Keg Lane	1861	180-06	2006	Terrence Donald Hunter, Nadia Genoveffa Bedin-Hunter	Born in 1834, Charles O'Neil was the eldest son of Daniel O'Neil and Eleanor Davidson, both of whom emigrated as pioneers from Ireland and married in 1833. Daniel O'Neil was the first president of the Paris Agricultural Society and Charles was the president in 1870 and 1880. Charles married Margaret Urquhart and built this home in 1861. The family was also instrumental in having the Sacred Heart Church constructed in 1857.	The house is one and a half stories with the following features; all four walls are cobblestone which were very costly to build and most cobblestone houses have only 2 or 3 sides cobblestone; Regency style with hipped roof; centre door with sidelights and transom; roughly dressed corner quoins; and, elongated cobblestone header course above the windows.

Mount Pleasant Cemetery	Designated	703 Mount Pleasant Road	1802	179-06	2006	County of Brant	<p>The Mount Pleasant Cemetery lies within the Grand River Tract, which was granted to the Six Nations under the leadership of Captain Joseph Brant, in 1784, as part of the Haldimand Deed. In 1880, Joseph Brant ordered a survey of the 5000-acre Mount Pleasant Tract, making it the first organized settlement, within the Grant River Tract. Land for the public cemetery was granted in 1802 and the first recorded burial took place the same year. The Mount Pleasant Cemetery is the final resting place for many of the area's pioneer families. It was the only cemetery in the area, until a second one was established, in 1845. The people buried in the Cemetery are significant to the history of the County of Brant because of the roles they and their descendants played in the social, economic, institutional and political development of the area. Among the buried are Herbert Biggar, the first M.P.P. for the South Brant Riding; Reverend John Bryning, who was instrumental in building the social order of the community through his ministry; and Esther Phelps, the wife of Epaphras Lord Phelps, Joseph Brant's secretary. The Mount Pleasant Cemetery is an important representation of the community's history and is recognized by a cemetery dedication, decoration and memorial service that is organized annually by the local churches. The oldest gravestones in the Mount Pleasant Cemetery are in the western section of the cemetery. Most of the markers are creamy marble with intricate designs. Children's markers are small and often adorned with images of lambs and doves. The burial sites of adults and prominent individuals are larger and display draped urns-of-life and hands pointing heavenward. The most common image is of a Weeping Willow, which is a standard expression of sorrow. Biblical inscriptions which appear on the headstones represent the religious affirmation of the early settlement period.</p>	Gravestones which commemorate Mount Pleasant pioneers, original marble graveston monuments with their surviving inscriptions, gravestones with a variety of intricate designs including lambs, doves, urns-of-life, hands point heavenward and weeping willows and biblical inscriptions.
Brant Bowstring Bridge	Designated	Colborne Street East at Fairchild's Creek	1931	198-06	2006	County of Brant	<p>The bridge represents the only bowstring bridge in the County of Brant. It serves as a gateway marker entering into the County of Brant and the City of Brantford. The bridge was retined during the twinning of Colborne Street. The bowstring bridge was first developed in the 1860s and early 1870s. They became popular in the 1930s as they required a minimum of material, were simple to install and could easily accommodate automobiles. The Brant Bowstring Bridge is an excellent example of this widely popular design.</p>	N/A
Mayhill Villa (Cope Residence)	Designated	380 Branchton Road	1867	111-07	2007	Scott Cameron, Sara Cameron	<p>The Lewis Cope House was built, in circa 1867, by Lewis Cope, the great-grandson of William Cope, a United Empire Loyalist, who came to Canada from New York State, in 1785, with his wife and five sons. The Copes were the original settlers of Copetown, and are the family for whom the town is named. Lewis Cope is notable for having conveyed 8.57 acres of the land, on which the Lewis Cope House is situated, to the Great Western Railway in 1852, which allowed for the construction of a rail line from Harrisburg to Galt. This rail line facilitated trade within the Province and with the United States, as well as opening up new land for settlement. The Lewis Cope House is a fine example of the Italiante Villa building style that was popular in Ontario in the 19th century.</p>	The house features paired decorative roof brackets, a two-storey bay window, decorative brick hood moulds and twin split chimneys. Other architectural features of note include the buff brick construction, a wooden four-panel door, highlighted by red stained glass sidelights and transom, which displays an etching of the words "Mayhill Villa" over the front entrance.
Black Walnut Tree	Designated	160 Jerseyville Road	-	57-12	2012	Liberty for Youth	<p>The identified black walnut tree (<i>Juglans Nigra</i>) is a significant tree worthy of designation because of its physiology. The tree, believed to be at least 100 years old, is above average in size with a height of approximately 65 feet, a trunk of 5.41 feet, a trunk circumference of 17 feet and a crown spread of 110 ft in diameter</p>	N/A
Copper Beech Tree	Designated	631 Mount Pleasant Road	1860's	56-12	2012	Kenneth Wayne Rayner, Elizabeth Jane Rayner	<p>The identified copper beech tree (<i>Fagus sylvatica cuprea</i>) is a significant tree worthy of designation because of its physiology. The tree is believed to have been planted in the 1860's and is approximately 60 feet in height with a trunk diameter of 4.51 ft., a trunk circumference of 14 ft., 2 inches and a crown spread of 81 ft. in diameter.</p>	N/A

Camperdown Elm	Designated	19 Beverly Street East	-	164-15	2015	Nicholas Peter Hamstra, Sarah Elizabeth Hamstra	<p>The identified Camperdown Elm tree (<i>Ulmus glabra camperdownii</i>) is a rare example of a cultivar (a race or variety of a plant that has been created or selected intentionally and maintained through cultivation) and can only be created or selected together and cannot reproduce from seed. Although more common now, trees of this age, which is believed to be in excess of 145 years, are thought to have come from the original seedlings developed by the head forester David Taylor at Camperdown House near Dundee Scotland in the 1800's. Taylor discovered a mutant contorted branch growing along the ground in the forest at Camperdown House. Taylor grafted part of the branch to the trunk of a Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>) although Dutch Elm, Siberian Elm and English Elm can also be used. Of the original 1,000 trees, a few made their way to the North American continent via sailing ships bringing immigrants from the United Kingdom. Because of Dutch Elm disease, which decimated the species in mid-century, many of them did not survive to reach this age.</p>	N/A
Onondoga Community Hall	Designated	42 Brantford Street	1874	29-16	2016	County of Brant	<p>The building was designed by John Turner, a well-known Architect who created large impressive buildings throughout Southwestern Ontario. The building served as a school for 2 years for students of S.S. #5 Onondaga Township who were waiting for the new Onondaga school to be finished. The Onondaga Hall has served as a focal point and the hive of activity in the community. Built in 1874, this building served as a Council Chamber until 1976.</p>	<p>Built in the Italiane style, this buff coloured brick structure has a front entry with a fanlight transom with brick arches above. Distinctive linear patterns in the brick work which surround the building and under the eaves which all add to the fine design and workmanship. The courses of brick on the front facade are laid in a Flemish Bond pattern. Decorative wooden brackets under the eaves add to the symmetry of the building. The bell tower, although now closed, graces the front of the building. Two later additions on the side and rear, do somewhat detract from the hall and are not to be considered to be part of the designation.</p>
Paris Old Town Hall (Bawcutt Centre)	Designated	13 Burwell Street	1854	168-16	2016	County of Brant	<p>The Council of the Village of Paris formed a committee on February 7, 1853 to commission an architect to design a hall suitable for a number of uses for the growing village. The hall, designed by John Maxwell, was completed in 1854 at a cost of \$12,000.00 served the Village as the Town Hall, Council Chamber, Office of the Magistrate, prisoners' jail cell and indoor farmers market. In 1900 after the great fire and the regrowth in what is now Paris' downtown core, it was decided to move the town's Municipal Offices to gain a more central location. The Bawcutt Centre served many more uses after the Municipal Offices and Council meetings were moved to the lower town such as a residence, an Opera House, served a role during First World War, a home for Mary Maxim and most recently an auction house.</p>	<p>Exterior: Conservation of as much of the original exterior brick structures as possible, the brick section of the bell tower, exterior elements over the doors including the skylight and transom over the west facing door and brick tracery above the windows, angle buttresses with finials, octagonal brick buttresses, stencil writing on the brick exterior. Interior: Integrity of the upper hall including the exposed beams and cross bracings. If the beams are unsalavageable then replicate beams must be used. Wide plank wooden flooring, gothic style lancet entry ways and windows, interior brick and wooden beams on the main floor, stone walls and features such as lantern alcove and at least 1 of the 2 jail cells in the basement.</p>
James Barker House	Designated	24 Barker Street (Paris)	-	29-18	2018	Sue Ann Anthony	<p>Built for James Barker by Levi Boughton, who was a renowned builder of cobblestone homes and churches in the 1800's, this home is one of the 13 remaining cobblestone structures in the Paris area. Many of these buildings are now historic landmarks, and are maintained with great pride by Paris residents.</p>	<p>Cobblestone walls, cut stone sills and lintels, the fieldstone foundation and the stone retaining wall at the rear (north side) of the property.</p>
McAllister Homestead	Designated	240 Bethel Road	1839	157-19	2019	Leah Sondra Freitas, Rui Pedro Freitas	<p>The site may have been occupied as early as late 1820's before Lewis Burwell first surveyed the area with Joseph Brant. In 1839 Anthony and Susanna McAllister acquired 50 acres and built their first home. They acquired another 50 acres to complete their farm and build a second home, which is the remaining structure. The McAllister's and their farm had a strong influence on the Bethel Community, also operating a blacksmith shop on the north east corner of the site. The property remained in the McAllister family for five generations, only being sold in the last few years.</p>	<p>Exterior façade of the stone home complete with the slate roof, chimneys, wood soffits/fascia, front porch, window and door lintels and sills. All upper and lower rooms, all trim features, recent rear addition, and the stone root cellar. Remaining ruins of the ice house, two barns, and the remaining unknown ruins at the rear of the property and the lands on which they lie.</p>
Kilton Cottage	Designated	33 Oak Avenue	1855	75-91, 16-92	1991 (Amended 1992)	Dwight Donald Miles Lander, Edith Mary Lander	<p>Built in 1855 by newlyweds David Patten and Matilda Killips and named "Kilton Cottage" (derived from the family names). David Patten was an apprentice painter and owned a hardware store with his brother John - Patten Bros. Hardware in downtown Paris beside Whitlaw's Flour Mill on Grand River St. N. - The business was destroyed in the fire of 1900. David Patten also held a controlling interest in the Brantford and Paris Plank and Gravel Toll Rpad which was taken over by the Provincial Government in 1918 and is now part of Highway No. 2.</p>	<p>Cobblestone masonry on front and side of this two storey home with fieldstone on rear walls, decorative gingerbread work adorns the eaves, eyebrow designs above the windows, pine flooring on both floors, antique iron fireplace in main floor dining room.</p>

McPherson School, S.S. #10	Designated	283 McPherson School Road (formerly 485 Scenic Drive)	1869	81-91, 153-13	1991 (Amended 2013)	Paul Stouffer, Suzanne Seward	Built in 1869, the McPherson School S.S. #10 served the educational and community needs of the families in the Blue Lake area of the Township of South Dumfries for 92 years. Built of St. George buff brick and situated on land purchased from Daniel McPherson, the school was built by J. and B. Bonham at a cost of \$812. Besides its day-to-day education function, the school was the site of Literary Society activities, spelling matches, debates, Christmas concerts and many community functions, not to mention a later connection to Paris by students becoming one of the participating schools in the Keg Lane School Fair held at Paris Fairgrounds. Architecturally, McPherson School is important for its Neo-Classic style, constructed of local St. George buff brick over a rubble stone foundation.	Building: two 9/9 windows and masonry on the east side (originally the front of the school), front entrance door facing McPherson School Road, having an elliptical fanlight over the transom, two 9/9 windows and masonry on the south wall, many bricks in this wall contain former student names etched by the students themselves, rubble fieldstone foundation, wooden belfry located on the gable roof, elliptical fanlight in the west side gable. Property: school bell secured in a stand, located in the southwest corner of the property.
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Farrington House	Designated	306 Highway 53	1883	178-06	2006 (Amended 2018)	Glen Hunter Keam, Heather Anne Keam	The house was built by the entrepreneurial Farrington family in 1883 in the Italianate style, who made their wealth in California. They constructed a private lake and airstrip, also owning horses. The family was very community oriented, holding many public events including garden parties and dances. The youngest son fought with the Royal Flying Corps in WWI and with the Royal Canadian Air Force in WWII. The house is part of the historic district of Highway 53 and is part of the grand River Historic Watershed in the area of Whiteman and Kenny Creeks.	The house was built on a fieldstone foundation and constructed in buff bricks, it has contrasting polychrome quoining. The welsh slate roof is supported by brackets and has decorative drops. The porch maintains the original front work and includes a conservatory. Three of the original chimneys are double and two are single. The upper storey windows are deep-arched while the lower storey windows are shallow arched. The front door is double with a fanlight window above. The exterior alterations are appropriately sympathetic to the original, keeping the integrity using original bricks, windows, and doors. The interior of the house remains original for the most part. Features to include: ten to eleven foot ceilings, woodwork, moulding, flooring, lathen plaster, Italian marble fireplace, tri-fold parlour doors, panelled doors, plaster-cast ceiling medallions, the staircase and the transom on the bedroom doors. The interior walls from the basement to the attic are brick, giving the house multiple firewalls. The designation includes outbuildings on the property which pre-date the house. The main barn has an English style roof and a 14in square hand-hewn centre beam. The barn boards have never been painted. The drive barn is board and batton on three sides and horizontal lathes on the other. Both are excellent examples of early pioneer construction methods. The family outhouse remains intact and in good condition, but is no longer functional. The horse barn has been torn down, leaving a wall of stone and the remains of a side wall. The area has been maintained and landscaped as a park. Maple trees and the lane complete the original setting of the property.
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Howell Block (St. George Community Memorial Hall)	Designated	34-36 Main Street South	1891	64-16, 78-91	2016 (Amended 1991)	South Dumfries Historical Society	Replacing the earlier frame structures of Howell Block, the present stone building was built in 1891 by Jonah Howell as a mercantile establishment of dry goods and a drug store. In 1924 the building was purchased by Lousie Kitchen with the purpose of donating the building to the community to honour the service of local citizens who served in WW1. With the support of the community, the building was remodeled into a community hall. On the 20th day of August 1925, The Hon. Harry Cockshutt, Lieut-Governor of Ontario (1921- 1927) dedicated the building as a "Memorial to those who fought in the Great War." At the same time a bronze plaque acknowledging this dedication with the names of those from the area who served was unveiled: "This building was presented in memory of Salem Griswold Kitchen by his wife was remodeled by the citizens of the community and is a memorial to the soldiers who fought in the Great War." The building was then placed into the hands of a board of trustees of which the longest serving trustee was the Hon. Harry Nixon (MPP 1919-1961 - Premier of Ontario 1943). The building has also served the community as a Post Office, Library and space for numerous community groups. In 2006 a second bronze plaque was added to the building. This plaque, unveiled July 1, 2006, recognizes those from the St. George and South Dumfries area that served in World War 11 and Korea. This plaque was added to the Veteran Affairs Canada national inventory of Canadian War Memorials (35007-002) on January 11, 2016. On January 11, 2016 Veteran Affairs Canada officially recognized the building by adding the St. George Community Memorial Hall to its national inventory of Canadian War Memorials (35007- 001).	N/A
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Heritage Incentives of Surrounding Municipalities

Municipality	Type of Incentive	Incentive Details
Waterloo	<p>Buildings Grant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Up to 50% of project cost <p>https://www.wrhf.org/en/grants-funding/building-grants.aspx</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Building must be one of the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Heritage designation under Part IV or Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act ▫ A conservation easement ▫ Historic Site designation ★ Grant request must be for a specific restoration project with completed drawings ★ Grant request must be related to the repair, restoration or reconstruction of existing or original externally visible elements of the building in a historically accurate and authentic manner ★ Work should be awarded to craftsman and contractors with experience in historical restorations ★ Funding will not be awarded to short-term maintenance and will be considered for specific projects only ★ Foundation can make alterations to the proposal for grant approval ★ Application will be forwarded to Allocations & Finance committee to be reviewed at their meeting, they will ensure completion of application then will forward their recommendation to the Foundation, the applicant(s) will be invited to the next meeting to give a 10 minute presentation, the Allocations & Finance committee will provide another recommendation and the Foundation will make its final decision (~3 month process)
	<p>Project and Event Grant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Financial support to cover a portion of a larger project <p>https://www.wrhf.org/en/grants-funding/project-and-event-grants.aspx</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Funding requests for heritage projects and events must meet the following requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Be of heritage interest to the Region of Waterloo ▫ Be a deserving project that without support the project may not reach completion ★ Foundation can make alterations to the proposal for the grant approval ★ Selection process is like that for the Buildings Grant (~3-month process)
	<p>Publication Grants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ No mention of how much coverage they provide <p>https://www.wrhf.org/en/grants-funding/publication-grants.aspx</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Publication should be of historical importance to the Region of Waterloo ★ Application must be accompanied by a draft manuscript of the proposed book, monograph, pamphlet or map, etc ★ Foundation may edit manuscript for grant approval ★ Application must be accompanied by letters of resolution to support the publication-two letters of recommendation supporting the author's ability

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Application must be accompanied by 2 detailed quotations from printers and an explanation of the choice of printer ★ Selection process is like that for the Buildings Grant (~3 to 4-month process)
Kitchener	<p>Grant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Ranging from \$500-3000 and can cover up to 50% of eligible projects <p>https://www.kitchener.ca/en/taxes-utilities-and-finance/heritage-funding.aspx</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ For individuals who own property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or in one of Kitchener's heritage districts ★ To apply for heritage funding, the applicant must organize a pre-consultation with heritage planning staff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ This helps avoid ineligible proposals, avoid processing delays of proposal and determine if applicant needs heritage permit ★ Application form is on website for applicant to fill out and submit to heritage planning team ★ Eligible projects include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Repair of original property elements ▫ Accurate restoration of original building features ▫ Restoration of significant, documented architectural features that have been lost
	<p>Heritage Tax Refunds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Property tax refund of up to 40% <p>https://www.kitchener.ca/en/taxes-utilities-and-finance/heritage-funding.aspx</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ For those who own property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act ★ Applicants are to contact the city if their designated property is subjected to a heritage conservation agreement OR preservation and maintenance agreement on a built heritage resource
Cambridge	<p>Designated Heritage Property Grant Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Up to 50% coverage of the work being carried out with a maximum of \$5000 <p>https://www.cambridge.ca/en/learn-about/Designated-Heritage-Property-Grant-Program.aspx</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Funds to help with conservation and restoration on properties designated in accordance with Part IV and Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act ★ Application form is found on website and applicant is to submit the form to the Policy Planning Division by the last business day in January ★ Approved projects must be completed by November of the same year ★ Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee reviews applications
Haldimand	<p>Heritage Improvement Grant Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Up to 50% of eligible construction costs up to \$10,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Funds to assist with preservation, restoration and/or enhancement of heritage properties from Haldimand's designated heritage property list ★ The application form is online, and applicants fill it out online or mail it to Haldimand's administrative office

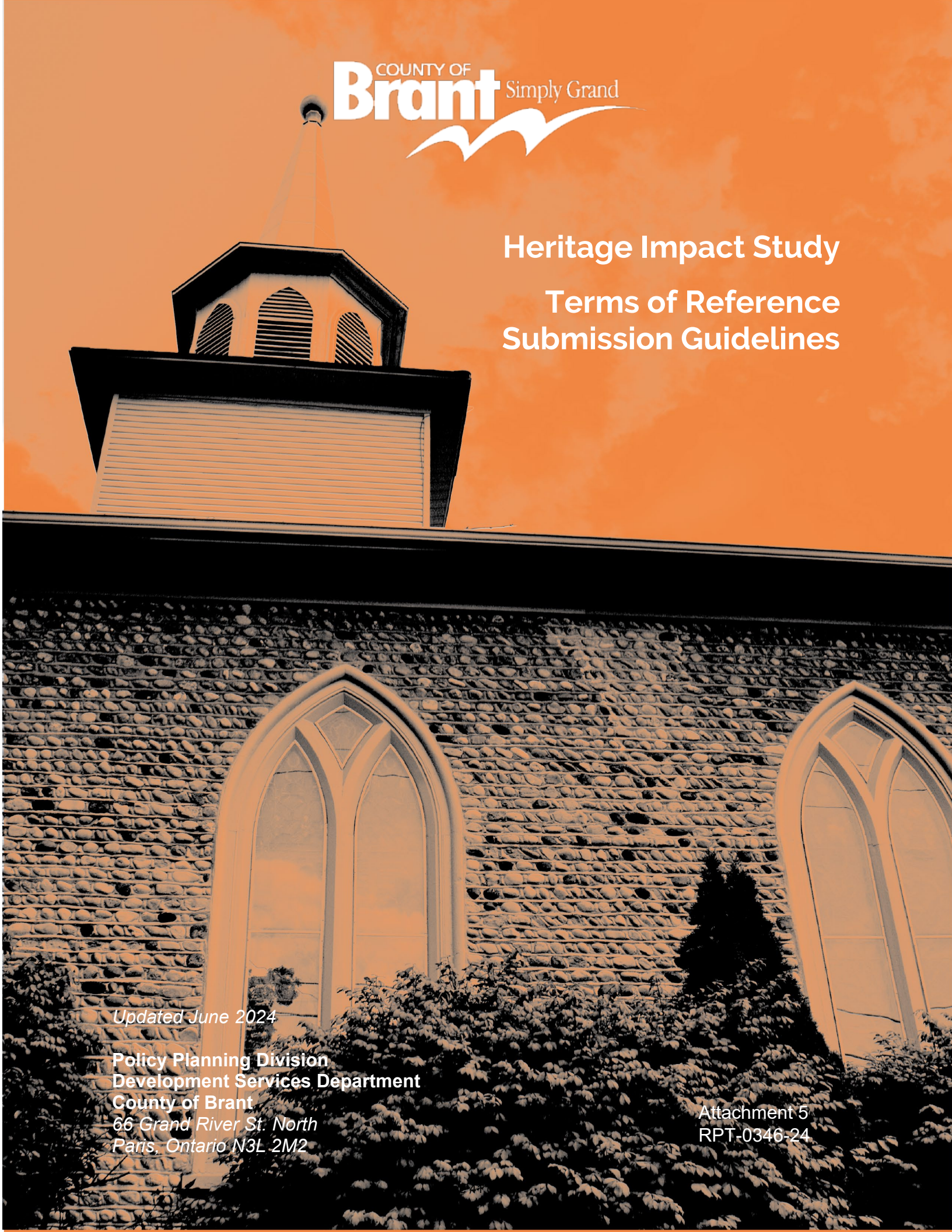
	https://www.haldimandcounty.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Downtown-Area-Community-Improvement-Program.pdf (a lot of cool building renovation grants for CIP)	★ They have a possible slight increase in the grant maximum (\$10,000-15,000) if the building is waterfront
London	Architectural Heritage Grant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Up to \$16,000 available to be dispersed amongst successful applicants in all five streams (architectural heritage is 1 of 5 streams of grants) https://www.lcf.on.ca/london-endowment-for-heritage#:~:text=The%20London%20Endowment%20for%20Heritage,is%20yet%20to%20be%20done.	★ Supports owners with projects that conserve, restore, reconstruct and/or repair the heritage features of properties designated in accordance with Part IV and Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act ★ Works that are already completed or in progress will not be considered ★ Grant money must be expended 2 years after notification of being awarded the grant ★ An ad hoc group of the London Advisory Committee on Heritage evaluates applications
	Other heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Up to \$16,000 available to be dispersed amongst successful applicants in all five streams (other heritage is 1 of 5 streams of grants) https://www.lcf.on.ca/london-endowment-for-heritage#:~:text=The%20London%20Endowment%20for%20Heritage,is%20yet%20to%20be%20done.	★ Same details as Architectural Heritage Grant ★ Supports heritage that fall into one of the four groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Archaeological heritage ▫ Cultural landscapes ▫ Moveable heritage ▫ Natural heritage
Toronto	Heritage Grant Program https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/planning-	★ Supports owners with projects that repair and retain defining heritage features of properties designated in accordance with Part IV and Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act

	development/heritage-preservation/tax-rebates-grants/heritage-grant-program/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Properties must be classified as residential properties or tax-exempt properties for the purpose of property tax ★ Eligible properties may receive one grant every 5 years ★ Owners with multiple properties are only eligible to apply for one of the properties each year
	<p>Heritage Tax Rebate Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Provides a rebate of 50% of the cost of eligible work up to 40% of annual taxes paid to commercial and industrial heritage properties <p>https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/planning-development/heritage-preservation/tax-rebates-grants/heritage-tax-rebate/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ For owners of properties designated in accordance with Part IV and Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act ★ The building must not have been substantially or completely disassembled and reconstructed, or relocated from its original property ★ The heritage property must include all facades facing a street or open space ★ Eligibility also includes that the property owner plans to complete, within a single taxation year, eligible work equivalent to a minimum of 20% of annual property taxes paid ★ The property can't be subject to any contraventions, work orders, outstanding municipal fines, arrears of taxes, fees or penalties ★ Applicant may have to provide drawings of plan done by heritage architect that show 50% of current gross floor will be retained and 50% of current exterior walls will be retained
Brantford	<p>Heritage Grant Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Can cover up to half of eligible costs to a maximum of \$20,000 <p>https://www.brantford.ca/en/business-and-development/heritage-planning.aspx#Step-2-Applying-for-a-Heritage-Grant</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Eligible projects include masonry repairs, restoring or reconstructing heritage attributes and repairs that are critical to the stabilization and preservation of the property ★ There is an application form online that applicants can fill out and submit to the city after a consultation with the planning staff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Applicants requesting a grant of \$7500 or less need 1 quote from a contractor ▫ Applicants requesting a grant of over \$7500 (max \$20,000) will need 2 quotes from contractors
Ottawa	<p>Heritage Grant Program for Building Restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Up to \$10,000 for small-scale buildings and up to \$25,000 for large-scale buildings; minimum is \$1000 <p>https://ottawa.ca/en/planning-development-and-construction/heritage-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ For owners of properties designated in accordance with Part IV and Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act to do restoration projects ★ Grant program is based on funding availability which is approved by City Council as part of their annual budget-they have an application period applicants must submit during ★ It is recommended to first discuss proposal with staff in the Heritage Services of the Planning, Real Estate and Economic Development Department ★ The amount of money provided in grant also depends on the amount provided by the owner, the grant will match the dollar amount put into the project by the owner up until the maximum

	<p>conservation/built-heritage-funding-programs#section-2d1e0369-de9b-4942-b87f-9aecd31adc3a</p> <p>Heritage Community Improvement Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Financial incentive in the form of an annual grant <p>https://ottawa.ca/en/planning-development-and-construction/heritage-conservation/built-heritage-funding-programs#</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Encourages the restoration and adaptive re-use of buildings designated under the Ontario Heritage Act ★ Plan offers Tax Increment Equivalent Grants for eligible projects-these grants are calculated based on the increase in the property's contribution to municipal property taxes, resulting from the value created through redevelopment ★ Eligible projects include properties designated in accordance with Part IV and Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act to do restoration projects
<p>Hamilton</p>	<p>Hamilton Heritage Property Grant Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Maximum of \$150,000 plus an additional \$20,000 for heritage reports/studies/assessments <p>https://pub-hamilton.escrimemeeting.com/filestream.ashx?DocumentId=284757#:~:text=The%20Hamilton%20Heritage%20Property%20Grant,residential%20purposes%3B%20the%20conservation%20and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Provides financial assistance in the form of grant for structural/stability work required to conserve and restore heritage properties used for commercial, industrial, institutional or multi-residential purposes ★ Must be for buildings that are designated under Parts I and IV of the Ontario Heritage Act ★ Application fee of \$425 for grants greater than \$12,500 or \$275 for grants less than or equal to \$12,500 ★ Proposed project must be completed within two calendar years of the date of approval ★ For projects valued at \$40,000 or less, grant will be based on 50% of the total project cost to a max of \$20,000 ★ Grant is not transferable upon sale of property
<p>Oakville</p>	<p>Heritage Grant Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Up to \$120,000 in total funding available each year to cover up to half of eligible conservation work up to a max of \$15,000 <p>https://www.oakville.ca/business-development/planning-development/heritage-planning/heritage-grant-program/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ This program is to support owners of buildings designated under Part I and IV of the Ontario Heritage Act ★ Heritage resources owned or used by any level of government are not eligible except where a non-profit community group has assumed, by long-term lease or legal agreement, responsibility for maintenance of the building ★ Work must focus on conservation work that directly and appropriately preserves, restores and/or enhances specific heritage attributes ★ Heritage planning staff work with the Heritage Advisory Committee to evaluate and process the grant application; all projects subject to final approval by Town Council

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Around the annual funding application deadline, letter notifications are mailed to all owners of designated properties in region ★ Pre-consultation meetings can be arranged
Caledon	<p>Designated Heritage Property Grant Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Grant matching up to 50% of eligible project costs with a max of \$6000 for general conservation projects and \$15,000 for special projects <p>https://www.caledon.ca/en/living-here/designated-heritage-property-grant-program.aspx</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ A maximum of 2 special project grants will be awarded annually ★ Grant serves to assist designated property owners with small to mid-size conservation projects that focus on maintenance and rehabilitation of existing heritage attributes or the restoration of heritage attributes that would contribute to the cultural heritage value of this property ★ Program runs every spring with a second in the fall subject to available funds] ★ Work must be completed within 3 years of the grant approval to receive funding ★ Applicants can receive 2 grants per year however, if 2 grants are received, they cannot apply the following year for a grant ★ Have a physical application to fill out and an online version

Places without incentive program: Norfolk,



Heritage Impact Study
Terms of Reference
Submission Guidelines

Updated June 2024

Policy Planning Division
Development Services Department
County of Brant
66 Grand River St. North
Paris, Ontario N3L 2M2

Attachment 5
RPT-0346-24

What is the Purpose of a Heritage Impact Study?

Heritage conservation involves identifying, protecting, and promoting the historical elements, both tangible and intangible, that the County of Brant values as part of its community identity.

A Heritage Impact Study may be requested to identify and evaluate properties for their cultural heritage value and will be made up of various components. These components will be scoped to address the needs of specific projects, but may include common documents such as, but not limited to:

- Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER),
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA),
- Cultural Heritage Conservation Strategy (CHCS),
- Adaptive Reuse Plans (ARP)
- Heritage Building Protection Plan (HBPP)
- Documentation and Salvage Report (DSR)

The Heritage Impact Study combines these documents into an evaluation mechanism used by the County of Brant to assess and review potential cultural heritage significance related to areas where development is proposed to occur, ensuring appropriate protection can be put in place.

The objectives of the study are to determine the overall cultural heritage significance of potential heritage resources located on the subject lands, to document various attributes, consider the impact of any proposed site development or alteration on adjacent resources (on and off site), and recommend an overall approach to conservation that meets the County of Brant's objectives.

When is a Heritage Impact Study Required?

A Heritage Impact Study is required to support an application made under the *Planning Act* if one or more of the following criteria are met:

1. The property is located within the 'Heritage Area' overlay designation of the County of Brant Official Plan
2. The property is within an area with the 'Built and Cultural Heritage Area' (or HA-) zone in the County of Brant's Comprehensive Zoning By-Law
3. The property is designated under Section IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*
4. The property is adjacent to a property designated under Section IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*
5. The property is included in the County of Brant's heritage property inventory, identifying properties for further evaluation of their cultural heritage value.
6. The property contains buildings and structures that are 40 years or older, as recommended through the *Provincial Criteria for Evaluating Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* [checklist](#).

A Heritage Impact Study forms an integral part of the municipal planning framework. Its rationale emerges from a range of Provincial and Municipal policies including the:

1. [Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 Section 2.6.3](#)
2. [Ontario Planning Act, Section 2\(d\)](#)
3. [Ontario Heritage Act, Part IV, Section 29 and Section 34](#)
4. [Section 1\(1\)\(c\) of the Environmental Assessment Act](#)
5. [County of Brant Official Plan, Section 1.11.2.8, Section 2.7.6, and Section 6.13](#)

Heritage Impact Study reports should be prepared based on accepted research and evaluation methodologies. They must include research collected through a variety of formats, such as through historical societies, personal interviews, field work, staff research and site visits, to be compiled and discussed in the final Heritage Impact Study report and accompanied with an evaluation of cultural heritage value or interest of the property based on [Ontario Regulation 9/06](#).

Who Can Prepare a Heritage Impact Study

The preparation requirements of the Heritage Impact Study will be dependent on the scope of the project for which it is requested.

All components of a Heritage Impact Study should be prepared by a qualified heritage professional. This may include such professionals as a heritage planner, heritage architect, archivist, curator, researcher, or technician at a local museum or historical society, having a demonstrated knowledge of accepted heritage research and conservation standards, and who has undertaken historical research, identification, and evaluation of cultural heritage value in previous works.

The report should be prepared and/or reviewed by an appropriate professional who is a member in good standing of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP). The credentials of the qualified heritage professional involved in the heritage impact study must be included with the submission.

As per the policies of the County of Brant Official Plan, any submitted Heritage Impact Study, or individual components thereof, may, at the discretion of the County of Brant, be peer-reviewed by an independent heritage professional at the cost of the development proponent.

What Should a Heritage Impact Study Contain?

A Heritage Impact Study will include at a minimum, but not be limited to, the following information:

(1) Project and Site Introduction

- a. A written description of the character of the subject lands and its surroundings, identifying on-site buildings, structures, and landscapes.
- b. A written overview of the proposed development project.
- c. An assessment identifying any impact(s) the proposed development or site alteration may have on the cultural heritage resource(s).
- d. A location map of the subject lands
- e. A site plan of the proposed development

(2) Methodology

- a. A summary of the relevant legislative and policy context (provincial and municipal, at a minimum).
- b. A summary of the research and data collection methods used to evaluate the subject lands, including archival, secondary, and on-site research and evaluation.
- c. A summary of any engagement undertaken with members of the public, municipal staff, historical societies, the heritage committee, or any other relevant individuals / groups.

(3) Site History

- a. A general history of the immediate context of the subject lands, which will include reference to any applicable village, neighbourhood, district, rural area and/or streetscape character that applies to the area in which the property is located.
- b. The land use history of the subject lands describing key transfers, uses, alterations, milestones, and owners as identified through primary and secondary research.

(4) Existing Conditions

- a. A written explanation of the existing immediate context of the subject lands and its relationship with adjacent and nearby properties.
- b. Comprehensive written descriptions of the current physical condition of the subject lands, including any relevant structures, and descriptions related to both interior and exterior components.
- c. Current photographs of the site including, but not limited to:
 - i. Contextual views of the subject lands showing its relationship to surrounding properties.

- ii. Exterior views of each elevation and corner of all buildings and structures.
- iii. Interior views of each room in the building, if appropriate.
- iv. Close-up views of all significant architectural features (e.g. windows, cornices, doors, brackets etc.).
- d. A layout/floorplan of each building on-site with approximate dimensions and measurements.

(5) Heritage Evaluation

- a. A cultural heritage evaluation of the property based on [Ontario Regulation 9/06](#) which will include identification of which criteria the property fulfils and rationale for how each criterion is fulfilled.
- b. A statement of cultural heritage value or interest
- c. A description of the heritage attributes determined to be of value by the evaluation
- d. Identification of potential impacts the proposed project may have on the subject lands and its cultural heritage value

(6) Consideration of Alternatives, Mitigation and Conservation Methods

- a. A summary of mitigation measures, conservation methods, and/or alternative approaches to development or alteration (s) that limit the direct or indirect impacts to heritage.
- b. Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of proposed mitigation or alternative options. The mitigation or alternative options to minimize or avoid negative impact on a cultural heritage resource(s) as outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* may include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Alternative development approaches.
 - ii. Isolating development and site alteration from significant built and natural features and vistas.
 - iii. Design guidelines that harmonize mass, setback, settings, and materials.
 - iv. Reversible alterations.

(7) Conservation Strategy

- a. A preferred strategy recommended to best protect and enhance the cultural heritage value and heritage attributes including, but not limited to:
 - i. An explanation of what conservation, alternative or mitigative measure approaches are recommended to avoid or minimize any impact on the cultural heritage resource(s).
 - ii. A conservation scope of work including the proposed methods.
 - iii. An implementation and monitoring plan.
 - iv. Recommendations for additional studies and plans.

- v. Referenced conservation principles and precedents.

(8) Conclusion and Recommendations

- a. A concise summary of the findings of the report and research
- b. A list of cultural heritage resources identified on the subject lands and the following related to each resource, where applicable:
 - i. A statement of significance
 - ii. An identifying photograph (or reference to a previous photograph in the report)
 - iii. A recommendation for the conservation of the resource, through designation, recognition, documentation, or a combination thereof.
 - iv. The criteria of Ontario Regulation 9/06 are fulfilled and a short description of how each is met.
- c. Recommendation for next steps (which may include the need for any additional studies/reporting)

(9) Appendices and Sources

- a. Documentation appended as appropriate to provide additional information based on the requirements noted above. This may include excerpts of research, images, historical reports etc.
- b. A bibliography, including a list of sources used for the collection of data and institutions / individuals consulted in the preparation of the report.

How Should the Heritage Impact Study be Provided to the County of Brant?

A digital copy of the report in PDF format can be provided to the Planner assigned to your development file through planning@brant.ca and to Heritage Planning staff through heritage@brant.ca with an appropriate subject line.

Upon confirmation of receipt of the document, a preliminary review will be completed to ensure the report meets the requirements of the Terms of Reference before the report is accepted for full review.

After the report is accepted for full review, it is reviewed by staff and by the County of Brant Heritage Committee to provide advice on how to conserve any cultural heritage value that may be attributed to the property. Once this review is completed, the comments and recommendations will be included in the consideration for recommendation for any development file when it goes before Council for consideration and decision.

Additional Resources

Provincial Standards and Resources

[Read the Ontario Heritage Toolkit](#)

[Read the Heritage Conservation Principles for Land Use Planning Infosheet](#)

[Read the Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Built Heritage Properties Infosheet](#)

National and International Standards and Resources

[Read the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada](#)

[Visit the Canadian Register of Historic Places website](#)

[Visit the National Historic Sites of Canada website](#)

Local Standards and Resources

[Read the County of Brant Official Plan \(2012\)](#)

[Read the County of Brant's New Official Plan \(Not Yet Approved by the Province\)](#)

[Visit the County of Brant Public Library and Digital Historical Collections website](#)

[Visit the Brant Museum and Archives website](#)

[Visit the Burford Township Historical Society website](#)

[Visit the Paris Museum and Historical Society website](#)

[Visit the South Dumfries Historical Society website](#)

[Visit the websites for other County of Brant Culture and Heritage Organizations](#)

[View the County of Brant Heritage Register \(Designated Properties\)](#)

County of Brant Staff Contacts

Planning Division – planning@brant.ca or (519) 44BRANT

Building Division – building@brant.ca or (519) 44BRANT

Heritage General Inquiries – heritage@brant.ca or (519) 44BRANT

Planning Staff (Heritage) – brandon.kortleve@brant.ca or (226)-387-9360

Economic Development Staff (Heritage) – kayla.cicman@brant.ca or (548)-328-0678

Brant Heritage Committee

The purpose of the Brant Heritage Committee is to provide information, advice, and recommendations to advise and assist Council on a variety of matters related to the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of the County of Brant.

➔ brant.ca/ACH

COUNTY OF
Brant Simply Grand

MAP OF THE COUNTY
OF
Brant.
Drawn by C. L. Smith.



Fw: 24 Barker St.

Spencer Pluck <spencer.pluck@brant.ca>

Wed 6/26/2024 11:50 AM

To: Spencer Pluck <spencer.pluck@brant.ca>

Attention Brant Heritage Committee members, David Bailey, John Macalpine, Steve Howes, Christine Garneau

My name is Joseph Ertel, my wife and I are the new owners of 24 Barker St. in Paris. It's a beautiful home and a wonderful piece of local history. Recently we learned that a Hamilton builder plans to construct an oddly shaped three story house on a small pie shaped lot in front of our property. We feel that this development is inappropriate and will significantly detract from the street appeal of our historic home.

Is there anything you can do to help us prevent this from happening?

Please advise us how to proceed.

Kind regards,
Joseph Ertel

Fw: Joint Heritage Committee Gathering

Spencer Pluck <spencer.pluck@brant.ca>

Thu 6/6/2024 12:11 PM

To: Spencer Pluck <spencer.pluck@brant.ca>

From: Gordon Varney

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

On a different subject, maybe multiple different....

- Is it possible for a group of homes/properties to ask to be registered, “themselves”, as a historical property group?
- What, in total, is the Capron homestead registered as/with whom? The little white house. Is there any connection to the (apparently separate) nearby garage?
- The downtown GRSN project we visited near the Nith on the east side of downtown GRSN, what pix/info/details/forms/whatever do we have related to that? I have a memento from the demolition I would like to add all possible text, forms, pix to.
- Same question about the Yue (?) street project. I have a brick from the original building, would like to add a packet of info to it.
- Do we have any (sympathetic) contact wrt Paris and Grand River at the GRCA? I’d like to do some historical investigation.
- Do we have any contact at Brant County School Board about historical student/class projects of Paris history? I keep hearing about a student-written report, likely 60’s, about “Quality Hill” in Paris. Bill (William) Freeborn would have been the student.
- Does either the historical society or ag/garden/landscape/whatever group have any interest in surveying the west side of the Grand River properties from homestead to the low bridge? Behind Penmarvian. Behind my home? Restoring historical/native ground cover? Speaking for myself, I certainly would and I believe my river-side neighbours would too. Metal detection.

Can we action any of this without notable financial commitment by the County? Might be an interesting community-based project to be explored/scoped in 24 and planned for 25....

Cheers.

JGV

FW: Photos - Penmans

Spencer Pluck <spencer.pluck@brant.ca>

Thu 6/27/2024 11:15 AM

To: Spencer Pluck <spencer.pluck@brant.ca>

From: Hayley Lashmar <hayley.lashmar@pc.gc.ca>**Sent:** Monday, June 24, 2024 3:28 PM**To:** Kayla Cicman <kayla.cicman@brant.ca>**Subject:** RE: Photos - Penmans

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi Kayla,

That is wonderful for Paris, and I think it sounds like a great opportunity to unveil the plaque! Culture Days is a fantastic program, we had the good fortune of unveiling the plaque for [Richard Pierpoint](#) (National Historic Person) during Culture Days in Fergus last year. We had great turnout, with many members of the community learning about the designation through our Culture Days promotion as you mentioned.

To give you some background on what the unveiling typically looks like: the event begins with remarks from 3-4 speakers, followed by the unveiling with a photo opportunity with the plaque. The event concludes with a light reception for those in attendance. When appropriate, we also try to incorporate a creative element into our event, to provide a bit of meaningful flair to the ceremony. We would be happy to stick to this format, or if there is an opportunity to present the plaque during another event/celebration, we could modify this as needed.

I would be happy to hear your thoughts on how we could incorporate the unveiling event into the events taking place on Sept 28. In addition, if you could recommend times as well as venues for the unveiling, that would be most appreciated.

Thanks again and I look forward to speaking soon!

Hayley Lashmar

Pronouns: She/Her | Pronom: Elle
Communications Officer, Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada
Southwestern Ontario Field Unit
Parks Canada / Government of Canada

Agente de communications, La Commission des lieux et monuments historiques du Canada
Unité de gestion du sud-ouest de l'Ontario
Parcs Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

Parks Canada - 450 000 km² of memories | Parcs Canada - 450 000 km² de souvenirs

From: Kayla Cicman <kayla.cicman@brant.ca>**Sent:** Monday, June 24, 2024 2:46 PM**To:** Hayley Lashmar <hayley.lashmar@pc.gc.ca>**Subject:** RE: Photos - Penmans

COURRIEL EXTERNE – FAITES PREUVE DE PRUDENCE / EXTERNAL EMAIL – USE CAUTION

Hi Hayley,

Thank you for reaching out. We have the perfect opportunity to unveil the plaque, we have been selected by Ontario Culture Days to be featured as a Hub community; as such we are hosting an anchor day to celebrate all things arts, culture and heritage and the celebration will take place in Paris on September 28th. I think this would be a nice addition to the day (and could benefit from the overall promo of the program).

Please let me know if you think that will work and I will make sure we choose a good time and integrate it into the day's festivities.

Thanks,

Kayla Cicman

Arts, Culture & Heritage Officer

Strategic Initiatives Department
County of Brant
31 Mechanic Street, Suite 207
Paris, ON N3L 1K1
C 548-328-0678



The County of Brant is here for you.

Stay connected. Follow us on social media [@BrantCommunity](#), subscribe to our news brant.ca/Subscribe

From: Hayley Lashmar <hayley.lashmar@pc.gc.ca>

Sent: Friday, June 21, 2024 12:29 PM

To: Kayla Cicman <kayla.cicman@brant.ca>

Subject: RE: Photos - Penmans

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Good afternoon Kayla,

I hope that all is well with you, and that you are staying cool in this heat!

I wanted to touch base on the unveiling for the Penman Textile Mill plaque in Paris. Our team would like to put together a small unveiling event for this plaque, and we could go about it two ways. Please let me know your thoughts on the ideas below.

1. If there is a suitable event upcoming in Paris that has a connection to local heritage, we could plan to present and unveil the plaque during this event, as it will likely draw a crowd that would be interested in this historic designation. If we did this, we would unveil the plaque at the event and install it on site shortly thereafter.
2. Otherwise, we could plan for a small unveiling event at Penman Manor, and we would probably want to unveil it on the day that our team installs the plaque on the property. This will likely be a small event, but we can invite all local culture/history groups to join us at the condo building and do a nice unveiling and coffee hour.

Please let me know if there are any upcoming events that you believe would be a great pairing for this unveiling, or likewise, if you would recommend any dates this summer/fall that would work to install/unveil on site.

Looking forward to hearing your thoughts on this, and many thanks for your assistance!

All the best,

Hayley Lashmar

Pronouns: She/Her | Pronom: Elle
Communications Officer, Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada
Southwestern Ontario Field Unit
Parks Canada / Government of Canada

Agente de communications, La Commission des lieux et monuments historiques du Canada
Unité de gestion du sud-ouest de l'Ontario
Parcs Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

Parks Canada - 450 000 km² of memories | Parcs Canada - 450 000 km² de souvenirs

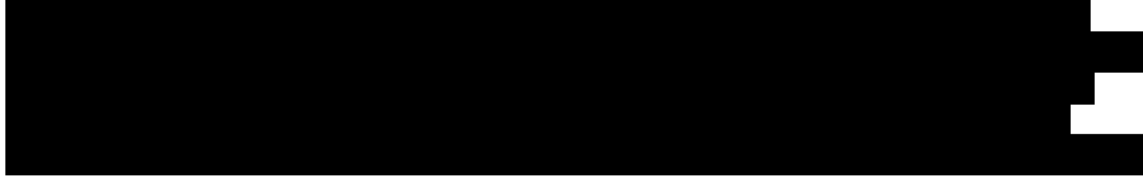
FW: Strengthening Heritage Protections in Brant County

Spencer Pluck <spencer.pluck@brant.ca>

Thu 6/27/2024 11:17 AM

To: Spencer Pluck <spencer.pluck@brant.ca>

Hello Christine, John, and Steve,



We are concerned with the lack of heritage protections in place in the County, and in Paris in particular. Within the last few years, we've seen more and more demolitions of buildings of significance take place in Paris unopposed or with very few concessions or compromises. Since we have lived in town, which has only been a few years, we've seen several high profile buildings come down. We would love to live in a community with a strong creative vision for adaptive reuse and strong planning tools in place to protect heritage.

As you know, over Easter weekend, we saw the demolition of the Walker Press Building at 3-7 Yeo Street, particularly the unique Second Empire corner block known as the Maxwell Wing (1882). This buff brick building had beautifully decorated window hood moulds and a rarely seen bullnose corner on its mansard roof. As a corner building abutting the lot line, it would have made an excellent candidate for adaptive reuse; retention would need only focus on its exterior envelope. Even those who don't often give heritage much thought have commented on how much of a shame it is to see such a beautiful building sent to the landfill. The building was on a highly visible stretch of Willow Street in an area of Paris that is underrepresented by heritage buildings of this stature. Instead, we understand that there are no active development applications in place for the property (this may have since changed) and so, for the time being, Paris is left with both the loss of a heritage building and an empty site. This is one case where it would have been an easy win to keep the historic exterior and introduce density around and behind. A few weeks prior, the County also supported the demolition of another heritage building at 191 Pinehurst Road (Ames House). And, just a few months before that, a noticeable part of the commercial main street was cut out at 5-9 Grand River Street North. I understand that 719 Watts Pond Road may be soon to follow.

We've noticed that the County of Brant does not make use of many of the common tools that other municipalities have in place to enable heritage protection. For example, we understand that:

- The County does not have demolition control
- The County does not have a heritage grant program
- The County does not have dedicated heritage planning staff
- The County does not have any listed heritage properties
- The County does not have any heritage conservation districts and
- The County only has [30 individually designated properties](#); of which only 14 are in Paris.

We do not want these concerns to reflect poorly on staff in any way. In our limited experience with staff in Brant County, they have been friendly and are excellent at what they

do. Instead, we believe that these issues stem from outdated processes and a lack of tools available for staff to use.

For example, in Brant County, it appears that the Heritage Committee is operating by using outdated evaluation criteria. The Committee is using a 100-point scoring table to assess heritage value, an approach on a rating system that was last broadly used in Ontario in the 1990s. Instead, a values-based approach is more commonly used by municipalities today, in line with federal standards and guidelines and outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06. A property either meets two or more criteria under the regulation, and can be considered for designation, or it meets less than two and cannot. Brant County's system also seems to rely exclusively on the Heritage Committee to conduct their own in-house volunteer evaluations and those recommendations appear to simply become staff's position to Council. [Section 4.43 of the Zoning By-law](#) enables "All proposals for new development within Heritage Areas will be commented on by the County's Municipal Heritage Committee who will advise Council of their position and comments", however there doesn't appear to be a mechanism in place to require outside heritage impact assessments. Heritage committees are volunteer organizations and very different from outside heritage professionals. The Heritage Act only requires that heritage committees be consulted on heritage matters, to advise and assist, they are not enabled to make binding decisions.

In the case of the Walker Press' Maxwell Wing, the Committee considered the property to merit getting "50+ Points", which, according to the County's own rating system, should be a trigger for designation, but the Committee still ended up supporting demolition. For 191 Pinehurst Road, the well-maintained Italianate home, the Committee conducted their own preliminary assessment instead of relying on heritage professionals or structural engineers. Instead, the Committee opted to support the demolition from the outset with only a few salvaged bricks as consolation. Normally, municipalities ask for heritage impact assessments upfront as standard requirements. This home had a number of notable heritage features including paired round-headed windows, decorative brackets, and a large pedimented frontispiece. Before the demolition, it was the last heritage building of this quality in the north part of town.

Another example of missing tools in Brant are listed properties on the heritage register. All municipalities in Ontario are enabled to have a heritage register, and most do. The register contains both designated properties and "listed" properties. Listed properties have some demolition protections which provide municipalities with the time to consider retaining properties either through designation or negotiations with property owners before they are taken down. In Brant, we understand that there are no listed properties, meaning that hundreds of properties that would normally have some demolition protection have none. Although Bill 23 will soon make the protections of listed properties temporary (2027), this is still quite unusual in Ontario, especially for a municipality with as many heritage resources as Brant in places like Paris, St. George, and Glen Morris.

Brant also lacks any heritage conservation districts and only has 30 designated properties in total. Compare that to other small communities known for their heritage character like **Niagara-on-the-Lake** and **Stratford** which have **231** and **89** individually designated properties respectively. Both of these municipalities, along with hundreds of other municipalities across Ontario, also have both heritage conservation districts and listed properties of their own.

In our view, heritage properties need to be better protected in Brant County. Standardizing heritage planning practices with other municipalities and following best practices is a great place to start. In a positive direction, we did see that ERA Architects has recently authored a new [Arts, Culture, and Heritage Strategy](#) which is a great first step forward for the County. Among the recommendations in the new Strategy is a call to designate more properties, begin to ask for heritage impact assessments, carve out a heritage planning role in Brant, and look to designate at least one heritage conservation district.

For any other run-of-the-mill community, cultural heritage isn't as important to identity and economy. But for Brant County, and Paris in particular, heritage really is the *defining characteristic* of the town. It's why people come here, and why others want to film. Hundreds of thousands of tourists and new residents choose Paris every year precisely because of its heritage character. Our encouragement to you, as residents and folks with some experience in this vein, is to strengthen heritage protections in Brant, and aim to maintain more of its unique character.

Thank you for your time,

